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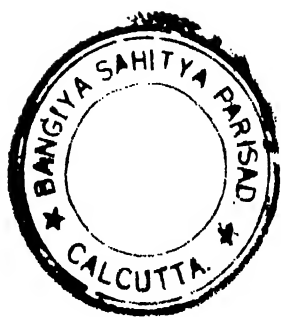
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JANUARY, 1840.

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL.

1840.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXV.

THE most sanguine of our Indian politicians could scarcely have ventured to indulge a vision of success so great and rapid as that which has crowned the expedition into Afghanistan. In the East, it is true, owing to the character of the people, and other local causes, the results of military operations are peculiarly uncertain; an army that is scattered one day, may, the next, be masters of the field, and the sudden transition of a prince from the throne to a prison, or from a state of vagabondism to the being arbiter of the lives of millions, excites only a momentary admiration. But the circumstances attending the restoration of Shah Soojah distinguish it from the ordinary character of Eastern revolutions, and, by establishing the fame of the British arms upon a more exalted basis than even that on which it stood before, afford a very strong moral security for its permanency. The auxiliaries of the Shah, though surrounded by secret adversaries,* penetrated the passes of a country fortified by nature, and inhabited by resolute and warlike races, who have for many years submitted to the rule of chiefs, one of whom, at least, and he the most powerful, was supposed to have won the affections of the people, who would, therefore, support his authority. Excepting the impediments offered by the climate, and by marauders, who vex every camp, the march of the troops from Scinde to Candahar was unopposed. A bloodless campaign would have been not only an inglorious one, but inefficient for the purpose of overawing the enemies of the king of Cabul, and of striking a salutary terror into the restless spirits in other quarters that were meditating mischief against our Indian territories; and, accordingly, a fortress, one of the strongest in Asia, defended by a brave and numerous garrison, fell into the hands of our gallant army in a manner which may well impress the people of the East with a notion of the invincibility† of our arms. All

* "All those who offered to be our friends," says one of the letters from the army, "were ready to cut our throats, and had only joined us to be the first at hand to plunder us on the first reverse."

† The minute and fastidious criticism of certain individuals has taken offence at the introduction of the term "invincible" into the vote of thanks by the Court of Directors. We should have been sorry if the Court of Proprietors had indulged such ridiculous scruples, which (like other similar indications) spring from nothing but an affectation of superior sanctity. If there be any ground for the objection urged against the use of this word, it is one which would apply to a multitude of others, and to satisfy such squeamish consciences, it would be necessary to subject the English language to a laborious purification.

the boasted popularity and preparations of Dost Mahomed Khan melted into air; Cabul received the Shah with open arms, and his authority is in appearance more firmly fixed than when he first ascended a throne which was undermined by competition, and by the intrigues of a powerful family. The British army, after marching one thousand four hundred miles, and accomplishing, in the course of seven months, every object of the expedition, is now on its return home, crowned with honours, and bearing away no spoils* from a conquered people,—even in the assault of Ghuzni, the abstinence of the assailants seems to have been signally displayed,—but exhibiting, as far as appears, an example of sobriety, of gentleness, and of humanity, which places its bravery in strong relief. And what had been the casualties of the army, in these extensive operations, up to its arrival at Cabul? One officer killed, one murdered, two burnt to death, and three died—total loss, seven officers; about forty or fifty Europeans and natives killed; twenty-two officers (Europeans) wounded, and about two hundred rank and file of all classes wounded.

The details given in this month's Journal (p. 18), and the remarks of the Chairman of the Court of Directors at the meeting of the Proprietors of East-India stock (p. 56), place a subject we alluded to in our last Review, namely, the alleged massacre of certain prisoners, in a very different light from that in which it was then represented in the Indian papers. These "unfortunate" prisoners appear to have been part of a band of desperadoes, who had justly earned their fate by the murders they had perpetrated upon our unarmed camp-followers, and, as if the measure of their guilt had not been full, they assaulted and stabbed one of the Shah's officers in his very presence. Another of these "unfortunates" not only kept up a useless resistance from barricaded houses, when all hope of ultimate success was vain (which brought him clearly within the category to which we referred), but, after calling for quarter, actually shot six of the party advancing to receive his submission. Such appear to be the grounds upon which some of the Indian newspapers have circulated what must now be considered a malicious slander.

Sir John Keane is censured without mercy, because the storming party at Ghuzni were all Europeans, and this is charged as an insult to the native army. But, surely, it was his duty to select those troops for the arduous service, upon whom, without reflection upon the others, he could implicitly depend,—to leave, in short, nothing to chance; and, as it is observed, "the prominent place given to the Bengal European regiment ought to satisfy every candid mind that he had no prejudice against the Company's army."

And here we cannot help again adverting to the conduct of some individuals attached to the army of the Indus, in feeding the too-ready appetite of the Indian press with strictures upon their commanders, which originate in gross ignorance or malevolence. The Duke of Wellington was embarrassed, in his difficult management of Portuguese affairs, in 1810, by a

* It does not appear that even the portals of sandal wood carried to Ghuzni from the temple of Juggernaut have been restored. See Indian papers, No. 3.

similar, "system of croaking" amongst some of the British officers in his army, which that great general considered so highly injurious to the public service, that he determined to find some means of putting an end to it, "lest," as he said, "it should put an end to the army itself." "Officers," he observes in one of his letters,* "have a right to form their own opinions upon events and transactions; but they ought to keep them to themselves; if they do not approve of the system of operations of their commander, they ought to withdraw from the army." In another letter, referring to "foolish conversations, and reports, and private letters," he says, "as soon as an accident happens, every man who can write, and who has a friend who can read, sits down to write his account of what he does not know, and his comments on what he does not understand; and these are diligently circulated and exaggerated by the idle and malicious, of whom there are plenty in all armies. The consequence is, that officers and whole regiments lose their reputation."

We have inserted some additional particulars respecting the storming of Ghuzni (pp. 15-17), which show the formidable nature of the operations, the admirable skill with which they were contrived and effected, and the "terrible passages" which occurred in the assault.

The Joudpore affair has been brought to a successful close without bloodshed. The Rhatores, a martial and resolute tribe, appear to have been prepared for a combat *à l'outrance*; but the timid or crafty character of Rajah Maun seems to have neutralized their plans. The Marwar state may now be regarded as parcel of the British territories.

The discoveries made at Kurnool (p. 31), which has been long in a restless condition, will show the mine that was secretly preparing to subvert our power in India had the expedition to Afghanistan failed, or suffered a reverse. They will further serve to indicate the peculiar and stealthy manner in which these plots are managed in the very heart of our dominions, sometimes even without the knowledge of the sovereign; for there is reason to infer from the accounts in the Madras papers, that the Nawaub of Kurnool was not privy to these secret military preparations, which excite "astonishment at the extent and power of the resources which furnished the means to dig so tremendous a mine beneath our feet."

The dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara continues to be a topic of discussion at Bombay. A native paper of respectability (p. 39) complains, upon grounds *primâ facie* reasonable, that this prince has been harshly and unjustly treated; whilst a European paper (p. 40) considers the proclamation of Col. Ovens, the resident, as "completely satisfactory to every one not peculiarly interested in the Rajah's fate," and as proving that our government has "acted towards him with great forbearance and lenity."

The domestic occurrences at our presidencies offer few topics of remark. The trial before the Nizamut Adawlut (p. 1) of certain natives of the hill country, exhibits some shocking traits of ignorance and superstition. Another meeting has taken place in Calcutta on the subject of steam,

* Gurwood's Despatches, Sept. 11, 1810. Jackson and Scott's Life of the Duke of Wellington, vol. II. p. 86.

with especial reference to the despatch of the steamer from Bombay in September, without the Calcutta mails of August, and to the delays and irregularities of the existing system. We must acknowledge that the case made out in the petition is a very strong one, calling for some remedy. If the Calcutta community, and their correspondents in Europe, are to be subjected to serious disappointment and injury by the stoppage of the mails through causes over which they have no control, they have a fair ground for complaint. One remedy for the evil would be to place the despatch of the steamers from Bombay under the immediate orders of the supreme government, and another, that of exercising a vigilant control over the intermediate communications, which appear liable to other derangements besides those unavoidably occasioned by the roads. This observation is not intended to countenance the "system of bullying and intimidation"* employed at home on the subject of steam communication with India, which is beginning to disgust its best friends. Meanwhile, it would appear that a schism has discovered itself amongst the Comprehensives, which will tend still further to embroil the whole question, in the first instance, although it may accelerate its ultimate adjustment.

From Persia, letters of the 26th October state, that the difficulties between the Court of Teheran and Great Britain were on the point of being adjusted, and that the Shah had already withdrawn the prohibition to import goods of British manufacture. The intelligence from Burmah is considered, by the best-informed politicians at Calcutta, to denote that Tharrawadee has no intention of going to war with us; and that all he desires is, to relieve his Court from the *surveillance* of a British envoy.

The state of affairs in China is becoming daily more critical. Whilst, through the strange course of policy adopted by the British superintendent, our merchants are interdicted from re-commencing trade, which has been opened by the Chinese authorities, the Americans, who have agreed to subscribe the bond, assenting to the new regulations, are reaping the advantages which their rivals reject, and are employed as carriers of even English goods at high freights. As if causes of irritation were wanting to the Chinese, a party of English sailors have committed an unprovoked attack upon a friendly Chinese village, killing one man, and grievously wounding aged women and children: conduct which even a Canton correspondent of a Bombay paper stigmatises as "disgraceful." In spite, too, of what has taken place, the smuggling of opium is still prosecuted on the north-east coast, and an action has occurred between an opium clipper and some Chinese preventive war-boats, attended with the loss of fifty men to the latter. We understand that a Queen's ship has been despatched to China from England, with instructions, we hope, to the commander to take the superintendence of British interests out of the hands of those who have so grossly mismanaged them.

* See Mr. G. G. de H. Larpont's "Letter to the Members of the East-India and China Association, on the subject of Steam Communication with India;" which is an excellent antidote to the groundless attacks upon the government and the East-India Company.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD.

No. VIII.—LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND SCIENCE OF JAPAN.

THE Japanese language was long supposed to be, if not a mere dialect of the Chinese, yet as closely connected therewith as the Italian and Spanish languages are with each other, or with their common parent, the Latin. This supposition, not based upon any knowledge of the two languages, was probably deduced from the fact, that the Japanese understood written, though not spoken, Chinese, whilst the Chinese reciprocally understood Japanese, when written in the Chinese character—one of the many used in Japan: a circumstance perfectly intelligible, when it is recollected that the Chinese characters express, not letters or unmeaning sounds, the mere constituent elements of words, but the words themselves, or rather the ideas which those words signify; and therefore must convey the same ideas, expressed by different words, to whomsoever knows the meaning of the characters: just as the numerals 1, 2, 3, convey the same ideas of numbers, expressed by different names, to the natives of different countries.

The more profound and more accurate knowledge of oriental languages acquired of late years by the scientific philologists of England, France, and Germany, has thrown light upon this erroneous idea respecting the Japanese tongue. The erudite Klaproth explicitly declares, in his *Asia Polyglotta*, the Japanese to be so dissimilar to all known languages in structure, grammar, and every characteristic, as to prove the nation who speak it to be a distinct race. A disquisition on this subject would be out of place here; but a glance at the specimens given by Meylan and Fischer, is sufficient to show one essential dissimilarity between Chinese and Japanese. Every body knows the former to be a monosyllabic language, while Japanese is polysyllabic; nay, it might be called hyper-polysyllabic, since the simple pronoun *I* cannot be expressed in Japanese by a smaller number of syllables than five, *watakoesi*; and to multiply *I* into *we*, requires the further addition of a dissyllable, as *watakoesidomo*. At the same time, it must be admitted that, of these syllables, some are held so far supernumerary as to be dropped in speaking. Thus, in the Japanese dialogues given by Overmeer Fischer, who avows his knowledge of the language to be merely adequate to the common purposes of every-day life, the *watakoesi* and *watakoesi-domo* of Meylan's grammatical specimen are contracted into the less euphonious, but much shorter, *wataks*, and *wataks-domo*.

Fischer says that the sound of Japanese is soft and sweet; Meylan, that some of the letters cannot be articulated, save by native organs "to the manner born;" a matter that seems not unlikely, judging from the difficult contraction of the personal pronoun. The president adds, that in Japanese there are no articles; and that the declension of nouns is by small words following the noun to be declined, like the *domo* following and attached to *watakoesi*, for the purpose of making it plural. In fact, the name and nature of the preposition are simply reversed, by being made to follow instead of preceding. With respect to verbs, they remain unvaried by person or number, though changing with the tense.

The Japanese have an alphabet of forty-seven letters, which may be in a manner doubled, by affixing marks to the consonants that modify their sound,

rendering it harder or softer. This alphabet dates from the eighth century, and may be written in four different sets of characters. These are, the *katakana*, which is held appropriate to the use of men; the *hiragana*, similarly appropriated to women; the *manyokana* and the *yamatogana*, the difference between which, in use or nature, is not explained, but they are said to show the original type of every letter. In addition to these four sets of characters, the Chinese is used as a sort of learned character; probably a symptom and consequence of the arts and sciences having been brought from China to Japan. In this Chinese character all works of science, or appertaining to the higher departments of literature, as also official papers and public documents, are still written or printed. But even learned men employ their own *katakana* in writing annotations upon books, the text of which is in the Chinese character. The Japanese, like the Chinese, write in columns, from the top to the bottom of the paper, and begin from the right side.

Books intended for the instruction of either children or the lower orders are invariably printed in *hiragana* letters; but we are told that, in those designed for the well-educated, all four kinds of letters are often indiscriminately used, and intermixed with the Chinese ideographic character; one word, or even one syllable, being written in one character, and the next in another: no small addition to the difficulty of making any progress in Japanese literature.

Japan has long possessed the art of printing, after a fashion sufficient for the diffusion of literature, but not emulating the splendour of the London press. The Japanese printers are unacquainted with moveable types, and they rather multiply manuscript copies by means of a very inferior sort of stereotype in wood, or by wood-cuts, than really print, as we understand the process. Still, they supply the public with books, and we are assured that reading is the favourite recreation of both sexes in Japan, especially at the *mikado's dairi*.

Japanese literature comprises works of science, history, biography, geography, travels, moral philosophy, natural history, poetry, the drama, and encyclopædias. Of the merits of the productions of Japanese genius, in most of these departments, the Dutch writers speak highly; but considering that the members of the *Dezima* factory are not likely in general to have enjoyed the most finished or scholarlike education, we may be allowed to receive their judgment with some distrust. Nor is this want of confidence in the critical taste of these eulogists of Japanese literature diminished by turning to the very few data upon which we, in this country, can form an opinion for ourselves.

Klaproth has given a version of a geographical treatise, and Titsingh has translated, or caused to be translated, *Annals of the Dairis*, and *Annals of the Ziogoons* of the *Gongen* dynasty. Of these works, the first is by far the best; it is minute, and no doubt imparts accurate knowledge of the geography and form of administration of the three claimed dependencies of the Japanese empire, *Corea*, the *Loo Tchoo* islands, and *Yezo*, including the *Kurile* archipelago. Its faults are dryness and dullness, unavoidable, perhaps, in a geographical description, and a great deficiency of statistical information. The *Annals of the Dairis* have been recently corrected and edited by Klaproth; and a more jejune account of births, marriages, accessions, abdications, and deaths, with a few sicknesses, pilgrimages, and rebellions—but even these last uninterestingly told—it would be difficult to conceive. The *Annals of the Ziogoons* are similar in character, though interspersed with curious anecdotes; but even these are very heavily narrated, whilst some of them are evidently

gleaned by Titsingh, or his Japanese translators, from other sources than the original Annals. Altogether, the three works, though valuable for the information they supply, are such as it is a serious task to wade through.

Of the moral philosophy, all that can be gathered is, that it deals in commentaries* upon the moral precepts of the Chinese philosopher Kung-foo-tsze, or Confucius, and commentaries upon the Sintoomythology, which the highest philosophy allegorizes into the epochs of creation. The encyclopædias (of which M. Rémusat has given an excellent specimen†) appear to be little more than picture-books, with letter-press explanations, arranged, like other Japanese dictionaries, sometimes alphabetically, sometimes according to a not very scientific classification of the subjects.

Of the Japanese art of poetry, of its metre or rhyme, or substitute for either, nothing is said by any of these writers; but Presidents Meylan and Titsingh furnish some specimens, as far as prose translations can be said to afford a specimen of poetry. A selection from these examples may be here introduced; and as these gentlemen give the originals, printed in Roman characters, the insertion of one or two of these will show the form of the stanza, rhyme, &c. They will also show that either the Japanese language has great power of compression, or the Dutch translation, from which ours is rendered line by line, is very diffuse.

Aïta kanbé
Kawo mita kanbé
Mamani hana siwo
Itasi ta kanbé
Oeti siri tara
Sakamusi kanbé
Sikenni war kanbé.

Yes! eager is my longing
To look upon thy face.
With thee some words to speak;
But this I must renounce;
For should it in my dwelling
Once chance to be divulged,
That I with thee had spoken,
Then grievous were the trouble
On me would surely light.
For certain my good name
Were lost for evermore

The following ethical stanza is likewise given in the original, because in it are some lines longer than in any of the other specimens; but whether this be accidental, or regulated by the nature of the subject, is not explained.

Kokoro da ni makoto,
No mitri ni kana si naba,
I! no ra bsoe to te mo kami,
Iama mo ramoe.

Upright in heart be thou, and pure,
So shall the blessing of God
Through eternity be upon thee;
Clamorous prayers shall not avail,
But truly a clear conscience,
That worships and fears in silence.

* Siebold and Fischer.

† MSS. de la Bibl. du Roi, vol. xi, p. 123

One of Titsingh's specimens, a short poem upon the murder of Yamasiro, a councillor of state, is both rather more poetical, and exemplifies the allusions to old stories or legends, and the play upon words, said to characterize Japanese poetry. This president, or rather his French translator, has added to his Dutch a Latin version, professedly literal, and no longer than the original; for which reason, it may be better to translate that (even if not literally, which the singular collocation of the words, dislocated beyond ordinary Latin dislocation, would even more than the extreme compression render difficult in English), than to copy the doubly and trebly translated translations; his work being published only in French and English, not in Dutch. It must be premised, that the constituent parts of the murdered man's name, being *yama*, 'mountain,' and *siro*, 'castle,' afford a happy opportunity for puns.

That the young councillor is cut off at the castle on the hill by a new guard, exciting a tumult, I have just heard.

Yamasiro's white robe being dyed with blood, all behold in him the reddening councillor.

Along the eastern way, through the village Sanno, the rushing waters poured, burst the dyke of the swamp, and the mountain-castle fell.

The precious trees planted in vases, the plumb-trees and cherry-trees beautiful with their blossoms, who threw into the fire? 'Twas Sanno cut them down.

(This alludes to an old tale of one Sanno's still unbounded hospitality, when reduced to extreme indigence).

Cut down is the insane councillor. We might say, had such things ever before been heard of, this was the chastisement of Heaven.

These specimens may suffice; but as the compression and style of Japanese verse have certainly not been displayed in the Dutch translations, perhaps one stanza of the Latin, which professes to be line for line, may not be unacceptable.

Præcidisse
Consiliarum minorem
Nuper audiui,
In montis castello
Turbas excitantem novum custodem.

With the statement that ballads, romances, and songs are said to constitute the greater number of Japanese poems, this subject may now be dismissed. Of the drama, all that could be found has already been given, in speaking of the theatrical representations at Ohosaka; and we turn from light literature to science.

The only sciences that can be said to be cultivated in Japan, are medicine and astronomy, and upon these we are assured that original works, as well as translations of all accessible European publications, are constantly appearing. Of the merits of the original works we have no means of judging, save by inference from the reports of the abilities and knowledge of the Japanese physicians and astronomers; and on this head, those of the medical travellers are favourable. Dr. von Siebold dwells eulogistically upon the zeal with which physicians from all parts of the empire thronged about him to acquire medical science of a higher character than their own; and his opinion of the intelligence and knowledge evinced by their questions has been already mentioned. The latter remark applies equally to the astronomers; and it may be added, that their sense of the scientific superiority of Europe, alone, places the Japanese far above the self-sufficient Chinese.

Of the proficiency of the medical profession in Japan, some further notion

may be formed from the assertion that acupuncture and *moxa*-burning are native inventions. The former of these remedies, having been introduced into this country, needs no description; but it may be worth mentioning, that among the books brought to Europe by Heer Titsingh, is one containing accurate directions for its use, with an enumeration of the maladies it is calculated to relieve, and accompanied by a doll, upon which is marked every part of the frame adapted to the operation, according to the several cases. *Moxa*-burning is a means of blistering, or making an issue, by burning balls of fungus (*moxa*) upon the skin.

The drugs employed in Japanese pharmacy are mostly animal and vegetable, chemistry being far too superficially and imperfectly known to allow physicians to venture upon mineral remedies. But botany, as connected with the knowledge of simples, is diligently cultivated, and the medicines used are said to be generally beneficial; the chief reliance, however, is upon diet, acupuncture, and the *moxa*. Superstition is the main obstacle to the progress of medicine and surgery: its baneful influence was apparent in what has been incidentally mentioned respecting the obstetric department of the science; and the pollution incurred by contact with death, renders dissection, and consequently anatomical science, impossible.

In astronomy, the proficiency made is yet greater, perhaps, from there being no superstitious impediments in the way of progress in this science. The Japanese astronomers study the most profound works that have been translated into Dutch, and have learned the use of most European instruments. These they have taught Japanese artists to imitate, and Meylan saw good telescopes, barometers, and thermometers, of Japanese workmanship. In consequence, the almanacks, which were formerly imported from China, are now constructed at home, the calculation of eclipses included, in the Yedo and Dairi colleges.

The measurement and division of time are in Japan very peculiar, and not very easy to be understood. For chronological purposes, cycles are employed; of these there are three, unconnected and concurrent. The one is formed by a somewhat complicated blending of astronomy with other branches of natural philosophy; the remaining two are simple, and may therefore be first mentioned.

The cycle habitually used in history for dates is the *nengo*. This is a period of arbitrary, and therefore ever-varying length, from one year to any number of years. It is regulated by the pleasure of the reigning *mikado*, according to any remarkable or accidental occurrence that he thinks worthy of such commemoration; he may, for instance, appoint a new *nengo* to begin from the building of a temple, from an earthquake, or the like; and he gives it a name descriptive of its origin, either simply, or, in the oriental style, metaphorically, allegorically, and enigmatically. Thus, a *mikado* ordered a new *nengo* to begin on his abdication, and named it the *nengo genrokf*; literally, 'the *nengo* of the happiness of nature and art;' implying that he, in his retirement, should have leisure to enjoy both. The new *nengo* lasts till some new event induces the same *mikado*, or his successor, immediate or remote, to terminate it and commence another.

The other simple mode of computation is by the reign or *daï* of every successive *mikado*. This, as the most straight-forward, is the one in common use. The only difficulty to which it seems liable, namely, the interruption of a reign in the middle of a year, is obviated by the provision, that the whole year in which a *mikado* abdicates or vanishes is reckoned to him who begun it, and the *daï* of the successor calculated only from the next new year's day.

The third, the astronomical cycle of sixty years, is far other, and a very complex affair, being constructed by calculation out of the signs of the Zodiac and the elements. The former are reckoned in Japan, as perhaps wherever astronomy has been studied, twelve, and differ from ours only in their names. These are—1, the mouse; 2, the bull; 3, the tiger; 4, the hare; 5, the dragon; 6, the snake; 7, the horse; 8, the goat or sheep; 9, the monkey; 10, the cock; 11, the dog; 12, the boar.

The* elements of the Japanese are more original. They are held to be five in number, excluding air, and including wood and metal as elementary substances. But these five are whimsically doubled, by taking each in a twofold character, and separately, as one in its natural state, and another as adapted to the use of man, yet in each an element. This is so strange, as to be worth giving at length, and in the proper order.

1. *Kino-ye* is wood in its natural state, as a tree; this is the first element, and becomes,

2. *Kino-to*, when cut down and converted into timber.

3. *Fino-ye* is the element of fire in its original state, as appearing in the sun's heat, lightning, volcanic eruptions, &c.

4. *Fino-to* is fire kindled by man, with wood, oil, &c.

5. *Tsoetsno-ye* is earth in its uncultivated state, on mountain-tops, at the bottom of the sea, &c.

6. *Tsoetsno-to* is earth as wrought by the hand of man into porcelain, earthenware, and the like. To which of these two elements tilled ground appertains, does not appear.

7. *Kanno-ye* is the metallic element in its native state of mineral ore.

8. *Kanno-to* is the metallic element smelted, &c.

9. *Miebsno-ye* is water as it flows from springs and in rivers; and

10. *Miebsno-to* is the other watery element, as stagnant in pools and morasses: a curious deviation from the principle laid down, that adaptation to human use constitutes every second element.

Now, these ten elements being five times combined with the twelve signs of the Zodiac, in some way more complicated than intelligible, sixty compound figures are said to be obtained, each of which stands for a year in this most scientific cycle.†

The year is divided into twelve lunar months, but contains more than 336 days, because the *mikado* and his astronomers add a couple of days to several of the months, announcing always in the almanack of the year how many and which of the months they have thus increased. The difference between the lunar year, even thus lengthened, and the sidereal year, is corrected by inserting every third year an intercalary month of varying length, according to the number of days the *mikado* has been pleased to make requisite.

But perhaps the most whimsical, and certainly the most inconvenient, division of time in Japan, is that by hours. A natural day and night is there divided into twelve hours, of which six are always allotted to the day—that is to say, to the interval between the rising and the setting of the sun; the other six to the night, or the period between sun-set and sun-rise. Thus, the hours of the day and of the night are never of equal duration in Japan, except at the equinoxes; in summer, the hours of the day being long, those of night short, and in winter *vice versâ*. Strictly speaking, the length of the hours should vary

* Moylan.

† Possibly the combination may be neither by addition nor multiplication; in fact, not arithmetical but graphic; to wit, the combination of the Chinese characters standing for the names of the elements and signs of the Zodiac.

from day to day; but such extreme accuracy is dispensed with, and the variations are regulated only four times in the year, upon averages of three months.

Again, the numbering of these twelve hours, which seems so straight-forward a matter for people who can count twelve, is in Japan so strangely complicated, that had not the expedient been adopted of bestowing upon each hour the name of a sign of the Zodiac, in addition to its number, it would there be no easy task to answer the seemingly plain question of "What's o'clock?" An attempt must be made to explain this abstruse and original system.

Nine being esteemed the perfect number, noon and midnight are both called "nine o'clock"—the one of the day, the other of the night; while sun-rise and sun-set are respectively "six o'clock" of the day, and "six o'clock" of the night. If it be asked how nine can occur twice in twelve, the answer is, that the arithmetical impossibility is conquered or obviated by omitting the first and the last three numbers, beginning with four and ending with the perfect nine. The intermediate numbers are laboriously evolved from the multiplication table, and the system is based upon the profound respect entertained for number nine. Here is the process:—

Nine, being the hour of noon and midnight, is the point from which the numbering begins, and considered as the first hour. Twice 9 is 18; subtract the decimal figure and 8 remains, therefore is the hour following noon or midnight, say the second hour, 8 o'clock of the day or of the night. Three times 9 is 27; subtract the decimal figure and 7 remains, and the third hour becomes 7 o'clock of the day or the night. Four times 9 is 36; repeat the operation, and we find the fourth hour, which must invariably be sun-set or sun-rise, 6 o'clock of the night or the day. Five times 9 is 45; and the usual operation makes the hour following sun-set or sun-rise, fifth from either noon inclusively, 5 o'clock of the night or the day. Finally, six times 9 is 54; and by the same operation we obtain a 4 for the sixth and last hour, which becomes 4 o'clock of the night or the day. Then comes again the noon, or 9 o'clock of night or of day. A table, which without previous explanation must have been unintelligible, will now place the sequence of the twelve hours of a natural day distinctly before the reader.

Midnight.	9 o'clock of the night, the hour of the Mouse.		
	8 o'clock	do.	Bull.
	7 o'clock	do.	Tiger.
Sun-rise.	6 o'clock of the day	do.	Hare.
	5 o'clock	do.	Dragon.
	4 o'clock	do.	Snake.
Noon.	9 o'clock	do.	Horse.
	8 o'clock	do.	Goat or Sheep.
	7 o'clock	do.	Monkey.
Sun-set.	6 o'clock of the night	do.	Cock.
	5 o'clock	do.	Dog.
	4 o'clock	do.	Boar.

These hours are always sounded by the bells of the temples. The measuring them seems a more difficult matter, although lengthening and shortening the pendulum is spoken of as sufficient for this purpose* (of course, daily, or twice a day, at sun-rise and sun-set, must be meant). Two indigenous modes are also mentioned. The one, which may evidently answer, by the burning of bodies of determinate magnitude—analogue to our Alfred's can-

* Fischer.

dles; the other, by a peculiar sort of clock, described, not very intelligibly, to consist of a horizontal balance, having a weight at either end, and moving back and forwards upon a pin. The subject of hours and clocks may be concluded with the description of a clock—not its mechanism, unluckily—ordered in 1826 by the governor of Nagasaki as a present for the *ziogoon*, and considered as a master-piece of mechanical genius. As such it was proudly exhibited to the Dutch factory, and certainly indicates more skill than taste.

“The* clock is contained in a frame three feet high by five feet long, and presents a fair landscape at noon-tide. Plumb and cherry trees in full blossom, with other plants, adorn the fore-ground. The back-ground consists of a hill, from which falls a cascade, skilfully imitated in glass, that forms a softly-flowing river, first winding round rocks placed here and there, then running across the middle of the landscape, till lost in a wood of fir-trees. A golden sun hangs aloft in the sky, and, turning upon a pivot, indicates the striking of the hours. On the frame below, the twelve hours of day and night are marked, where a slowly-creeeping tortoise serves as a hand. A bird, perched upon the branch of a plum-tree, by its song and the clapping of its wings, announces the moment when an hour expires, and as the song ceases, a bell is heard to strike the hour; during which operation, a mouse comes out of a grotto and runs over the hill. * * * Every separate part was nicely executed; but the bird was too large for the tree, and the sun for the sky, while the mouse scaled the mountain in a moment of time.”

The Japanese possess some little knowledge of mathematics, mechanics, trigonometry, and civil engineering; they have canals, intended chiefly for irrigation, and a great variety of bridges; they have learned to measure the height of mountains by the barometer, and have latterly constructed very good maps of the Japanese empire. In mechanics, they have not got much beyond lathes and water-mills, nor do they desire to make further progress. The views entertained upon this subject were explicitly announced, upon occasion of the model of an oil-mill forming part of the present one year offered to the *ziogoon*. The ingenuity of the invention and its admirable mechanism were highly commended, but the model was returned, because the adoption of such an aid to labour would throw out of work all those Japanese who earn their bread in the ordinary mode of making oil.

Of military engineering and navigation the Japanese are wholly ignorant, although they possess the mariner's compass.

ARTS, MANUFACTURES, TRADE, AND PRODUCE OF JAPAN.

The state of the arts in Japan is another point upon which there is some difficulty in forming an opinion, partly from a little distrust in the *connoisseurship* of the members of the factory at Desima, and partly from the unanimous assurances that the best specimens in any department are utterly unattainable by foreigners. Some notion might, indeed, be formed upon the subject from the station of the artist in the classification of society, but for the possibility that this may denote rather a past than the present state. All that can, therefore, be safely affirmed is, that the arts are more advanced in that country than in China.

Respecting the art of music, there needs no addition to what has been already stated. We are told that the Japanese are extremely fond of painting, and eager collectors of pictures; that they sketch boldly with charcoal and often in ink,

* Meylan.

never having occasion to efface; that their outlines are clear, and their drawing as good as may be compatible with ignorance of perspective and anatomy. From this ignorance, probably, arises their acknowledged inability to take a likeness, the professed portrait-painters bestowing their care rather upon the dress than the features of their sitters. In birds and flowers they succeed better; and two folio volumes of paintings of flowers, with the name and properties of each written on the opposite page, the work of a Japanese lady, and by her presented to Heer Titsingh, her husband's friend, are spoken of as beautiful. Delicate finishing seems to be the chief excellence of all Japanese artists.

Of the higher department of the art, landscape and figures, some specimens are afforded by the writers upon the subject, but so various in merit, that they perplex almost as much as they assist the judgment. Titsingh's plates of wedding and funeral processions, &c., from paintings by native artists, are, as nearly as may be, on a level with Chinese pictures. Meylan's are a shade better, and such as the qualified praise bestowed might lead one to expect.* Siebold's, although he visited Japan prior to Meylan, are far better, at least those of them which are taken from pictures painted for him; and this he explains, by stating that the young native artist whom he employed was studying the European principles of his art. But the plates in Overmeer Fischer's splendid volume are of a character so very superior to all the others; they are so highly finished, and have so much of light and shade, though defective enough in drawing and perspective, that it is difficult not to suspect some few improving touches to have been given in Holland before the Japanese pictures passed into the engraver's hands; a suspicion certainly not weakened by the inspection of the Japanese rooms in the Royal Museum at the Hague, where we are told to seek the best specimens of every description that can be smuggled into Dezima and on ship-board.†

The Japanese are unacquainted with oil-painting, but skilful in the management of water-colours. These they prepare from minerals and vegetables, obtaining tints far more brilliant and beautiful than ours.

Prints they have in abundance, but only wood-cuts. The art of engraving upon copper has, however, been recently introduced amongst them, and adopted with an eagerness with promises well for its cultivation.

Of the art of sculpture, no trace appears in any of the authors, beyond the occasional mention of a little ornamental carving; but we are told that the Japanese have attained as much excellence in casting as is compatible with utter disregard of proportions. They are said to cast handsome vases and images, and their bells are remarkable for the beauty of the bas-reliefs that adorn them. These bells have no metal tongues, but are sounded by striking them externally with wood.

Of architecture, as an art, no idea exists in this country.

Of the lacker-work, known in this country as Japan, all the writers assert that no adequate idea can be conceived from the specimens commonly seen in Europe. What is really fine, cannot be purchased by foreigners; and the best

* A story, told by Meylan, of the proficiency of Japanese artists two centuries ago, might startle those who have read the opinions of these writers, or looked at most of their plates. It is that, when the ceremony of image-trampling was first ordained, there being a scarcity of Portuguese pictures of the Madonna and Child for simultaneous trampling, a Japanese painter was ordered to make a copy of one, and the copy was not to be distinguished from the original. It is to be observed that the president never saw the copy, and the connoisseurs who had pronounced upon its undistinguishableness were Japanese. The painter was rewarded with decapitation.

† Dr. von Siebold's Japanese museum is said to be richer and superior to the Japanese rooms in the Royal Museum. Unfortunately, when the writer of these papers visited Leyden, partly for the purpose of inspecting these specimens of Japan, the museum was packed up for change of domicile, and the Doctor himself absent.

ever obtained by the members of the factory are received as presents from their Japanese friends. These are mostly deposited in the Royal Museum at the Hague; and although esteemed at home scarcely second-rate, are so really superior to the ordinary Japan, that no opinion should be given upon the beauty of the art, without having inspected that collection.

The whole process of lackering is extremely slow. The varnish, which is the resinous produce of a shrub called *oerosino-ki*, or 'varnish plant,' requires a tedious preparation to fit it for use. It is tinted by slow and long-continued rubbing upon a copper-plate with the colouring-material; and the operation of lackering is as tedious as its preliminaries. Five different coats, at the very least, are successively applied, suffered to dry, and then ground down with a fine stone or a reed,* and it is only by this patient labour that the varnish acquires its excellence. The brilliant mother-of-pearl figures consist of layers of shell, cut and fashioned to the shape required, and coloured at the back; then laid into the varnish, and subjected to the same coating and grinding process as the rest, whence they derive their glittering splendour.

The Japanese do not understand cutting precious stones, and therefore set no value upon them, which may account for the want of jewellery in the dress of both sexes. In metallurgy they are, however, very skilful; and the beautiful work called *syakfdo*, in which various metals are partly blended, partly combined, producing an effect much resembling fine enamel, is used in lieu of jewels for girdle-clasps, boxes, sword-hilts, &c. But the branch of this art in which they surpass most other nations, is the tempering of steel, and their sword-blades are said to be of transcendent excellence, bearing the fine edge of a razor,† and capable of cutting through an iron nail. They are valued accordingly; as we are told that a sum equal to £100 is not thought too much to give for a peculiarly fine sword-blade, whilst an old one, of exquisite temper, is esteemed beyond all price. Their exportation is prohibited, from some superstitious idea of an intimate connexion between Japanese valour and Japanese arms, as a joint heritage from their divine ancestors.

Of the manufactures of the country, it is enough to say that they make every thing wanted for their own use; that their porcelain has degenerated from its pristine superiority, it is said, owing to a deficiency of the peculiar fine clay; and that their most beautiful silks are woven by high-born criminals, who are confined upon a small, rocky, unproductive island, deprived of their property, and obliged to pay for the provisions, with which they are supplied by sea, with the labour of their hands. The exportation of these silks is likewise prohibited.

With respect to commerce, the external trade is now limited to two Dutch ships and twelve Chinese junks yearly. Nor is this all. The value of the cargoes these vessels import is limited; for the Dutch to about £75,000 sterling, for the Chinese to half as much more, annually. The exports have been progressively narrowed, until they are nearly confined to camphor and copper, and the quantity of the latter to be allowed is matter of constant dispute between the Dutch factory and the exchequer of Nagasaki. The government dreads the exhaustion of the mines.

The internal trade is said to be very considerable, its activity and importance originating in the variety of produce, resulting from the great variety of climate. The islands constituting the empire of Japan and its dependencies,

* Grinding with a reed, or rush, sounds strange; but Fischer's words, "*Met een Rijen steen of bies afgeslepen*," admit of no other interpretation, the dictionary affording no other signification of *bies* than 'rush;' or 'reed.' If we suppose the warehouse-master, or the interpreter through whom he obtained his information, to have included bamboos in the genus reed, the difficulty would be much lessened.

† Fischer.

the Loo-Ghoo islands to the south, and Yezo and the Kurile archipelago to the north, extend* from the 24th to the 50th degree north latitude, and from the 123d to the 150th east longitude. Hence the southern islands, although generally said not to be hot enough for the sugar-cane, teem with most of the fruits of the tropics, whilst the northern yield those of the temperate zones. The mountains abound in mineral wealth of every description, and the volcanic districts in sulphur.

The circulating medium of the country is gold, silver, and copper, but only the gold and higher silver pieces can properly be called coin. They bear the mint stamp, and are of ascertained value; the smaller silver pieces, and all the copper, appear to pass by weight. Paper-money is likewise current in some principalities.

A post for letters is established throughout the empire, which, though pedestrian, is said to be wonderfully expeditious.* Every carrier is accompanied by a partner, to guard against the possibility of delay from any accident that may chance to befall him. The men run at their utmost speed, and upon nearing the end of their stage, find the relay carriers awaiting them, to whom the packet is tossed the moment they are within reach of each other. The relay postmen have started before the arriving postmen have stopped. The greatest prince of the empire, if he meets the postmen on the road, must give way, with his whole train, and take care that their course be not obstructed by him or his.

By land, goods are conveyed on pack-horses and pack-oxen, that ascend and descend the already-mentioned staircase roads over the mountains. But the principal carriage of merchandize is by water; and for the navigation of their rivers and lakes, for fishing on the coasts, and even crossing the sea from island to island, the Japanese vessels are very sufficient. That they are utterly inadequate to long voyages, arises from the government system of seclusion. A sort of Japanese navigation act prescribes the form in which ships must be built, requiring them to be so weak about the stern,† and the rudder to be so hung, that a rough sea must be almost certain to carry away the latter, if not to break a leak in the stern: a device pretty effectual to prevent the voluntary undertaking of long voyages, but that must cause the loss of many fishing-boats and coasting-vessels.

Almost all the Japanese craft are equally calculated for sailing and rowing. The largest are of sixty tons burthen, and have one heavy mast, bearing an immense square sail, with a small mast and sail at the prow. The oars are very long, and not taken out of the water in rowing. The rowers stand to their work, and are said to impel the vessel with extraordinary swiftness. Japanese sailors are generally bold and skilful. The fisheries are very productive, and the fishermen in constant activity, fish being the principal food of the people.

In agriculture, the Japanese are equally diligent and successful. With the exception of the roads, and of the woods required to supply timber and charcoal, hardly a foot of ground, to the very tops of the mountains, is left uncultivated.‡ Where cattle cannot draw the plough, men take their place, or substitute manual husbandry. The soil is naturally sterile, but the labour bestowed upon it, aided by judicious and diligent irrigation, and all the manure that can in any way be collected, conquers its natural defects, and is repaid by abundant harvests.

The grain principally cultivated is rice; said to be the best produced in Asia. Barley and wheat are likewise grown—the former for feeding the cattle; the

* Siebold.

† Fischer.

‡ Meylan.

latter is little valued, and chiefly used for cakes and soy. This last is made by fermenting together, under ground, wheat, a peculiar kind of bean, and salt. Beans of all sorts, some other vegetables, and various roots, are sedulously cultivated, as is the mulberry, solely for the sake of the silk-worm. A coarse sugar is said to be obtained from the sap of a tree.

But the grand object of cultivation, next to rice, is the tea-plant. This was introduced into Japan about the beginning of the ninth century, when the Bonze Yeitsin, returning from China, presented the first cup of tea to the *Mikado* Saga. Its consumption is now almost unlimited. To supply this demand, in addition to the large plantations where it is grown and prepared for sale, every hedge upon every farm consists of the tea-plant, and furnishes the drink of the farmer's family and labourers. The finer sort of tea requires especial care in the cultivation.* The plantations are situated remote from the habitations of man, and as much as may be from all other crops, lest the delicacy of the tea should suffer from smoke, impurity, or emanations of any kind. They are manured with dried anchovies and a liquor pressed out of mustard-seed. They must enjoy the unobstructed beams of the morning sun, and thrive best upon well-watered hill sides. The plant is pollarded to render it more branchy, and therefore more productive, and must be five years old before the leaves are gathered. The process of harvesting the tea, or rather of storing the harvest, is one of extreme nicety. The leaves for the finer and coarser teas are sorted as they are plucked; and no more of either kind are gathered in a day than can be dried before night. There are two modes of drying, called the dry and the wet process. In the one, the leaves are at once roasted in an iron pan, then thrown upon a mat and rolled by hand; during the whole operation, which is repeated five or six times, or till the leaves are quite dry, a yellow juice exudes: this is called the dry preparation. In the wet process, the leaves are first placed in a vessel over the steam of boiling water, where they remain till they are withered; they are then rolled by hand, and dried in the iron roasting-pan. When thus prepared, less of the yellow juice exuding, the leaves retain a brighter green colour, and more of their narcotic quality. Hence Dr. Siebold conjectures that all black and green teas differ solely from the mode of drying the leaves, but without the use of copper. Yet it must be remembered that Linnæus held them to be of two distinct plants; and that in the best European botanical gardens—*e.g.* at this moment at Leyden, where Dr. Siebold resides—two distinct plants, with somewhat differently-shaped leaves, are shown as the black and the green tea plants. To return to Japan. When fresh dried, the tea is delicately susceptible of odours, and requires to be carefully guarded from their influence.

Ere quitting this subject, a few words must be said of Japanese gardeners, although their horticultural skill should rather entitle them to rank amongst the artists or artificers than the agriculturists. These gardeners value themselves alike upon the art of dwarfing and that of as unnaturally enlarging all natural productions. They exhibit, in the miniature gardens of the towns, full-grown trees of various kinds three feet high, with heads three feet in diameter. These dwarf-trees are reared in flower-pots, as alluded to in one of the poems before quoted; and when they bear luxuriant branches upon a distorted stem, the very *acmé* of perfection is attained; or, to speak more correctly, it might be supposed attained, had not President Meylan, in the year 1826, seen a box, which he describes as one inch in diameter by three inches high, but which Fischer represents, somewhat less incredibly, as four inches long, one and a

* Siebold.

half wide, and six high, in which were actually growing and thriving a bamboo, a fir, and a plumb-tree, the latter in full blossom. The price of this portable grove was 1,200 Dutch gulden, or about £100.

As examples of the success of these horticulturists in the opposite branch of their art, Meylan describes plumb-trees covered with blossoms, each blossom four times the size of the cabbage-rose—of course, not producing fruit, which the Japanese appear not greatly to value—and of radishes weighing from fifty to sixty pounds; radishes of fifteen pounds weight he speaks of as of common occurrence. This *gigantifying* art, to coin a word, is more beneficially applied to fir-trees: many of these growing in the grounds of temples are represented as extraordinarily large. No dimensions of trunks are stated, but we are told that the branches springing at the height of seven or eight feet are led out, sometimes across ponds, and supported upon props, to such a length, that they give a shade of three hundred feet in diameter.

PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH-WEST OF INDIA.

FORTY years have elapsed since the Governor-general of British India (Lord Wellesley) thought it essential to the safety of our Eastern possessions to suggest to the British minister at Constantinople the expediency of his endeavouring to engage the Porte to concur with us in exciting Persia to such measures as would alarm the ruler of Cabool, Zemaun Shah, and recal him from the prosecution of his design of invading India.* We are now in virtual possession of the whole Doorance empire, and the brother of Zemaun Shah is restored to his nominal sovereignty over that empire by a British army. In 1793, five years previous to the date of the document just cited, Parliament had solemnly declared,† that “to pursue schemes of conquest and extension of dominion in India are measures repugnant to the wish, the honour, and the policy of this nation;” since which period, the greater part of the territories which form the presidencies of Madras and Bombay have been added, by conquest or cession (which is much the same), to our possessions in that country, whilst those of Bengal have absorbed part of the dominions of Burmah, Tibet, Nepaul, and Rajpootana, and our authority is now extended beyond the Indus. There seems, indeed, no obstacle but our own backwardness, or, perhaps, the remonstrance of some European power, to the “just influence” of England radiating to the very frontiers of Persia and Transoxiana, and to her possession of an empire in the East as vast as that of Timour, and better consolidated.

Nothing can more forcibly demonstrate than the facts just mentioned the existence of that principle of unavoidable expansion, which has become a law of our rule in the East, and justifies all antecedent acquisitions of territory, respecting which so much clamour was raised in the early periods of our Indian administration. From the very circumstances of our position,

* Despatches, vol. v. p. 307.

† Stat. 33 Geo. III. c. 42.

there is no alternative between our laying down the sceptre in India and retiring from its soil, or in our going forward, adding acquisition to acquisition, until no native power remains to be subjugated.

That the march of the British army into Afghanistan was not meditated, at least by the Home Government, up to a comparatively recent period, is evident from the letter of the Court of Directors, dated 20th September, 1837,* wherein it is observed: "With respect to the states west of the Indus, you have uniformly observed the proper course, which is, to have no political connection with any state or party in those regions, to take no part in their quarrels; but to maintain, so far as possible, a friendly connection with all of them;" and the Court approved of the Indian Government's declining to embrace the offer of the Ameers of Scinde, to permit the residence of a British officer in that country, on condition of our protecting it against foreign invaders. It is true, indeed, that our Indian Government, alarmed by the reports of the proceedings of Russian agents in Persia and Afghanistan, seem to have contemplated the formation of an alliance of some kind with the *de facto* rulers of the latter country; but it is evident from the course of the transactions developed in the official papers,—which show in what a web of complicated relations we were becoming involved,—that the decisive step, of restoring Shah Shooja, was forced upon our government by the irresistible law of intervention, which has rarely been disregarded without consequences prejudicial to British interests.

The circumstances under which this step, of embracing the cause of Shah Shooja, was taken, have not yet been fully detailed to the public, though they require to be investigated in order to indicate the motives, or rather the obligations, which compelled the Indian Government to a course of policy which, as far as the existing state of things affords the means of judging, has been attended with extraordinary success.

When, in 1832, Shah Shooja, in consequence of representations and assurances of support from his subjects, the Doorances and Ghilzies in particular, resolved to attempt to regain his throne, he made pressing instances to the Anglo-Indian Government for assistance. The answer was a firm refusal, which was persisted in to the very last, though it is evident that a very slight military support, nay, probably the indirect countenance of our government, by the presence of a British agent in the camp of the Shah, might have placed Candahar, if not Cabul, in his possession. Mr. Masson, one of Capt. Wade's agents, an intelligent and acute observer, stated that the wishes of all classes in Afghanistan turned to the Shah's restoration, and that "there is little doubt that, had a single British officer accompanied him, not as an ally or a coadjutor, but as a mere reporter of proceedings to his own government, his simple appearance would have been sufficient to procure the Shah's re-establishment in power.†" The answer of Lord William Bentinck to the suit of the Shah was in the following words:—"I deem it my duty to apprise you

* Parl. Papers, 27th March, 1830, p. 2.

† Parl. Papers. No. 5.

distinctly, that the British Government religiously abstains from intermeddling with the affairs of its neighbours when this can be avoided: your Majesty is, of course, master of your own actions, but to afford you assistance for the purpose which you have in contemplation would not consist with that neutrality, which on such occasions is the rule of guidance adopted by the British Government." All the British authorities were enjoined to evince "indifference" towards this expedition: consequently, the Shah raised and equipped an army from his own resources, and, with the countenance of Runjeet Sing, marched from Loodeeana in January 1833; crossed the Indus in May; defeated the Scindean army; took possession of Shikarpore, and of the whole territory dependent upon it; compelled the Ameers of Scinde to sue for peace, and advanced triumphantly to Candahar with every prospect of continued success. He encountered the forces of the sirdars of Candahar, and defeated them, laying siege to the city. Dost Mahomed Khan himself seems to have hesitated whether he should not tender his allegiance, nay, he actually offered his submission to our government, which declined to accept it;* but, believing that "his faults were too numerous to be forgiven," he decided upon marching to the aid of his brothers, and, after a hard struggle, Shah Shooja was totally defeated by the combined Barukzye forces on the 29th of June 1834, and became a fugitive.

When by the force of events the attention of the Anglo-Indian Government was called to Afghanistan, it is very clear that it was their intention to recognize the Barukzye rulers of that country. The policy of doing so is enforced by Sir A. Burnes in his work† with an extraordinary degree of earnestness. "The chief of Cabul," he says,‡ "is a man of enlightened views, and may secure a thorough supremacy over the country on the death of Runjeet Sing. He is favourably disposed towards the British Government, as, indeed, are the whole chiefs of the kingdom. It would require no great expenditure of the public funds to conciliate this chief, who is in possession of the most important position in Asia, as regards the protection of British India. Had circumstances brought us into alliance with Cabul instead of Persia, we might have possessed more trusty and useful allies, nearer home, than we can boast of in that country."

In 1836, Lord Auckland's government resolved to send an agent to Afghanistan, and the selection of Sir A. Burnes would alone denote with sufficient clearness their intentions with respect to its chiefs, if it were not the fact that the British agent did negotiate an alliance, or something of that character, between his government and those chiefs. Although this is not stated explicitly in his instructions, the letter of Dost Mahomed Khan (31st May, 1836), acknowledging friendly letters from our government, and inviting suggestions from the governor-general "for the settlement of the affairs of his country;" the language of Lord Auckland's reply (22d August, 1836), and the tenor of the negotiations between Sir A. Burnes

* Capt. Wade's Letter, 1st January, 1833; Parl. Papers, No. 5.

† *Travels into Bokhara, &c.*, 1834.

‡ *Ibid.* li. 344.

and the Ameer,* all imply that it was in the power of the latter to have connected himself by treaty with the British Government. In the first letter from Sir A. Burnes, written four days after his arrival at Cabul (24th September 1837), it is observed: "From what I have seen and heard, I have good reason to believe Dost Mahomed Khan will set forth no extravagant pretensions, and act in such a manner as will enable the British Government to show its interest in his behalf, and at the same time preserve for us the valued friendship of the Sikh chief."

The result of Sir A. Burnes's observation appears to have confirmed him in his impression as to the policy of forming a connection with Dost Mahomed, in whom, he says, he saw little change.

The political circumstances in which this chief was placed are necessary to be considered, in order to form a true notion of the conduct of all parties. His authority extended north to the Hindu Koh and Bameean, to the hill country of the Hazaras on the west, to Ghuzni, inclusive, on the south, and half-way to Peshawur on the east; and his revenues amounted to about £200,000. Although in 1834, after the defeat of Shah Shooja, he declared himself the reigning chief of the Affghans, under the title of *Ameer Shah Ghuzee*, he still asserted that he had not assumed a regal title, but only one of nobility. In and about Cabul city have been settled, ever since the conquest of Nadir Shah, colonies of Persians, or Kuzzilbashes, as they are called, now amounting to upwards of four thousand families, who exercise a considerable influence over the politics of Affghanistan. Whilst the monarchy lasted, they shared largely the favours of the court, and Dost Mahomed is said to have owed his power to the support of one of their eldest leaders, Mahomed Khan, Byat. The Kuzzilbashes are Sheeahs; the Affghans are Soonees; and it is well known that a mortal enmity subsists between the two sects. Dost Mahomed, however, was politic enough, for some time, to countenance a suspicion that he was favourable to the Sheeah doctrines (his mother being a Persian); but, either feeling himself strong enough to be independent of the Kuzzilbashes, or perceiving that his own countrymen were jealous on this point, in 1833, he assumed the title of *Ameer*, which has a religious Soonee signification, and exasperated the Persians by avowing a contempt for their creed and a distrust of their courage. The Persians, on their part, took measures for their safety. They congregated in the city of Cabul, fortified their quarter, and added to their strength by intrigues. "Though their military influence has declined," observes Sir A. Burnes,† "their power in this way is more considerable than before, since every man of rank has Persians for his secretaries, and all the home and foreign correspondence is in their hands, by which their influence ramifies in every direction." It is easy to understand from this state of things, why Dost Mahomed's bias should have been turned towards Persia, notwithstanding that his interests and even his pre-

* Parl. Papers; Correspondence relating to Affghanistan, No. 5.

† Letter, 4th October, 1837.

judices pointed in an opposite direction. Shah Shooja will probably find it imperative upon him to adopt the policy of Shah Kamran at Herat, of expelling every Sheah of Persian extraction from the city, who, he found, were intriguing against him.

In opposition to the course recommended to the Indian Government by Sir A. Burnes, namely, that of forming an alliance with Dost Mahomed Khan, Captain (now Colonel) Wade urged the paramount policy of espousing the cause of Shah Shooja. So far from taking the same view of Dost Mahomed Khan's government as Sir A. Burnes, Col. Wade contended that his power was quite insecure. The former described him as the most powerful chief in Affganistan; stating that "his reputation is made known to a traveller long before he enters his country, and no one better merits the high character he has obtained;" that trade received the greatest encouragement from him, whilst "his justice affords a constant theme of praise to all classes." It would appear, indeed, that Sir A. Burnes, upon this point (as well as other minor points) had formed hasty and inaccurate conclusions. Col. Wade, in commenting on Sir A. Burnes' report, states* that there is no portion of the Affghan empire which has been less exempt from faction and revolution than Cabul; that Dost Mahomed's tenure of power in that city "has been very insecure;" that, even after his success against the Sikhs, which gained him popularity, the arrival of the British mission had alone saved him from the combination of his brothers with his own subjects, and that his anxiety for alliance with a foreign power was prompted by his sense of danger from internal enemies. "My own sources of information," he adds, "which have been repeatedly authenticated, both by natives and Europeans, who have visited Cabul, lead me to believe that the authority of the Amcer is by no means popular with his subjects; the greater part of his troops are insubordinate and disaffected." The influence of clanship, he observes, is strong in Cabul, and the Suddozye family (that of Shah Shooja) retains a strong hold upon the affections of the Dooranee tribe, who were not conciliated by the Barukzyes. "To force, therefore, their rule on the people, would not only be a difficult operation in itself, but, if sought to be effected through the mediation of the British Government, would require a degree of support from us, which we cannot, in my opinion, afford to give to the present possessors of power in Affghanistan, or rather to the ruler of Cabul, without bringing new elements of discord into action, productive of more evil to the peace of the country than the preservation of the sovereignty of the Affghans in the Suddozye family. It may likewise be mentioned, that the Barukzyes, instead of being a tribe of 60,000 men, as computed by Captain Burnes, do not exceed 6,000; that the rest of the Dooranees would be indignant to see the power of the British Government exerted to establish the supreme control of the Barukzyes over their nation, and that the act would in itself tend to injure the name of the British Government among a people tenacious of independence, and yet alive to the preservation of hereditary honours and ancient institutions."

These and other arguments seem to have had their due weight with the

* Letter, dated 1st January 1838.

Indian Government, and the inclination of Dost Mahomed to listen to the invitations of the Shah of Persia, and to the promises of the Russian agent, afforded a fair occasion to act upon these suggestions.

The expedition into Affghanistan is said to have had no other object than the establishment of Shah Shooja, which object accomplished, it is intended that he shall be left to the independent direction of the affairs of his kingdom. But even if the restoration of the Shah had not been effected for the purpose of securing English interests, and assuming that the change of rulers is popular, we know enough of the people of Affghanistan to be assured that his authority will be short-lived, unless sustained by British power and influence. The independence of Shah Shooja will therefore be apparent only, not real : and should he, or his successors, through policy or caprice, renounce our alliance and pursue his own exclusive interests, is it to be expected that our conduct towards Cabul should be different from that which we have adopted with respect to any Eastern state, in similar relations with us, whose sovereigns we have deposed? By the treaty of 26th June 1838, the Shah "binds himself, his heirs and successors, to refrain from entering into negociations with any foreign state without the knowledge and consent of the British and Sikh Governments, and to oppose any power having the design to invade the Sikh or British territories by force of arms, to the utmost of his ability." This is a renunciation of one of the most essential rights of a sovereign, and its transfer to another state. The Shah further engages that, "when any matter of great importance may arise *to the westward*, such measures will be adopted with regard to it as may seem expedient and proper at the time to the British and Sikh governments." These stipulations are totally different from the treaty of 1809, negociated by Mr. Elphinstone, when Shah Shooja was on the throne of Cabul, wherein the two contracting powers agree that "they shall in no manner interfere in each other's countries."

Our connection with Affghanistan may, therefore, be considered as permanent, and it opens a vast prospect in moral, political, and commercial points of view. It is avowed, in the Declaration of our Indian Government, that "British influence will be sedulously employed to further every measure of general benefit; to reconcile differences, to secure oblivion of injuries, and to put an end to the distractions by which, for so many years, the welfare and happiness of the Affghans have been impaired :'' in other words, our government will endeavour to ameliorate the moral, intellectual, and social condition of the people. Our political relations must by this means, and by our "guarantee" of the Shah in his possessions, be necessarily brought into immediate contact with every native state which bounds his kingdom; its politics must be studied, its interests understood, and its views adapted by persuasion or by force to a concurrence with our own, and in process of time, if no accident break down the fabric of our power in India, and dissipate this magnificent dream, the influence and authority of Great Britain will be felt as fully amongst the nations of Central Asia as now throughout Hindustan.

The commerce of Britain will, by recent events, secure a vast market in these extensive regions, and whilst its returns will enrich this country, it

will co-operate in diffusing there the blessings of civilization and of moral amelioration. In former times, it is well known that these regions were the theatre of a prodigious trade, which furnished a large portion of the East with the means of a mutual interchange of commodities. "On the road between Hindustan and Khorasan," says the Emperor Baber, "there are two great marts, the one Cabul, the other Candahar: caravans from Ferghana, Turkistan, Samarkand, Bulkh, Bokhara, Hissar, and Badakshan, all resort to Cabul, while those from Khorasan repair to Candahar. The productions of Khorasan, Rum (Europe), Irak (Persia), and Chin (China), may all be found in Cabul, which is the very emporium of Hindustan." The convulsions in the Affghan empire during the last century have necessarily interrupted the course of commerce; but nothing more than tranquillity and a settled government are required to replenish the channels of trade in that country. Moreover, according to Burnes, "the body of the people have acquired a taste for European manufactures quite unprecedented; and not only has the consumption of British and Indian manufactures been augmented in the country itself, but the transit trade to Turkistan has at the same time increased it."* The same writer states reasons for believing that the British trade with Central Asia may be augmented to an almost unlimited extent. "A more extended exportation of British goods into these countries," he says, "in particular of white cloths, muslins, and woollens, I am assured by the first merchants, and even by the vizier of Bokhara, would have the immediate effect of driving the Russians from that branch of commerce."† The more recent report of Dr. Lord, attached to the mission of Sir A. Burnes at Cabul, offers the most encouraging prospects to British commerce in Central Asia. "Broadcloths," he says, especially command a ready sale and good prices. British chintzes and cotton piece-goods in general have already found their way, by means of water communication, in some quantity, and a large increase may be looked for. Of hardware, cast-iron pots, which are greatly in use, and for which the demand is constant, (as no house can be without them) might be furnished," he says, "from this country, as the freight of a ton of iron goods from England to the mouth of the Indus is considerably less than the hire of a camel to bring a quarter of a ton from Orenburg to Bokhara. Bar-iron, steel, copper, and tin, in the same manner, could be all supplied from hence, when the market is once fairly opened, and cutlery in general would meet a ready sale in moderate quantities." The Bombay papers state that, in the beginning of October, several Affghan merchants had arrived from Cabul, who had purchased goods to the amount of four laks. The obstacles to this branch of commerce, namely, the heavy duties on merchandize borne on the Indus, and the unsettled state of the country, will now disappear, and the results will prove, in all probability, of great moment to the interests not only of Great Britain, but of Affghanistan and Central Asia.

* *Travels into Bokhara*, ii. 413.

† *Ibid.* p. 444.

IMAGES.

THE moonlight glistening in his tears,
 Sometimes the dreaming mourner hears
 The Bird its lay of sorrow trill,*
 In the fair groves of green Brazil:
 And while, upon his charmed ear,
 Trembles the voice, so sad and clear,
 Of clouded eye and faded cheek,
 Parents and friends it seems to speak,
 And from its coloured wings to shed
 Peace from the gardens of the dead.

And so, when summer-days depart
 From the drooping human heart;
 When Hope's resplendent clusters die,
 And recreant Friendship passes by;
 When sin, bright spirit of untruth,
 Has drain'd the vintage of our youth;—
 Some thought, it may be, of delight,
 Still warbles softly through the night,
 Pouring upon our darkened hours,
 Notes sweeter than the breath of flowers.†

Over the crumbling abbey-wall
 The mantling wreaths of ivy fall;
 And moon-beams faintly silver o'er,
 Like angel-feet, the grassy floor;
 While through the mouldering window dim,
 The red-breast tunes its evening hymn—
 We gaze enamour'd, till the strain
 Of glorious music swells again,
 And the rich clouds of incense creep
 Round the bright heads of those who sleep.

In southern lands, as legends tell,
 Flow the clear waters of a well,
 Where peace and vernal beauty smile,
 In sweet Lucayo's sunny isle;
 And once, in elder days, there came
 A chieftain, not unknown to fame.
 His eye shone bright, his heart beat high,
 The living Fount of Youth was nigh:
 He seem'd—life's winter over-past—
 To dwell in Paradise at last!

O toilsome pilgrimage, and vain!
 Who drinks this stream, shall thirst again;
 And age upon his head will lay
 Her icy finger of decay,
 And dim each radiant gem, that shines
 In precious Learning's costliest shrines
 Not there! In dearer regions start
 The Sacred Fountains of the heart;
 Blest cure for sorrow's fitful fever—
 Who drinks *that* water, lives for ever!

* This superstition is mentioned by travellers and others.

† Lord Bacon's well-known comparison of the breath of flowers in the air to the warbling of music.

1003/11. 315/60.

ASSAM TEA.

(Continued from p. 290, vol. xxx.)

The second process now commences, by opening the boxes or baskets, and exposing the tea on large shallow bamboo baskets, or dollahs, until it has become soft enough to roll; it is then put into cast-iron pans, set in brick fire-places, the same as described in making the Sychee black tea. The pan is made very hot by a wood fire, and seven pounds of the leaves are thrown into it and rubbed against the pan, with the right hand, until tired, and then with the left, so as not to make the process fatiguing. The pan being placed on an inclined plane, the leaves always come tumbling back towards and near the operator, as he pushes them up from him, moving his hand backwards and forwards and pressing on the leaves with some force with the palms, keeping the ends of the fingers up, to prevent their coming in contact with the hot pan. After one hour's good rubbing, the leaves are taken out and thrown into a large coarse bamboo sieve, from this into a finer one, and again a still finer one, until three sorts of tea have been separated. The first, or largest sort, is put into the funnel of the winnowing machine, which has three divisions of small traps below, to let the tea out. A man turns the wheel with his right hand, and with the left regulates the quantity of tea that shall fall through the wooden funnel above, by a wooden slide at the bottom of it. The tea being thrown from the sieves into the funnel, the man turns the crank of the wheel, and moves the slide of the funnel gradually, so as to let the tea fall through gently, and in small quantities. The blast from the fan blows the smaller particles of tea to the end of the machine, where it is intercepted by a circular moveable board placed there. The dust and smaller particles are blown against this board, and fall out in an opening at the bottom into a basket placed there to receive it. The next highest tea is blown nearly to the end of the machine, and falls down through a trough on the side into a basket; this tea is called *Young Hyson*. The next, being a little heavier, is not blown quite so far; it falls through the same trough, which has a division in the middle; this of course is nearer the centre of the machine. A basket is placed beneath to receive the tea, which is called *Hyson*. The next, which is still heavier, falls very near to the end of the fan; this is called *Gunpowder* tea; it is in small balls. The heaviest tea falls still closer to the fan, and is called *Big Gunpowder*; it is twice or three times the size of gunpowder tea, and composed of several young leaves that adhere firmly together. This sort is afterwards put into a box and cut with a sharp iron instrument, then sifted and put among the gunpowder, which it now resembles. The different sorts of tea are now put into shallow bamboo-baskets, and men, women, and children are employed to pick out the sticks and bad leaves; this is a most tedious process, as the greatest care is taken not to leave the slightest particle of any thing but good tea. But to assist and quicken this tiresome process, beautiful bamboo-sieves, very little inferior to our wire ones, and of various sizes, are employed. The different teas are thrown into sieves of different sizes, from large gunpowder to dust tea; they are shaken and tossed, and thrown from one person to another in quick succession, making the scene very animating; in this way a great portion of the stalks are got rid of. After the tea has been well sifted and picked, it is again put into the hot pans and rubbed and rolled as before, for about one hour; it is then put into shallow bamboo-baskets, and once more examined, to separate the different tea that may still remain intermixed, and again put into the hot pan. Now a mix-

ture of sulphate of lime and indigo, very finely pulverized and sifted through fine muslin, in the proportion of three of the former to one of the latter, is added; to a pan of tea containing about seven pounds, about half a tea-spoonful of this mixture is put and rubbed and rolled along with the tea in the pan for about one hour, as before described. The tea is then taken hot from the pan and packed firmly in boxes, both hands and feet being used to press it down. The above mixture is not put to the tea to improve its flavour, but merely to give it a uniform colour and appearance, as without it some of the tea would be light and some dark. The indigo gives it the colour, and the sulphate of lime fixes it. The Chinese call the former *Younglin*, the latter *Acco*. Large gunpowder tea they call *Tychen*; little gunpowder, *Cheochen*; hyson, *Chingcha*; young hyson, *Uchin*; skin-tea, or old leaves in small bits, *Poocha*; the fine dust, or powder-tea, *Chamoot*.

The leaves of the green-tea are not plucked the same as the black, although the tree or plant is one and the same, which has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt; for I am now plucking leaves for both green and black from the same tract and from the same plants; the difference lies in the manufacture, and nothing else. The green-tea gatherers are accommodated with a small basket, each having a strap passed round the neck so as to let the basket hang on the breast. With one hand the man holds the branch, and with the other plucks the leaves, one at a time, taking as high as the Souchong leaf; a little bit of the lower end of the leaf is left for the young leaf to shoot up close to it; not a bit of stalk must be gathered. This is a very slow and tedious way of gathering. The black-tea maker plucks the leaves with great rapidity with both hands, using only the fore-finger and thumb, and collects them in the hollow of the hand; when his hand is full, he throws the leaves into a basket under the shade of the tree; and so quickly does he ply his hands, that the eye of a learner cannot follow them, nor see the proper kind of leaf to be plucked; all that he sees, is the Chinaman's hands going right and left, his hands fast filling, and the leaves disappearing. Our coolies, like the green-tea Chinamen, hold the branch with one hand, and deliberately pluck off the leaf required, then the next, and so on, by which process much time is lost, and a greater number of hands are wanted. Not having a regular set of pluckers is a very great drawback to us; for the men whom we teach this year we see nothing of the next; thus every year we have to instruct fresh men. This difficulty will be removed when we get regular people attached to the tea plantations; or when the natives of these parts become more fixed and settled in their habitations, and do not move off by whole villages from one place to another, as they have of late years been doing; and when the aversion they have throughout Assam to taking service for payment has been overcome. They seem to hold this as mean and servile; preferring to cultivate a small patch of ground which barely yields a subsistence. I can perceive, however, that there is a gradual change taking place in the minds of the labouring class of people, or coolies; for occasionally some good able-bodied men come forward for employment. The generality of those that have hitherto offered themselves, has been from the very poorest and the most worthless in the country. In the cold season, when the men have nothing to sow or reap, two or three hundred can be collected; but as soon as the rains set in, all but those that have not bonds, or are not involved in debt, go off to their cultivations, at the very time when our tea operations commence. As long as things continue in this state, the price of tea will be high; but if this drawback were removed, there is nothing to prevent our underselling the Chinese, except the experience of a few more years.

But let us return to our teas, and take a comparative view of the qualities of black and green teas, which may nearly be as follows: *Paho* black tea leaf would make green-tea, some gunpowder, and some young hyson. *Pouchong*, although classed as a second black tea, on account of the price it fetches in the market, is a third-rate leaf, for it is rather larger than the *Souchong*. Some of it would make young hyson, and some skin-tea. *Souchong* would make hyson and young hyson. *Toychong* would make skin-tea. I will here mention the different kinds of black teas, to make the matter more clear to those who take an interest in the subject. *Thowung-Paho* (the *Sung fa* is the same leaf as this) is the downy little leaf not expanded, and the one next to it that has just unfolded a little. This tea when made appears full of small white leaves, which are the little downy leaves just mentioned. *Twazee-Paho* is from the second crop, and nearly the same kind of tea, only a little older; the leaf next the small downy one (being a little more expanded), and the small leaf below this, are taken, making three in all; this has also numerous white leaves, but not so many as the former. *Souchong* is the next largest leaf; this is well grown, but embraces all the leaves above it. When the upper leaves have grown out of season for *Thowung-Paho* and *Twazee-Paho*, they are all plucked for the *Souchong* from the third and fourth of the upper leaves. From *Souchong* leaves, the *Minchong* and *Sychee* teas are made in the first crop, and no other. *Pouchong* is the next largest leaf; it is a little older and larger than the *Souchong*. From this leaf the *Sychee* and *Minchong* teas can be made in the first crop only. The *Pouchong* is never made in the second crop on account of its not having a good flavour: many of the *Souchong* leaves are mixed up in this tea. The *Toychong* leaves are those that are rejected from the *Souchong* and *Pouchong*, as being too large and not taking the roll. When the teas are picked, these leaves are put on one side. The Chinese often put them into a bag, and give them a twist, something in the green tea way, and then mix them up with the *Souchong*, to add to the weight. This leaf (*Toychong*) becomes worse in the second and third crops; it is a cheap tea and sold to the poor. All the black teas that are damaged have the flower of what the Chinese call *Qui fa*, and another called *Son fa*, mixed up with them. One pound of the flowers is put to each box of damaged tea. After the teas have been well tatched and mixed up with other sorts, these leaves give them a pleasant fragrance. The *Son fa* plant is about two feet high, and kept in flower-pots; it is propagated from the roots. The *Qui fa* plant is from three to four feet high; one pound of the flowers is put to a box of tea. This plant was seen in the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta by our Chinese interpreter. The flowers of this plant are considered finer than those of the *Son fa*.

The black-tea makers appear to me to be very arbitrary in their mode of manufacture; sometimes they will take the leaves of the *Thowung-Paho*, or perhaps *Twazee-Paho*; but if it has been raining, or there is any want of coolies to pluck the leaves quickly, or from any other cause, they will let the leaves grow a few days longer, and turn all into *Souchong*; which, it must be remembered, takes all the small leaves above it. If it is the first crop the *Souchong* and *Pouchong* leaves may be all turned into *Souchong* tea; but even if it is the second crop, when the *Pouchong* leaves ought not to be gathered, they are nevertheless plucked and mixed up with the *Souchong* leaves. Almost all our black and all the green teas have just been made from one garden. When the green-tea makers complained that the leaves were beginning to get too large for them—that is, they were fast growing out of *Souchong* and running into *Pouchong*—the black tea-makers took up the manufacture, plucked

all the leaves, and made excellent Pouchong; so that between the two, there is not a leaf lost. When the black tea-makers have a garden to themselves, they are cruel pluckers, for they almost strip the tree of leaves for the Souchong, and are not at all nice in the plucking; the third and even the fourth leaf on a tender twig is nipped off in the twinkling of an eye; they then look about for more young leaves, and away go the Pouchong and Toychong too, which is the largest leaf of all. But the green tea men pluck quietly, one by one, down to Souchong. The black tea men separate all their teas into first, second, third, and fourth crops; but the green tea manufacturers make no distinction; they prepare all the tea they can, throughout the season, box or basket it up, and when the season is over, they set off for Canton with their produce; at least, all those who do not wish to sell their teas on the spot: the different merchants go in quest of it there. It now indiscriminately undergoes the second process; that is, the different crops are all mixed up together. No old leaves can be mixed in the green, as in the black teas: for the long rolling in the pan crushes them, and the fan blows them away, so that only the young leaves are left.

We shall now take a comparative view of the number of men required by the black and green-tea makers for one pair of pans.

For the black-tea makers there will be required, to tatch, two men; to roll, four; to attend to the fire, one; to dry, one; to beat and put in the sun, two; total number of men, ten. To keep these men at work, from twenty-five to thirty coolies will be required to pluck leaves, and they will turn out about two boxes of tea per day (weighing one maund, or eighty pounds), if the weather be fine and sunny; but scarcely half that quantity if it be rainy, on account of the coolies not plucking so much on a rainy, as they would on a fair sunny day. As the people of the country become acquainted with the gathering and manufacturing, three boxes, of forty pounds each, may be expected in fine weather, adding perhaps a few men to the number of coolies.

A pair of pans for the green tea makers would require, during the first process, to tatch, two men; to receive the tea from the pans, one; to roll, eight; to attend to the fire, one; to put the leaves in the sun and turn them, four; total number of men, sixteen. Thirty coolies would be required to keep these men in full play, and they would turn out two boxes, of twenty-three seers, or forty-six pounds each, per day; in all ninety-two pounds of tea. If the weather be rainy, of course the produce is much less, as the gatherers then do only half work. Thus the difference between the black and green is, that the former requires six manufacturers less; and that when the black tea is finished, boxed, and ready for exportation, the green has only undergone the first process, and is but half finished; although it is ready for exportation to any appointed place, to receive the final and troublesome, as well as most expensive part of the process. Nevertheless, the first part of the green tea preparation is easily learnt by the natives of this place in about two or three months. In speaking of the trouble and expense attending the second process of the green tea-making, I beg to observe that it appears to me, from what little I have seen of it, that machinery might easily be brought to bear; and as Assam is about to become a great tea country, it behoves us to look to this. The tea half-made, as above described, I am informed by the green-tea Chinamen now with me, is put either into boxes or baskets, with bamboo leaves between; it has to make in this state a long journey by land and water, and then to go one or more months in a boat by sea, before it reaches Canton, where it is laid aside for one or two months more, before it undergoes the second process; making in all about

five months from the time it was prepared. All that is required is to keep it dry. Now if all this be true, which I have no doubt it is, I see no reason why we could not send it to England, and have it made up there, I rather see every thing in favour of such a plan, and nothing against it. After a year's instruction under Chinamen, it might be left to the ingenuity of Englishmen to roll, sift, and clean the tea by machinery, and, in fact, reduce the price of the green tea nearly one half, and thus enable the poor to drink good unadulterated green tea, by throwing the indigo and sulphate of lime overboard. At all events, the experiment is worthy of a fair trial, and the first step towards it would be to manufacture the tea at Calcutta; or perhaps it would be better to let the China green-tea makers go direct to England along with it, and have it manufactured there at once.

Now for a word about the lead-canister maker, who is a very important man in our establishment; for, without him, we could not pack our teas. On two tiles, about an inch thick, and sixteen inches square, is pasted, on one side, a sheet of very fine thick paper, said to have been made in Cochin-China; over this another sheet is pasted only at the edges. The paper must be very smooth, and without any kind of hole, knob, or blemish. To make it answer the purpose better, fine chalk is rubbed over it. The tiles thus prepared are laid one over the other and moved backwards and forwards, to ascertain if they work smoothly. The lower tile rests on two pieces of wood, about four inches in thickness, and the exact length of the tile. The room where the sheets of lead are made must be very smooth and level, as the tiles are apt to break when there is any unequal pressure on them. In the corner of the room there is a sunken brick fire-place, the upper part of which rises just a little above the floor; into this fire-place is inserted one of the cast-iron pans used for making tea, and in one corner of the masonry is a vent-hole, on which in general a tea-kettle stands. The pan is heated by a wood fire; an iron ladle, with a handle about six or eight inches long, answers the purpose of taking the lead out of the pan when required. The pan may hold about twenty pounds. There is also another ladle, with a long handle and holes at the bottom, to take the dross off. When lead for the sides of the box is required, the proportion of one maund of lead to five seers of tin is put into the pan. When well melted and freed from dross, the two tiles above-mentioned are placed on the two pieces of wood, one piece being nearly under the centre, and the other at the edge, of the lower tile; the upper tile is placed on the lower tile even and square, projecting perhaps a little backward towards the operator. The tiles being thus placed near the melted lead, the Chinaman squats down on them, placing his heels near the edge, with his toes towards the centre; while with his left hand he lays hold of the corner tile, and with the right holds the short ladle, which he dips into the boiler, and takes out about half-a-ladleful of the molten metal, tipping up the upper tile with the left hand about three inches, at the same time assisting this operation by pressing on his heels and gently lifting his toes. The upper tile being thus raised, he dashes in the contents of the ladle between both, lets go with the left hand, and presses on with his toes, which brings the upper tile with some force to its former position over the lower one, and occasions the superfluous lead to gush out right and left and in front. The upper tile is then raised like the lid of a box, while the lower one rests on the piece of projecting wood underneath, and a fine thin sheet of lead, nearly the size of tiles, is taken out, and thrown on one side; the upper tile is then gently lowered down, another ladle of hot lead dashed in, and so on in quick succession, about four sheets of lead being made in one minute. The lower tile projecting a little beyond the upper one, assists the man to lay the ladle on, and pour in the

metal firmly and quickly. To vary the operation, the man sometimes stands up and places one foot on the upper tile, working with his heel and toes, the same as if both feet were on, and just as quickly. Many interruptions take place, such as examining the papers on the tiles, rubbing them with chalk, turning them round, and reversing them. Sometimes half a split bamboo is placed in front and under the tiles, with a piece of paper on it, to receive the lead that falls down, so that it may not come in contact with the ground. This lead is every now and then taken up and put back into the boiler. A maund of lead may make about twelve or thirteen boxes, that will hold forty pounds. There are also two other tiles, about a cubit square; these are used for making tops of the canisters, which are generally of tin only, but can also be made from the above mixture. It is necessary in making this sheet-lead to hold the sheets up and examine them, for if not properly prepared, there are sometimes a number of very fine holes in them, which are not perceptible when lying on the ground or table. On this account, the first twenty sheets of lead are thrown aside and rejected even without any examination. When the tiles have become nice and warm, it is then the fine and even sheets, without holes, are obtained. Before a sheet-lead canister can be made, it is necessary to have a model box made to fit into the wooden box, that is to hold the sheet-lead canister; on this box or shell the sheet-lead canister is made. It has a hole at the bottom, to prevent any suction in putting it in, or drawing it out of the box or canister; and instead of a top, it has a bar of wood across, by which it is drawn out. For soldering, tin, with the eighth or twelfth part of quicksilver, and some rosin, are used. The wood part of some of the boxes is covered with paper pasted on and dried in the sun. To give the paper on the boxes a yellow colour, a mixture of paste with pulverized and sifted saffron is laid on and dried. The paper on the corners of the boxes is ornamented by means of a wooden block with flowers carved on it; on this bit of wood, very thin paper, cut to its size, is placed, and a mixture, consisting of pulverized saffron, indigo, and water, having a deep green colour, is laid singly on each bit of paper with a brush made of coco-nut fibres. These slips of paper are put one above the other, twenty thick, or as long as the paper takes the impression of the carved wood below. When the corners of the boxes have been ornamented with this paper and dried, another mixture, about the proportion of four seers of oil to three seers of rosin, boiled together, is applied with a coco-nut brush over all the boxes as a finish; after these are dry, they are ready for the tea.

The following table will shew the size and produce of the tea tracts now worked, and the probable amount of tea for this and the next season.

Names of Tracts fully worked in 1838.	Length and breadth of Tracts.	Number of Plants in each Tract.	Average produce of Single Plants.	Produce in 1838.	Remarks.
No. 1 Tringri,	267 by 90	5,000	4 Sa. weight	260 seers	The plants are small in this tract, including China plants.
No. 2 Tringri,	155 by 70	2,340	3-12 Sa. wt.	160 "	
No. 1 Kahung,	480 by 210	1,36,000	4 Sa. weight	680 "	
No. 1 Chubwa,	200 by 160	8,200	4 Sa. weight	410 "	
Deenjoy.....	223 by 171	8,400	2 Sa. weight	210 "	
From shady tracts				1,720	
				390	
The probable increase of the above tracts for 1839...				2,110	
				527	
Probable produce of 1839				2,637 seers	5,274 lbs.

Names of the Tracts to be worked in 1840.	Length and breadth of Tracts.	Number of Plants in each Tract.	Probable produce of one Plant.	Probable produce in 1840.	Remarks.
No. 2 Kahung,	192 by 114	4,720	3 Sa. weight	177	} The plants in these tracts, now small, will not yield a good crop for two years.
No. 3 do.	215 by 70	3,440	3 Sa. weight	129	
No. 2 Chubwa,	160 by 70	2,420	3 Sa. weight	90	
Nowholea ...	476 by 160	16,489	3 Sa. weight	618	
Tipun	344 by 331	24,620	3 Sa. weight	922	
Jugundoo ...	400 by 200	17,300	3 Sa. weight	648	
Ningrew	300 by 189	12,260	3 Sa. weight	459	
The probable produce of the above 7 tracts				2,943	11,160 lbs.
Add the probable produce of the other 5 tracts				2,637	
Probable produce of all the tracts in 1840				5,580	

It should be borne in mind that this is a rough calculation, and I can only give the probable amount. Most of these plants are very young, or have been recently cut down; a few years hence, the plants may yield twice the above quantity. The first table exhibits the absolute produce of 1838. Now let us suppose a new settler were to take land in these parts; what would be his expenses if he were only to cultivate tea, and had to clear forest land (in the vicinity of the tea) ten times the size of Nowholea, which is, say four hundred by two hundred yards, and which would cost him two hundred rupees to clear? Ten such tracts would cover 800,000 square yards. Now, to cover this surface of ground with tea plants, and the plants six feet apart each way, 355,555 plants would be required; but if two plants were to be placed together, as I would recommend, then 711,110 plants would be required. The cost would probably be at the rate of five annas for three hundred plants; thus:

The clearing of 10 tracts, each 400 by 200 yards ...	Co.'s Rs. 2,000
711,110 tea plants, at 5 annas for 300 ...	710
Planting the above ...	474
Weeding each tract three times each year, at Rs. 30 each tract ...	900
Five tea houses, at Rs. 50 each ...	250
Two hundred hoes, at 1 rupee each ...	200
One hundred axes, at 1 rupee each ...	100
One hundred daws, at 1 rupee each ...	100
Dollahs, challonis, &c., bamboo apparatus ...	200
Eight saws, at Rs. 5 each ...	40
Charcoal and firewood for baking the tea ...	200
Forty cast-iron pans, at Rs. 4 each ...	160
Paper for tea boxes ...	100
Chalk and indigo ...	50
Three maunds of nails of sizes, at Rs. 10 per maund ...	30
Two elephants, at Rs. 150 each ...	300
Two elephant mahoots, at Rs. 6 each per month ...	144
Two elephant mates, at Rs. 4 each per month ...	96
Rice for two elephants ...	96
Lead for 888 boxes, at 3 seers per box, containing 20 seers, at Rs. 8 per maund ...	533
A cooly sirdar, at Rs. 10 per month ...	120
Ten duffadars, or overseers of coolies, at Rs. 3 per month ...	360

Coolies to collect leaves, 30 to each tract, 20 days to each crop; for 3 crops, or 60 days, at Rs. 3 for each man per month	1,800
Four native carpenters, at Rs. 12 ditto	576
Eight sawyers, at Rs. 4 ditto	384
Two native lead-cannister makers, at Rs. 12 ditto	288
Coolies to bring in timber for sawyers	150
Five Chinamen, at Rs. 30 each per month... ..	1,800
120 Native tea makers, at Rs. 5 each, for 5 months, or one season	3,000
Freight to Calcutta	400
Ditto to England	1,000

Total outlay for ten tracts Co.'s Rs. 16,591

Deduct charges not annual, viz.—

Clearing of tracts	2,000
Purchase of tea plants	740
Planting ditto	474
Building tea houses	150
Purchase of hoes	200
Ditto axes	100
Ditto daws	100
Ditto saws	40
Ditto bamboo apparatus	200
Ditto elephants	300
	4,304

Total annual outlay on ten tracts 12,287

Average produce of 355,555 tea plants, at 4 sa. weight each plant, is 444 }
maunds, or 17,777 seers, or 35,554 lbs., at 2s. or 1 rupee per pound, } 35,554
would be }

Annual profit on ten tracts Co.'s Rs. 23,266

Annual Outlay.	Co.'s Rs.	Annual Profits.	Co.'s Rs.
For 10 tracts	12,287	On 10 tracts	23,266
For 100 tracts	1,22,870	On 100 tracts	2,32,660
For 1,000 tracts	12,28,700	On 1,000 tracts	23,26,600

N.B.—The deduction of Rs. 4,304, not being annual outlay, is not included in this calculation above ten tracts.

	Tea Tract.	Duffadars.	Takelah.	Coolies.
Required for 1	1	1	10	30
„ for 10	10	10	100	300
„ for 100	100	100	1,000	3,000

It must be remembered that this calculation has been made on 355,555 plants, not on double that number as I proposed, viz.—to plant them in pairs, which would certainly, on the lowest calculation, increase the profits thirty per cent. It should be borne in mind also, that four sicca weight is not the full produce of each plant; when full grown it will yield double that, or eight sicca weight, and some even as high as ten to twelve sicca weight. I have calculated at the rate of four sicca, which was absolutely produced in 1838. The plant will, I should think, produce twenty-five per cent. more this year, and go on increasing to what I have above mentioned. But then, on the other hand, the items, which I have set down, are not all that will be required to carry on this trade on an extensive scale. The superintendence, numerous additional artificers, that will be required, and a thousand little wants which cannot be set down now, but which must necessarily arise from the nature of the cultivation and the manufacture, will go far to diminish the profits, and

swell the outlay ; but this of course will last but a few years, until the natives of the country have been taught to compete with Chinamen. It should also be remembered, that the calculation I have made on ten tracts is on a supposition that we have a sufficient number of native tea-makers and canister-makers, which will not be the case for two or three years to come. It is on this point alone that we are deficient, for the tea plants and lands are before us. Yes, there is another very great drawback to the cultivation of tea in this country, and which I believe I before noticed, namely, the want of population and labourers. They will have to be imported and settled on the soil, which will be a heavy tax on the first outlay ; but this, too, will rectify itself in a few years ; for, after the importation of some thousands, others will come of themselves, and the redundant population of Bengal will pour into Assam, as soon as the people know that they will get a certain rate of pay, as well as lands, for the support of their families. If this should be the case, the Assamese language will in a few years be extinct.

I might here observe that the British government would confer a lasting blessing on the Assamese and the new settlers; if immediate and active measures were taken to put down the cultivation of opium in Assam, and afterwards to stop its importation, by levying high duties on opium land. If something of this kind is not done, and done quickly too, the thousands that are about to emigrate from the plains into Assam, will soon be infected with the opium mania,—that dreadful *plague*, which has depopulated this beautiful country, turned it into a land of wild beasts, with which it is overrun, and has degenerated the Assamese, from a fine race of people, to the most abject, servile, crafty, and demoralized race in India. This vile drug has kept, and does now keep down, the population; the women have fewer children compared with those of other countries, and the children seldom live to become old men, but in general die at manhood ; very few old men being seen in this unfortunate country, in comparison with others. Few but those who have resided long in this unhappy land know the dreadful and immoral effects which the use of opium produces on the native. He will steal, sell his property, his children, the mother of his children, and, finally even commit murder for it. Would it not be the highest of blessings, if our humane and enlightened government would stop these evils by a single dash of the pen, and save Assam, and all those who are about to emigrate into it as tea cultivators, from the dreadful results attendant on the habitual use of opium ? We should in the end be richly rewarded, by having a fine, healthy race of men growing up for our plantations, to fell our forests, to clear the land from jungle and wild beasts, and to plant and cultivate the luxury of the world. This can never be effected by the enfeebled opium-eaters of Assam, who are more effeminate than women. I have dwelt thus long on the subject, thinking it one of great importance, as it will affect our future prospects in regard to tea ; also from a wish to benefit this people, and save those who are coming here from catching the plague, by our using timely measures of prevention.

Monthly Outlay of the present Standing Establishment.

	Co's	Ra.	A.	P.
Superintendent	500	0	0	
1st Assistant to ditto	100	0	0	
2d Ditto ... ditto	70	0	0	
1 Chinese black-tea maker	55	11	6	
1 Ditto assistant to ditto	11	1	6	
1 Ditto tea-box maker	45	0	0	

	Co.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Chinese interpreter	45	0	0
1 Ditto tea-box maker...	15	8	6
2 Ditto green-tea makers, at 15. 8. 6. each...	...	31	1	0
1 Ditto tea-box maker...	33	4	6
1 Ditto lead-canister maker	22	3	0
24 Native black-tea makers, at 5 each	120	0	0
12 Native green-tea makers, at 5 each	60	0	0
1 Native carpenter	4	0	0
1 Coolie sirdar	10	0	0
4 Mahouts, at 6 each	24	0	0
4 Ditto mates, at 4 each	16	0	0
Rice for four elephants per month	18	0	0
4 Sawyers, at 4 each	16	0	0
2 Dāk runners, at 3. 8. 0. each	7	0	0
4 Duffadars, at 3 each	12	0	0
Fixed monthly expenditure in Assam	1,215	14	0
Cash paid to Chinese families in China	131	2	6
Total monthly expenditure	1,347	0	6

or Rs 16,000 a year, not including coolies and other items. It should be remembered that this establishment has been confined to a few tracts as an experiment, and has never been fully worked. The Chinese green tea makers, canister-makers, and interpreter have lately been added to the establishment; their services have not as yet been brought into account. We are just now availing ourselves of them by making green tea, and as the natives at present placed under them become available, large quantities of excellent green tea will be manufactured. I suppose two Chinamen might qualify twenty-four natives for the first process; the second, as I have already recommended, might be performed in England, which in my humble opinion would effect a great saving, by getting machinery to do the greater part of the work. At all events, it never could be manufactured in Assam without a great expense, and this for want of labourers. However, it is gratifying to see how fast the Chinese acquire the Assamese language; for after they have been a year in the country, they begin to speak sufficiently well for all ordinary purposes, so that an interpreter can very well be dispensed with. Our Chinamen can speak the Assamese language much better than the interpreter can the English language. They are a violent, headstrong, and passionate people, more especially as they are aware we are so much in their power. If the many behave as do the few, a thannah would be necessary to keep them cool.

With respect to what are called the Singpho tea tracts, I am sorry to say we have not been able this year to get a leaf from them, on account of the disturbances that have lately occurred there; nor do I believe we shall get any next year, unless we establish a post at Ningrew, which I think is the only effectual way to keep the country quiet, and secure our tea. The tea from these tracts is said by the Chinamen to be very fine. Some of the tracts are very extensive, and many may run for miles into the jungles for, what we know; the whole of the country is capable of being turned into a vast tea garden, the soil being excellent, and well adapted for the growth of tea. On both sides of the Buri-Dehing river, the tea grows indigenous; it may be traced from tract to tract to Hookum, thus forming a chain of tea tracts from the Irrawaddy to the borders of China, east of Assam. Ever since my residence at Sudiya, this has been confirmed year after year by many of my

Kamtee, Singpho, and Dewaneah acquaintances, who have traversed this route. It is therefore important for us to look well to our Eastern frontier, on account of our capability to extend our tea cultivation in that direction. England alone consumes 31,829,620 lbs., nearly four laks of maunds, annually. To supply so vast a quantity of tea, it will be necessary to cultivate all the hills and valleys of Assam; and on this very account, a post at Ningrew becomes doubly necessary. A few years hence, it may found expedient to advance this frontier post to the top of the Patkai hill, the boundary line of our Eastern frontier. Any rupture with Burmah would add to our tea trade, by taking from them Hookum and Munkoom, and having the Irrawaddy as our boundary line. These countries are nominally under the Burmese, as they pay a small annual tribute; but this can never be collected without sending an armed force. They are said to be thinly inhabited, the population being kept down by the constant broils and wars, which one petty place makes upon another for the sake of plunder. All the inhabitants drink tea, but it is not manufactured in our way; few, it is said, cultivate the plant. I have for years been trying to get some seeds or plants from them, but have never succeeded, on account of the disturbed state in which they live. The leaves of their tea plants have always been represented to me as being much smaller than ours.

Muttuck is a country that abounds in tea, and it might be made one extensive, beautiful tea-garden. We have many cultivated experimental tracts in it; we know of numerous extensive uncultivated tracts, and it appears to me that we are only in the infancy of our discoveries as yet. Our tea, however, is insecure here. It was but a month or two ago that so great an alarm was created, that my people had to retire from our tea-gardens and manufacture at Deenjoy and Chubwa, which will account for the deficiency of this year's crop. Things must continue in this state until the government of the country is finally settled; for we are at present obliged, in order to follow a peaceful occupation, to have the means of defending ourselves from a sudden attack, ever since the unfortunate affair at Sudiya. Before the transfer of the tea tracts in this country can be made, it will be necessary, in justice to all parties, to know if Muttuck is, or is to become, ours or not. The natives at present are permitted to cultivate as much land as they please, on paying a poll-tax of two rupees per year; so that if the country is not ours, every man employed on the tea will be subject to be called on for two rupees per annum, to be paid to the old Bura Senaputy's son, as governor of the country. This point is of vital importance to our tea prospects up here. Many individuals might be induced to take tea grounds, were they sure that the soil was ours, and that they would be protected and permitted to cultivate it in security.

In looking forward to the advantages which this plant will produce to England, to India,—to millions, I cannot but thank God for so great a blessing to our country. When I first discovered it, some fourteen years ago, I little thought that I should have been spared long enough to see it more likely eventually to rival that of China, and that I should have to take a prominent part in bringing it to so successful an issue. Should what I have written on this new and interesting subject be of any benefit to the country and the community at large, and help a little to impel the tea forward, to enrich our own dominions, and pull down the haughty pride of China, I shall feel myself richly repaid for all the perils and dangers and fatigues that I have undergone in the cause of British India tea.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

No. X.—THE CONQUEST OF THE CITY OF BAHNASA IN EGYPT.*

THIS work contains, as the title at the foot of the page imports, not only an account of the conquest of Bahnasa (a large and powerful city of Egypt in the time of the immediate successors of Mohammed), but also a description of the city itself. This latter part is curious—containing, among many absurd fables, some curious particulars of public buildings, statues, &c.—and would be well worth abridging, if not translating. At present, however, we have only to do with the latter portion, detailing the success of the army of Islam under 'Amru ibn 'A's and Khalid, from the conquest of Misr and Alexandria to the final subjugation of this city of Bahnasa, comprehending a period, as nearly as can be gathered from the work, of something less than a year.

We have chosen this volume for analysis, not so much for the light it may throw upon history, or the interest of the general narrative, as for the details it affords of the mode of warfare between the Christians and the Arabs, the numerous incidental traits of national character on the part of the latter, the vividness of the descriptions, and the elegance, and sometimes eloquence, of the style. The author gives traditional authority, reaching by a few links to the actual period of the events he describes, and very often to actors in them, and speaks in the manner of one who had heard a story little marred in its passage from one generation to another. The MS., as we have said, is unfortunately not all of the same antiquity. Twenty leaves have been supplied, each containing about four times as much matter as the original folios, of which there are 157. These latter are written in a beautiful old hand, with the most perfect distinctness and accuracy, and the whole of the vowel-points are inserted. The author gives himself credit for extraordinary regard to accuracy, as will be seen by an extract:—

I have asserted nothing in this book but on the foundation of truth. And I have told what has happened to those whose deeds were glorious, on the authority of those who were masters of histories and traditions, and of men of experience. And I have gathered words like pearls, and they are like precious jewels strung in a necklace. And it is not fitting that any one should hear them but those who are men of penetration, and wise men and kings. For it is a proving of minds, and a relaxation of spirits, such as no one has gathered the like of, of those who have travelled for the similes and interpretations which are in it, and for the true stories which are related from the mouth of veracious traditionists.

The historical part of our work begins at the period when 'Amru ibn 'A's had conquered the northern part of Egypt; and one of the first incidents mentioned, is his sending a letter to the Khálif Omar, requesting his com-

* This work is deficient at the beginning, and the deficiency has been supplied in a much more modern hand. On the first leaf of the addition stands this title: كتاب فيه سبب فتوح مدينة

الهنسا وسبب بنائها واجراي النهر اليوسفي Mus. Brit. Bib. Rich. 7,365.

mands as to the future direction of the Mohammedan conquests. Omar, in his answer, mentions the two cities of Ahnasa and Bahnasa; which he has heard are the most famous in all Egypt, and which he wishes to see subjugated by his army. The same epistle appointed Khalid the active captain of the expedition, under the pretext that it was impossible for the generalissimo to be exposed personally to the whole dangers of the war. The character of Khalid, in fact, daringly brave, energetic, and zealous for his religion to the bounds of ferocity, and sometimes beyond them, rendered him an infinitely better instrument of the ambitious schemes of the khalif, and indeed of the Mohammedans generally, than the humane and moderate 'Amru. Wakedi, in the *Fotúh Ash-shám*, gives more than one instance, where the opposite characters of the two chiefs brought them into open collision. The announcement of the appointment of Khalid to the actual command was received by 'Amru with decent dignity and submission, and by the soldiers with enthusiastic approbation.

Then he read the letter, and when he had read it, they all leapt like smiting lions, desirous of their prey; and they said, "We all have heard, and we will all obey. We have delivered our souls to the obedience of Almighty God, and we have settled to fight bravely."

Then 'Amru turned to Khalid, and said to him, "Come near me, O Abu Suleymán;" and he approached him. Then Amru said, "O, companions of the Prophet of God, I know that you all are excellent, and that I am no better than one of you, and that there are among you those who are of the relations and of the lineage of the Prophet himself, and you are princes and omras, and I am but as one of you. And you know too that Khalid is a brave man in the sight of God and in the eyes of his Prophet, and he is a thorn to the enemies of God. And the commander of the faithful himself has given him the command against Said; and you know what countries God hath conquered by his hands, and what goods he hath given you thereby." Then Fazl Bin Al Abbás leapt up and said, "O commander, we have given ourselves up only to the will of God. By God, mighty and powerful, there is not one of us who will dispute his will; and Khalid is of our bravest. But if God had set over us an Abyssinian slave, we would have obeyed his commands, because God, mighty and powerful, had chosen him.‡ Who then will refuse to serve Khalid, for he is the lord of the lords of the Kcraysh, great in the times of ignorance as well as in the times of Islam?" And when 'Amru and Khalid heard this, their faces brightened with joy.

There is a long and lively description of the mustering of the Mohammedan army, mixed with a considerable quantity of poetry, for, as we need hardly remind our readers, the functions of the warrior and the bard were very often united in the same individual, both during the period immediately following, and that preceding, the establishment of Islam: witness the *Moallakah* of the renowned Antar. The consternation of the Christians, when they hear of the preparations against them, and their preparations in turn, are described also in detail, but with less expense of eloquence. One of the most singular circumstances in this latter account is the amazing disproportion of horse and foot soldiers. The Greeks are represented as arming a hundred thousand of the former and fifty thousand only of the latter. For the

actual numbers, they are probably to be taken with a very considerable allowance.

The first encounter of the two armies was begun by a dilemma of a body of Arab scouts, who were surprised by a part of the Christian army, and, after some very hard fighting, killed or taken prisoners. One of these was the famous Dherar, one of the rudest, boldest, and most ruthless of the Moslem soldiers. He was rescued, with such of his companions as had survived the battle, by a volunteer party formed for that purpose, one of whom was Khaulah, the sister of Dherar. This spirited and beautiful virago appears again in our narrative doing good service.

These first skirmishings grew to a more decided battle very speedily. There is a certain similarity in all accounts of actual combats occurring in this work, and the deaths of the heroes of it are not varied with that art for which the father of Greek poetry has been so praised. It is generally "the spear went through his breast and came out at his back," or "his head was divided from his shoulders;" and if the sufferer be a Christian, it is farther noted that "Allah hastened his soul into the fire." From time to time, however, incidents are related of a very striking kind, and peculiarities of national character illustrated. Thus a very romantic style of attack is made by a champion, who *improvises* as he rides upon the enemy.

Then Ziyád Bin Abi Sofyán Bin Al Hârith came after him, and said, "I am Ziyád Bin Abi Sofyán, who have been seen among the noblest of the Arabs, and my uncle is Ahmed APadnání. I have a sword and a spear, such as besit me. I will pierce among the enemy every one who comes before me, and every dog who will not acknowledge my religion." Then he rushed into the midst of the Greeks, and threw the right to the left and the left to the right, and was buried in the heart of their troops; and the Greeks turned between his hands, flying. And he smote with his sword amongst them long and broad.

One of the Christian leaders comes out for a parley, and asks for Khalid.

And hereupon Mokdád rode his horse up to the Batlús, whose name was Búlus, the companion of Kafúr the former Batlus, and he had come out for a parley with the permission of his commander and the Batárík. When he saw him, he cried out in the Arabic tongue, and the other said to him, "O Bedawí, art thou the commander of the people?" And he said, "No." "Then," said the Greek, "I want no one but the commander, that I may speak to him of the things committed to me. Perhaps we may find some means of accommodation between our two parties." The Arab said to him, "Speak on, for we are such a people that, if one of us does a thing whereby the interests of religion may be served and the Moslems benefited, the commander will not refuse to ratify it. So tell me what is thy condition and thy business." He said, "No one shall speak with me but the commander of the army, and if he fears me, I will throw down my arms." Mokdád said to him (and he was laughing at and deriding him), "O enemy of God! if thou and all thy like were here with your arms, we would make no account of you. If one of us were to fall among a thousand of you, he would meet you alone, and this would not disturb him, for help is from God, mighty and magnificent. We have devoted our-

selves to death, and we know that this world is transitory, and that we need nothing but the approbation of God most high; so ask me of what thou needest." The other said, "I will hear no one but the commander; so leave this much talking and commerce between us."

When at length Khalid himself answers the summons, he is greeted by a speech from the Christian more honest than complimentary, setting forth that the Arabs have but just risen, by spoil and rapine, from the most abject poverty and wretchedness, and recommending them to desist from their enterprize, promising at the same time a sum of money as a bribe. It is worth noticing here, that this scene is often repeated, and the homely descriptions given by the enemies of the Arabs, in their presence, of the utter destitution which had driven them from their country, contrasts very singularly with the unheard-of magnificence which was assumed, at no very distant period, by these "naked and shaggy" sons of the desert. To return to our subject, however; the pretence of a parley has been merely a trap to draw Khalid within reach of the Christian army, and he escapes with difficulty from overwhelming numbers. The treacherous Christian perishes by the sword of the savage Dherar, amidst his shrieks of entreaty to Khalid, to "call off that devil," and slay him rather with his own hand.

We alluded to a re-appearance of Khaulah on the stage. Our historian in the following passage describes how she "stopped the flyers," in conjunction with her sisters of Islam, with weapons, more terrible perhaps from their very uncouthness. The latter part of the extract describes the terrific attack of the elephants—auxiliaries which seem to have been wholly confined to the Christians, and to have been procured from Africa.

And Abu Horayrah, and his son Abdallah, and Málík al Ashtar, cried out to them, "O people, turn not your backs in flight from death. Do you wish to be a reproach among the Arabs? And there will be no excuse for you to-morrow in the presence of the Apostle of God. Have you not heard that God most high said, 'Turn not your backs, for no one turns his back except flying from battle or collecting to destruction and bringing on himself the wrath of God and a dwelling in Jehannum, which is a fearful thing to come to?' Allah! Allah! paradise is under the shadow of swords, and the place of promise is at the tomb of the Prophet." But they heeded not his words. And the flight came to Ghálim Bin Ayyádh Al'ashari and his companions, and the women and the children. And when the women saw this, they cried out in their faces, and rose up against them, as they rose in the day of Yermák, and struck the horses on their faces with the tent-poles. And Khaulah Bant Azúr fought fiercely. And when Ghálim Bin Ayyádh Al'ashari saw this, and there was with him Kays Bin Al Hārith, and Rifá'ah Bin Zohayor Al Mohárib, and five hundred horsemen of the Nejdah and Shiddah, of the companions of the Prophet, Ghálim cried, "Paradise is the portion of the companions of the Apostle of God!" And they leaped upon them, and rushed with the rush of one man with full and steady purpose. And the women struck the horses on the face. And when the Greeks and the blacks saw this, they turned to flight, and there was a great slaughter of them.

And the blacks, and Nubians, and Barabras, and Naját, slung stones. And some of the elephants there were which were from the country of the Barabras—very high, firm and strong, and in their upper lip was a ring of brass, and

these only came out when the fight grew hot ; and when the fight burnt and they needed them, they came out. They were stout and tall, every one of them ten yards high ;* and when they wished to bring them into action, they put two chains into this ring, which were long, and one of them was on each side. These the conductors seized, one on one side and one on another, and crept forward into the thick of the battle. If they fell, they fell ; and if not, when they had crept far enough, they gave the elephants liberty, and gave each of them a bar of iron, with which they smote horse and horseman, and slew them together. And some there were who fought from the elephants' backs.

The daring intrepidity of the Arabs, however, was a match for even these frightful allies of their enemies.

The narrator relates that spears ceased not smiting, and men fighting, and blood flowing, from sun-rise till the hour of noon ; and God sent help to the companions of the Prophet. And the elephants fought against the companions of the Prophet, and the men who were on their backs shot arrows, and turned the bands of the horsemen of the Moslems to flight. And Mofarriz Bin 'Ayínah went with his spear and thrust it into an elephant, till the beast's hips touched his own face, and then let it go, for he could not draw it back again. The elephant roared and fled, and threw off the men who were on him, with their heads under his feet, and slew them ; and the elephants which were behind him followed him, and threw off their riders, and trampled them under foot. And Mofarriz cried out to his companions, " Into them ! at their trunks and their lips, for those are their mortal parts ! " And the Firádah, and the Beni Háshim, and the Beni Ayyis smote the elephants, and slew the people who were on their backs. And the people ceased not flying, scattering, and fighting stoutly, till night came and divided the two armies. Then the Greeks and the Batlús went to their places, and the Moslems to theirs. The Moslems counted how many of their number had been slain, and found them two hundred and forty. The Greeks, counting in the same way, found five thousand. And the Moslems employed themselves in watching, and reading the *Koran*, and burying the dead.

The elephants were also turned by the expedient of sending amongst them camels, each carrying a load of lighted combustibles, and goaded by the lances of the Moslem horsemen. After the final conquest of this huge army by the Moslems, Khalid divided his force into detachments, each of which had its leader and its particular destination. Some little space is given to all these minor expeditions, by which it appears that the arms of the Arabs " went on conquering." A curious account is given of a long siege sustained by one of the cities, in consequence of a secret communication with the open country.

And the Moslems sat before this city three months. The reason of which was, that there was a secret gate, under the mountain gate, which is the one in the west. And this ended in a building of stone, built into the bed of a torrent near the mountain, and near a hillock which was in that place. Any one who saw it would have thought it was a cave, or a hollow of the mountain. And out of this passage came the spies and those who brought provisions and other things to the town in secret, in the darkness of the night. Through this

* Probably an error in transcription, as this startling instance of gigantic stature occurs in the new part of the MS. We have no second copy to verify this conjecture.

passage a man and a led horse could come out to the outside of the city, and thus supplies abounded; and thus it was that they were not in want of provisions. And when any thing of more importance was wanted, he who guarded this gate lighted a candle or a lantern, and some one who was chosen went out by this gate and gathered news. And the kings of former times made this passage for the sake of provisions, and for sending out their spies, that they might go and come with news.

Bahnasa, one of the cities mentioned by the khalif, was besieged closely for three months, and taken at last by burning the gates. In one of these sieges, Sulayman, the son of Khalid, was slain, fighting like a lion. Both his hands, the historian says, were cut off, as he transferred his sword from one to the other, and twenty spears went through his body before he ceased his desperate resistance.

The most remarkable event during the siege of Bahnasa, the main incident from which this book takes its title, is an embassy from the Arabs to the governor of the town. The haughtiness of the Moslems is met by more independence on the Christians' part than our author is usually disposed to allow them.

And the door-keeper, and the lieutenants, and the batárik came out to them and to the chief courtiers, and said to them, "You have reached the king's palace; alight from your horses, and ungird your swords." Moghairah said, "For our horses, we will dismount from them; but for our swords, we will not take them off, for they are our strength, and we are not of those who will put off our strength which is upon us." The porter told the king of this, and he said, "Let them enter with their swords;" so he cried out to them to enter. Hereupon, the companions of the Prophet dismounted, and slackened their pace, and took their swords by the hilt, and entered between the ranks of the porters and the batárik, and they feared them not; and so they came to the royal divan, and the embroidered carpet, and the king sitting on his throne. And when the Moslem omras saw all this great adornment, they praised God till the palace rang again, and the colour of those who sat there changed: and they came round them, porters and lieutenants, and said, "Kiss the ground before the king;" but they paid no heed to this. And Moghairah said, "Worship is due only to God; and, by my life, this has always been our custom. And when the most high God sent Mohammed, we would not pay this homage to him, and we will not do it to one like ourselves." And all who were there were silent. Then the king bade bring them carpets of gold and silver for them to sit upon; but they would not use them. And when they came in, they had put on one side the carpets with which the ground was strewn. Then the courtiers said to them, "Why are you lacking in courtesy to us; and why do you refuse to salute our king, and to sit on our carpets?" Moghairah said, "Worship to God is more reasonable than worship to you, and the earth is purer than your carpets; for the Prophet of God has said, 'The earth has been to me a place of worship and purification.' And in a tradition it is told of him that he said, 'And the dust is [a means of] purification.' And God most high has said, 'From it we created you, and to it we will return you, and from it we will bring you once again.'" And the narrator of this story goes on to say, that there was no interpreter between the batlús and the Moslems, for he was the most skilful of men in the Arabic tongue. And after this, the batlús commanded them to sit. Moghairah said, "If thou wilt descend

from that thy throne and sit with us on the earth ; or if thou wilt let us be with thee on the throne ; for God has exalted us by Islam." So he bade them sit with him on the raised seat, and bade the carpets be taken away ; and Moghairah sat by his side. Then the batlús turned to them, and asked, "Which of you will speak for his companions?" and they pointed to Moghairah. And all this while the companions were sitting with their hands on the hilts of their swords. Then the batlús turned to Moghairah, and said, "What is thy name?" He replied, "Abdallah Al Moghairah. So now speak of what thou wilt; there is an answer for thee. If thou wilt, I will begin; or if thou wilt, thou shalt begin." The batlús said, "I will begin." So he commenced speaking with great eloquence: "Praise be to God, who made the Messiah the greatest of prophets, and our kingdom the best of kingdoms, and us the mightiest of lords." And he was going on with his speech, when Moghairah interrupted him. The porters and the lieutenants said to him, "O lord, why hast thou been failing in courtesy, O brother of the Arabs?" But Moghairah refused to be silent, and he said, "Praise be to God, who led us to Islam, and who chose us in especial from among the nations by sending us his Prophet Mohammed, and led us through him from death, and rescued us from ignorance, and led us into the right way! And we are the best of the nations, having gone out to men believing in your Prophet and in our Prophet, and in all the prophets. And our commander who is over us is as one of us. If he were to attempt to domineer or tyrannize over us, we would depose him; and we see no excellence in him above ourselves, except in that we have placed him above us. And God has set us to observe that which is commanded, and to abstain from that which is denied, and to confess our faults and seek pardon for them, and to serve God alone, who has no companions. And if a man among us were to sin till his sin was as great as a mountain, and afterwards to repent, his repentance would be accepted. And he who dies a Moslem enters Paradise."

At this the face of the batlús was changed, and he was some time silent. At length, he said, "Praise be to God, who has tried us with all manner of trial, and has made us rich out of poverty, and hath given us victory over all people, and has exalted us as they who shall not be abased, and hath forbidden us to oppress! And in the sight of God we have no power nor dominion. There was a company of you in former days came to this our country to provide themselves with wheat and barley, and the like; and we behaved kindly to them, and permitted them to trade with us, and the Arabs thanked us for this. But you come in the face of all this, slaying our men and taking captive our women, and robbing us of our goods, and wasting our cities, and fortresses, and castles, and strongholds; and you wish to drive us from our cities, and conquer us in our provinces. Others have tried it who surpassed you in numbers, and had more riches and arms, and we conquered them, and sent them back repentant and sorrowful, some killed and some wounded. We have paid tribute neither to Cæsar with all his pride, nor to the Mukankis King of Misr; but have held our country by the sword, in spite of every one. And you, than whom we account no people poorer—you, a people shaggy and clad in skins—you must, forsooth, covet our goods and our cities, though round us are many armies, and our magnificence is great, and our hands are strong, and our cities fortified! You have conceived enmity against us because you have taken the cities of Syria, and Irak, and Hejaz, and Yemen, and have come as far as our possessions. You have destroyed with all manner of destruction, and have wasted cities and castles, and have put on garments which are

not your own. And you have seized upon the daughters of kings, and have taken the women of Yemen, who are fair and beautiful, and have made them your handmaidens. You have eaten delicious food, which before you knew not of, and have filled your hands with gold and silver, and splendid merchandize, which you have stolen from our people and the sharers of our faith. We will leave you all you have, and exact no vengeance for what you have already done; only go from us, and carry away what you have, and leave our cities. And if you refuse, we will rush upon you, and leave you dead. But if you accept our conditions, we will open our treasuries and give every man of you a hundred dinars, and a silk dress and a turban woven with gold; and to this your leader a thousand dinars, and to every one of your leaders the same; and to your khalif ten thousand dinars, when you have covenanted that you will no more return to us to enter our cities."

Moghairah heard all in silence, till the batlús had finished. Then he said to him, "We have heard thy words; now hear ours." Then he said, "Praise be to God—the single, the only, the separate, the self-existent—who neither begets nor is begotten, and who has no one like him!"

Such a conversation, as may be imagined, gradually grew warm.

And when the batlús heard this, he was greatly enraged, and leaped up. And Moghairah leaped up also, and drew his sword, and his companions did the same, crying, "There is no God but Allah, the only one, who has no partner; and Mohammed is the Apostle of God!" Muslim Bin Abdallah Hamid told us, who heard it from Tárik Ibn Hilál, and he from Abdallah Bin Nási, and he from Mas'úd al Badri, who says—and he was with Moghairah—"We drew our swords and leaped upon the people (the Christians) for jealousy, for Islam had seized us, and the troops of the batlús went for nothing in our eyes, though every one of us had resigned himself to die on the spot. But when the batlús saw this, and thought that fate was on the edges of our swords, he cried, 'Gently, gently, Moghairah; I know that thou art an ambassador, and that such are not to be slain. I said what I said but to gain knowledge of you, and to know what was in you, and what were your intents. So sheath your swords.' Then we sheathed them. And Moghairah went into the place of the batlús, and pushed him. Now, Moghairah was a robust man, and he pressed upon the batlús so hard, that he was near thrusting his thigh from its place."

The dialogue turns very much upon theological points, and ends with the permission of the governor to the Arabs to depart—more than they had expected to obtain.

An episode, worth quoting, occurs during the siege of Bahnasa, in the course of the war in the open country.

And before we were aware, the Greeks were upon us, gibbering in their tongue; and ten thousand of them separated from the rest, and dismounted from their horses, and sent them away by their pages. And they dug trenches up to their middle, as they did on the day of Yermúk. And every three and five and ten of them linked themselves in a chain, and descended into these trenches to their middle; and they placed their quivers before them, and swore by the Messiah that they would not turn their backs, though they should perish to the last of them. And, says Hassún, who was one of the standard-bearers, "Whilst we were desiring the attack, the Greeks rushed upon us, with the rush of one man. Our right rushed on their left, and their left on

our right, and the ranks were mingled. And the united troop we before mentioned shot their arrows, and there came ten thousand shafts, as though they were from one bow : they flew like locusts, and many were slain by them, and many champions wounded, and the horses of the Arabs fled in terror. But certain of our chiefs held firm. And Fazl Ibn Al Abbas and his brother, and the chiefs of the Beni Hashim, rushed to the attack ; and so also Ziyád Ibn Abi Sofyán, and Moghairah Ibn Sha'bah, and Musayyib, and other omras ; and the battle grew general among the Moslems, and the two sides joined, and the Greeks held firm against the Arabs. The batlús, the enemy of God, had on a dress of rich red silk, embroidered with gold, and a diadem on his head. Sometimes he was on the right, and sometimes on the left, and sometimes in the midst, and round him the cohorts of the Christians. The companions of the Prophet endured with the endurance of the noble, and we made ourselves sure that we should inherit the patrimony of death."

A night attack on the Arabs, ending in the defeat of the attacking party, and an attempt of the inhabitants to betray the city, in which they are themselves betrayed, breaks the tedium of a siege of four months. The vengeance taken on the last-named individuals is terribly emphatic :

Then they knew them, and leaped upon them, and seized them, and dragged them on their faces to the batlús (may God curse him !). And when he saw them, he reproached them with bitter reproaches, and said, "Bring me scourges." And he set up for them in the ground troughs of iron. Then he scourged them severely, and brought fire and placed it by the troughs, and burnt them ; and he confiscated all their property. Then he ordered them to bring the batrik ; and they did so. And he took him and all his accomplices to the top of the citadel, and called for wood, and crucified them on the top of the wall. Then he ordered them to be decapitated, and their heads were shown to the Moslem.

The outer wall was stormed at length by a singular accident.

Now Khálid Bin Alwalid had a slave, named Najáh, in his tent, who made for him every day two cakes of barley, one for himself and one for his master ; but for three days Khálid went to the tent of his slave and looked in the dish and found nothing. He said nothing, and the slave said nothing ; but he had some dried fruits in a sack of skin, and he ate them. When these were done, he said to the slave, "O my servant, Allah most high hath said, 'We have made them corporeal that they may eat meat ;' what has come to thee that for three days thou hast made me no bread ?" The slave said, "My lord, I have not taken this from thee ; I hung it in the rope of the tent." Khálid said, "There is some mystery in this." So he said to the slave, "Stand behind the tent, and conceal thyself, and look who does this." In the morning, Khálid rode out, and his servant made two cakes ; he ate one of them, and put by the other for his master. And there came a great black dog from the direction of the city, and, entering the tent, took away the cake of barley in his mouth, and went away. The servant followed him till he came to a canal passing from the sea, underground, under the wall of the city, in the direction of the kibláh of the city, and no one knew in what direction it issued from the city. The servant saw all this, and when Khálid returned home, he told him what he had seen ; and Khálid went with him, and saw it too, and rejoiced greatly. Then he returned to the omras, and told them all this, and said, "I want a hundred men of you, who have sold themselves to God, and a body of men who shall

go in a company, and wait before the gate till we open it to them, and then enter to us."

A band of eighty warriors, thus introduced, who open the gate to the rest, and part of the city is taken. After another weary lapse of some months, the citadel itself was stormed by the contrivance of an engine of war, which, so far as we can understand the description, appears to have been a high moveable tower, whence men were let down upon the wall, where, once arrived, a few resolute and chosen soldiers mastered the sentinels, obtained the keys, and, as in the former instance, let in their companions.

Enough has been said of this curious work to show that it contains materials for investigation, and we regret our limits do not permit us to follow this out. As one of a class of histories which supply the bareness of more pretending chronicles, it has considerable interest, and we cannot but think that most valuable additions might be made to some of our histories of the later Roman empire (Gibbon especially), at the expense of a comparatively easy, and certainly not irksome, research into similar collections lying within our reach in some of the magnificent "*bibliothèques orientales*" in England, as well as on the Continent.

CHIEFS OF AFGHANISTAN AND WESTERN INDIA.

THE following Descriptive List of Natives and European Foreigners named in the Parliamentary Papers respecting Persia and Afghanistan, will afford a very useful guide in reading public and other papers relating to the transactions in the west of India.

Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, ex-king of Cabool, seeking to regain his throne; in alliance with the British Government and Runjeet Sing; of the tribe of the Sud-dozye; son of Timour Shah; descended from Ahmed Shah; uncle to Shah Kamran, of Herat. (Restored August 1839.)

Note. For an account of the dispossession of Shah Shooja of Cabool — see *Asiat. Journ.* for December 1838, p. 300.

Runjeet Sing, ruler of the Punjab; in alliance with the British Government and Shah Shooja. (Died 27th June 1839: succeeded by his son, Khurruck Sing.)

Note. For particulars of the death and personal history of Runjeet Sing—see *Asiat. Journ.* for October; and for a history of the kingdom of the Sikhs—see *A. J.* for January 1839.

Dost Mahommed Khan; in possession of the throne of Cabool; opposed by the British Government, Runjeet Sing, and Shah Shooja: brother of (the late) Futeh Khan Vizier; also of the Candahar and Peshawur chiefs; of the Barukzye tribe. (Fled from Cabool, August 1839.)

Note. For the history of Dost Mahommed Khan, and of his acquisition of Cabool, —see *A. J.* for December 1838.)

Kohun Dil Khan, Rahem Dil Khan, Meer Dil Khan, brothers of Dost Mahommed; joint chiefs of Candahar.

Note. See *A. J.* for December 1838.

Sultan Mahommed Khan, Peer Mahommed Khan, Seid Mahommed Khan, brothers of Dost Mahommed; sirdars of Peshawur; tributaries to the Sikhs. (The first is considered as the chief of Peshawur.)

Note. See *A. J.* for December 1838.

Nawab Jubba Khan, brother of Dost Mahommed.

Mahommed Zemaun Khan, nephew of Dost Mahommed; formerly in possession of Jelalabad; dispossessed by his uncle in 1834.

Meer Gholam Alee, Meer Khurreeem Alee, ameers of Scind, 1809 to 1834; Khyrpoor family.

Meer Roostum Khan, Meer Moobaruk Khan, ameers of Scind, 1834 to 1838; Khyrpoor family.

Meer Noor Mahommed Khan, Meer Nusseer Mahommed Khan; ameers of Scind 1838; Khyrpoor family.

Meer Morad Alee, ameer of Scind, 1809; deceased 1834; Hyderabad family.

Shah Kamran, chief of Herat; (son of the late Shah Mahmood, of Cabool); nephew of Shah Shooja.

Note. See *A. J.* for December 1838.

Nawab Mahommed Bahawul Khan, ruler of Bahawulpore; chief of the Daood-pootrahs; in alliance with the British Government: son of Sadig Mahommed Khan, deceased.

Note. For an account of this little state—see *A. J.* for January last, p. 83.

Mahommed Khan, son of Esa Khan Kohee; seized and plundered Meshed; makes overtures to Shah Shooja, 1832.

Saloo Khan, Doorance; *alias* Pusund Khan; of the tribe of Ishakzye; leagued with Mahommed Khan; commander of the fort of Lash, 1834; professes allegiance to the Shah of Persia, 1838.

Hajee Hussein Alee, envoy from Persia to Candahar in 1832.

Khazee Mahommed Hussein, agent of Shah Shooja with the British Government, 1833.

Mahommed Shereef Khan, father-in-law of Shah Shooja.

Gobind Jus, Runjeet Sing's agent at Delhi, 1833.

Meer Sobdar, a Scindean general, defeated by Shah Shooja, 1833.

Mehrab Khan, chief of Beloochistan; adherent of Shah Shooja; shelters him in his fortress of Kelat.

Shahzadah Timour, son of Shah Shooja.

Sher Mahommed Khan, ruler of Deira Ismael Khan, 1834; son of Hafiz Mahommed, late Nawab of Menkerch, of which he was dispossessed by Runjeet Sing in 1821.

Note. Deira Ismael Khan (lat. $31^{\circ} 8' N.$, long. $70^{\circ} 58' E.$) is one of the once extensive possessions of Menkerch, and situated on the right bank of the Indus.

Shah Nawaz Khan, ruler of Rajunpoor (lat. $29^{\circ} 11' N.$, long. $70^{\circ} 2' E.$); the living representative of the Khalora family, the former rulers of Scind, 1834. (Dependent upon the Sikhs.)

Mahommed Akber Khan, son of Dost Mahommed. (Commanding at Jellalabad.)

Bahader Khan Khoker, Nawab; Scind, 1834.

Shahzadah Jahungeer, eldest son of Kamran; ruler of Furrah, 1834.

Simunder Khan, an adherent of Shah Shooja; a Beloochee chieftain.

Abbas Meerza, late Prince Royal of Persia.

Mahommed Meerza, son of Abbas Meerza; appointed to the government of the province of Azerbaijan, 1834; now Shah of Persia.

Kumber Alee Khan, Persian envoy to Cabool, 1837; to Candahar, 1838.

Hajee Ibrahim Khan, agent from Dost Mahommed to Count Simonich, 1837.

Moolia Abdool Reshid, councillor or chief manager of Kohun Dil Khan, of Candahar, 1837.

Hajee Aghassee, vizier to the Shah of Persia.

Mahommed Sadig Khan, a Persian commander, 1838.

Aga Seid Mahommed, agent of Dost Mahommed to Persia; in detention by the Shah, 1838.

Abdul Oahib Khan, servant of the Russian embassy, employed to convey a dress of honour to Dost Mahommed, and detained as an hostage for Aga Seid, 1838.

Mr. Campbell, commanded two battalions of infantry in the service of Shah Shooja; wounded before Candahar; taken prisoner; enters the service of Dost Mahommed, 1834.

Count Simonich, Russian ambassador in Persia, 1838; succeeded by General Duhamel.

M. Goutte, Russian agent in Persia, 1839; and at Candahar.

Major General Borowski, a Russian in the Persian service, corresponding with the chiefs of Candahar; *reported* to be killed before Herat, 1838.

Captain Vikovitch, *alias* Cossack Omar Khan, *alias* Omar Beg, a Cossack officer, in the character of envoy from the emperor of Russia to Dost Mahommed. (Since dead, as reported, by his own hand).

Uzeez Mahommed Khan, an Affghan nobleman of high rank; envoy from the chiefs of Candahar to the Persian court: object, to form an offensive and defensive alliance against Prince Kamran of Herat. March 1836.

Karaman Meerza, Shah Mahommed's favourite brother; first, governor of Khorassan; second, governor of Azerbaijan, 1836.

Meerza Massood, Persian minister.

Peridoon Meerza, prince; appointed to command the troops marching against Herat, June 1836; Governor-general of Fars, 1837.

Futteh Mahommed Khan, envoy from Herat to the Persian Court, June 1837; quits the Court without effecting his object, July 1837.

Ali Mahommed Beg, the horseman appointed to accompany Futteh Mahommed Khan; proceeds with him to Herat; on his return with letters from Yar Mahommed Khan, Futteh Mahommed Khan, and Lieutenant Pottinger to Mr. McNeill, seized by the Persian authorities.

Hajee Khan Karabaghee, a brigadier in the service of the Shah, 1837; strips Mr. McNeill's messenger; plunders him, and threatens him grossly with violence and torture.

Meerza Sauleh, a Persian gentleman, educated in England; refuses to open and read the letter of Lieut. Pottinger to Mr. McNeill, taken from his messenger.

Ali Khan Bandaloo, by whose orders Mr. McNeill's messenger was seized.

Ali Reza Beg, the person by whom Mr. McNeill's messenger was seized.

Yar Mahommed Khan, vizier of Herat.

Hassan Khan, detached with 3,000 irregular infantry, 1,000 horse, and six guns, to attack a weak part of the wall on the S.W. of Herat, December 1837.

Shumsodeen Khan, late governor of Furrah; deprived of his command by Yar Mahommed Khan; taken into the Persian service, 1837.

Sampson, colonel of the Russian regiment of deserters, before Herat, 1837.

Waly Khan, employed before Herat, 1837; killed 1838.

Semino, employed before Herat, 1837.

Mahommed Khan Makoo, employed before Herat, 1837.

Meerza Ali, the Persian deputy minister for foreign affairs.

Achmed Khan, deputy master of the ceremonies at the Persian Court, 1838.

Nebbee Khan, Persian officer employed before Herat; killed, 1838.

Hoossein Pasha Khan, Persian officer employed before Herat; killed, 1838.

Jaffier Kooli Khan, Persian officer employed before Herat; killed, 1838.

Meerza Baba, hakeem bashree, or 'chief physician' at the Persian Court, 1838.

Sheer Mahommed Khan, brother of Yar Mahommed Khan; an Affghan sirdar; released by the Shah of Persia, at the request of Lieut. Col. Stoddart, 1838.

M. Yenitsch, a Russian; returns to Russia, 4th September 1838.

Mahommed Sudeek Khan, son of Kohun Dil Khan of Candahar; proceeds to the Persian Court; offers his allegiance; is appointed to the government of Furrah and Subzarce.

Mahommed Omar Khan, son of Kohun Dil Khan of Candahar; proceeds to the Persian Court; offers his allegiance, and attains the glorious distinction of "attendance upon the imperial stirrup."

Mizrab Khan, governor of Meimuna; "honoured with the approbation of the Shah."

Shah Wulee Khan, chief of Andkoh; "honoured with the approbation of the Shah."

Shir Khan; "honoured with the approbation of the Shah."

Hukoomut Khan, son of Mizrab Khan, of Meimuna; "honoured with the approbation of the Shah."

Woodud Khan, chieftain of the Feroozykohees; professes allegiance to the Shah.

Yusoof Khan, head of the tribe of Jeimnee; professes allegiance to the Shah.

Mahommed Ali Khan Jemsheedee; professes allegiance to the Shah.

Yahin Khan of Koorooch; professes allegiance to the Shah.

Mahommed Reza Khan and Ali Khan, of Seistan; profess allegiance to the Shah.

Mahommed Ali Khan, Kujur, and Jaffier Kooli Khan Shadloo, left in command of the fort of Ghorian, after its capture by the Persians.

Hoossein Khan, supposed to be on his way from Persia as an ambassador to the British Court; directions issued to the British ambassadors at Paris and Vienna, not to receive him.

Meerza Samee Khan, and Meerza Imaum Verdi, the principal secretaries of Dost Mahommed Khan, and Mahommed Akbar Khan, his son, 1837.

Humza Meerza, Persian general, marching with a division under the personal command of the Shah against Herat, 1837.

General Duhamel, appointed to succeed Count Simonich as Russian ambassador to the Court of Persia.

Cossack Omar Khan—see Captain Vikovitch.

Omar Beg—see Captain Vikovitch.

Mahommed Ubzul Khan, eldest son of Dost Mahommed Khan of Cabool; in command of a body of Affghans despatched from Cabool for the relief of Ghuzni.

Mahommed Hyder Khan, governor of Ghuzni; taken prisoner in the fort.

Hajjee Khan, a chief of the Kakhur mountaineers: formerly in the service of Shah Shooja; joined Dost Mahommed Khan; quarrelled with him and re-joined the Shah at Candahar; despatched in pursuit of Dost Mahommed; placed in confinement at Chunar for treachery.

PUBLICATION OF ORIENTAL TEXTS.

A society is projected, for the publication of Oriental Texts, which, from the quarter in which it originates, we are satisfied, cannot but be successful, if it meet with the moderate degree of support required. It is hoped that a subscription of two guineas per annum will be found sufficient to preserve, and multiply by the means of the press, the most approved compositions in the Syriac, Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Sanscrit, and Zend languages, and in those of India, Tartary, Tibet, China, and the countries that lie between China and Hindustan. It is, perhaps, not universally known, that most of these compositions (which are fast disappearing) are in manuscript; that correct copies cannot be obtained without the labour and expense of collation, and that, therefore, a serious obstacle to the cultivation of Oriental literature occurs at its very threshold. The Oriental Translation Fund (one of the original objects of which was to publish Oriental texts) has, unhappily, by limiting its attention to translations, commenced at the wrong end.

THE BATTLE OF BEDR.

BY M. A. CAUSSIN DE PERCIVAL *

THE battle of Bedr, insignificant as it was in itself, established the feeble power of Mahomet. Moslem writers have related the particulars of this combat with minute exactness, and its details form one of the most dramatic episodes in the life of the martial legislator of Arabia.

After his flight to Medina, Mahomet made, either in person or by his officers, but without any decisive result, various incursions against the Koreishites, whose persecutions had forced him to quit Mecca. It was in the last of these expeditions alone that blood was shed and booty captured. Abdallah, son of Jahsh, having been sent, with eight Moslems, to observe the Koreishites, encountered one of their little caravans, slenderly escorted, and plundered it. Two Meccanese were made prisoners, and the commander of the escort, Amru ben al-Hadhrani, was killed. This happened in the month of Rajab, the sanctity of which was respected by pagans as well as Musulmans; and Mahomet, in order to rebut the reproaches of the Koreishites for the violation of a holy month, though without his order, promulgated that verse in the *Koran*, in which he upbraids his enemies with their infidelity, and declares that "idolatry is worse than murder."

Soon after, his attention was roused by intelligence which offered a prospect to the Musulmans of obtaining a great advantage over their foes. The Koreishites made two great annual trading expeditions, one in the summer, the other in the winter; which practice had been instituted, it is said, by Hâsham, son of Abd-Manâf. This year, the conduct of one of these expeditions into Syria was confided to Abu-Sofiân, son of Harb, who was returning to Mecca, with a thousand camels bearing valuable merchandize. He had under him an escort of thirty or forty warriors, including some of note, such as Makhrama, son of Naufel, of the Zohri family, and Amru, son of Elâs, who afterwards conquered Egypt. In the beginning of Ramadân, Mahomet was informed of the arrival of this caravan in the Hejjaz, and immediately formed the design of carrying it off. He proposed the enterprize to his partizans, adding, "Perhaps Heaven has predestinated that this booty should fall into our hands." Part of the Musulmans responded to this appeal; the rest determined not to leave Medina, in the full conviction that the number of those who had consented to go was sufficient to ensure the capture of the caravan without resistance.

Mahomet set out with 314 men, of whom eighty-three were Mohâjars, or emigrants from Mecca, and 231 were Ansars, or Medinese. Two black flags were carried before him; one, called *Okûb*, was carried by Ali, son of Abu Tâleb; the other by a Medinese. The *Liwa*, or principal standard, which was white, was given to Mossab, son of Omayr, son of Hâsham; the flag of the Ansars to Saad, son of Maâdh, and the command of the rear-guard was entrusted to Cays, son of Abu-Sasaa, of the family of Najâr. These 314 persons were provided with only seventy camels, so that one camel was ridden by three or four in turn. Thus Mahomet rode alternately with Ali and Marthad; his uncle Hamza with Zayd, son of Hâretha, Abukebshah and Anesa; Abu-bekr with Omar and Abderrahmân. The little troop, however,

* Abridged from the *Journ. Asiatique* for February. The learned author states that he has compiled the narrative from Abulfeda, the *Kitûb al-Aghni* and *Ebn Hasham*, whom he has followed closely where his details discover the manners of the age.

had three horses, whose names are preserved ; but, according to the custom of the Arabs, in their war-expeditions, they were led by hand, to keep them fresh.

Abu-Sofián, upon entering the Hejjaz, chose a route which, passing between Medina and the sea, led the caravan to Bedr, where a market was held that was much resorted to. He took the precaution to despatch scouts to gain information, which he also sought from any travellers he met. Gaining a knowledge, by a fortunate accident, of the scheme of Mahomet, he despatched to Mecca, with the utmost expedition, Damdam, son of Amru, of the tribe of Ghifár, charging him to urge the Koreishites to march promptly, and in force, to the succour of their caravan, and he pursued his route, though with much uneasiness.

Three days before the arrival of Damdam at Mecca, Atika, daughter of Abd-al-Mottalib, had a dream which alarmed her with the apprehension that some disaster would befall the Meccanese. She sought her brother Abbás, and conjuring him not to make public what she communicated to him, said, "I thought I saw a man arrive, mounted upon a camel, who halted in the valley of Abtah, and cried, 'Base wretches, take the field three days from hence, and rush to your fate !' The people flocked about him, and followed him into the court of the temple, where he uttered the same cry. He then, mounted on his camel, climbed the mountain Abu-Coobays, and reaching its summit, repeated his menace, and seizing a portion of the rock, he hurled it against Mecca. The stone rolled to the foot of the mountain, and breaking, burst into flashes of light, which struck all the houses of the city." Her brother said : "This is certainly a prophetic vision ; it should not be divulged ; be careful, therefore, to speak of it to no one." Abbás, however, had scarcely quitted his sister, when he met Walid, son of Otha, his friend, to whom he communicated, as a profound secret, his sister's dream. Walid confided it to his father, who related it to others, and it soon became the topic of general conversation.

Next morning, Abbás went to perform the sacred perambulations round the Caaba, where he saw Abu-Jahl, son of Hashám, seated with several of his relatives about him, talking of Atika's dream. When his devotions were ended, Abbás approached the group. "Son of Abd-al-Motallib," said Abu-Jahl, ironically, "how long is it since you have had a prophetess in your family ?" "What mean you ?" inquired Abbás. "I am speaking of the vision of Atika," replied the other. "Is it not enough that we have men-prophets, but that women must also arrogate to themselves the prophetic gift ? It has been announced to Atika, in her dream, that we must take the field in three days. Well ; we will wait three days ; if the prediction is verified, so be it ; but if the three days elapse and nothing occurs to oblige us to take arms, we will bestow upon your family the distinction of being the most notorious of impostors." Abbás, disconcerted, could only reply by disowning the vision of his sister, and the group dispersed. In the evening, all the females of the family of Abd-al-Motallib went to Abbás, and assailed him with reproaches. "This comes," said they, "of allowing that wretch Abu-Jahl to vent his invectives against the men of your house," alluding to Mahomet ; "he now extends his attacks to the women. How pusillanimous was it on your part to listen to his vile discourse !" "It is true," replied Abbás ; "I was wrong ; but I swear by the gods that I will provoke him upon this point, and if he repeats his insults I will give you satisfaction."

On the morning of the third day after the dream of Atika, Abbás, exasperated,

rated to the highest degree by the taunts of the women, and resolved to repair his error, proceeded to the court of the temple, where, as he expected, he espied Abu-Jahl, and advanced towards him. Abu-Jahl was of a fiery character; his aspect was bold, his look resolute, and his tongue nimble and trenchant. Seeing Abbás approaching him, he darted towards the gate of the temple, and disappeared in a moment, followed by Abbás, who could not account for his sudden retreat. The cause of it was, that Abu-Jahl had heard a voice which had not reached the ear of Abbás—that of Damdam, the son of Amru, the Ghifárite. The messenger of Abu-Sofián had this instant arrived in the valley close to the temple, mounted on his camel. As a token of distress, he had cropped the animal's ears, turned the saddle the wrong way, and rent his dress. He cried with all his might, "Koreishites!—to the caravan! to the caravan! Mahomet wants to carry off your rich merchandize! You will scarcely arrive in time to defend it. Away! Away!"

This alarm dispelled all hostile feelings against Abu-Jahl from the mind of Abbás. The Koreishites hastened their preparations for departure. "Mahomet," said they, "thinks to make as easy a conquest of this caravan as he did of that of Amru ben-al-Hadhrami; but, by the Gods! we will undeceive him."

The excitement of the Meccanese produced a kind of *levée en masse*; those who could not go in person provided a substitute; the family of Adi ben-Caah—whether in order to guard the city, or because they had no goods in the caravan—remained at home. All persons of note amongst the Koreish took arms, except Abulahab, who, being sick, sent in his place Elássi, son of Hashám, of the family of Makhzum. Elássi, after gambling away his whole property with Abulahab, staked and lost his liberty; and when his relations were importuned to re-purchase it, they replied, "We will not give a camel's hair for him." Becoming thus the slave of Abulahab, he was employed by him as a working blacksmith: he was promised his liberty by his master if he returned.

Omeyya, son of Khalaf, an illustrious personage amongst the Koreish, already advanced in age, had always intimated his intention of serving by substitute, on account of his corpulence, which disqualified him from war. Whilst seated in the precincts of the temple, Ocba, son of Abu-Muyat, appeared before him, with a vessel of lighted charcoal and perfumes, which he placed before Omeyya, saying, "Perfume thyself, for thou art a woman!" This sarcasm determined Omeyya to join the Koreishite army, which was hastening to meet the caravan.

This army consisted of one thousand soldiers, and had two hundred camels. In its route, it passed near a camp of Arabs, of the Ghifár tribe, whose chief, named Khufáf, son of Rahda, offered a reinforcement of men and arms to the Koreish. They replied, "We are strong enough to contend with warriors; if, as Mahomet pretends, we fight against the Deity, no human succour can avail us." Full of confidence, the Meccanese continued their march to Bedr.

The Musulmans left Medina on the 8th Ramadán. They traversed the defile of Nakb al-Medineh, which led them to Elakik; and they at length reached the wells of Rauhha. Hitherto they had followed the direct road from Medina to Mecca. At a short distance above Rauhha, at a place called Mun-saraf, Mahomet deserted the road to Mecca, and struck off obliquely to the right, to reach Bedr. After crossing a valley named Rahkán and the defile of Safrá, he arrived before the town of that name, situated between two mountains, whence he despatched two of his people, Basbas, son of Amru, and

Adi, son of Abu-zaglá, in the direction of Bedr, to reconnoitre. Both these individuals had belonged to the pagan tribe of Johayna, from which they separated on embracing Islamism; the former had joined the Benu Sáeda; the latter, the Benu Najár, both families of Medina. Mahomet inquired of the native Arabs the name of the adjoining mountain, and was informed that it was called *Mukhzi* ('that which brings confusion'), and that its inhabitants were the *Benu-al-Nar* ('children of fire'); names which he deemed a bad augury, and determining not to halt here, he went on, and leaving Safrá on the left, encamped in the valley of Dhafirán. Here he was informed that the Koreish had taken the field to protect their caravan, and summoned a council of his companions. He was apprehensive that the prospect of a battle, which had not been foreseen, against an enemy much superior in numbers, might stagger the resolution of the Musulmans. Abu-bekr, rising first, expressed his firm resolution to obey any orders which the Prophet might think fit to give. Omar, son of Khattáb, spoke next, and with great energy, giving utterance to similar sentiments. After them, Mikdád, son of Amru, rose and said, "Prophet, lead us whither God has directed you to lead us; we will not imitate the children of Israel, who said to Moses, 'Go, thou and thy Lord, and fight against the enemy; we will remain here.' We say, 'Go, thou and thy Lord, fight against the enemy, and we will fight with thee.'" Mahomet thanked them, and eulogized their zeal. The three speakers were emigrants from Mecca, and Mahomet was anxious, before coming to a resolution, to ascertain the temper of the Ansars, or Medinese, who had offered him an asylum, and sworn to defend him, but not to leave their city and act offensively against his enemies. He still, therefore, sought further advice, and the Mediæse divining his thoughts, Saad, son of Maádh, their chief, addressed him in the name of the rest. "This request," said he, "appears directed particularly to us, Ansars." "It is so," returned Mahomet. "Prophet of God," continued Saad, "we believe in the truth of thy mission; we have sworn to obey thee; lead us then whither thou wilt. If thou should'st conduct us into the midst of the sea, we will follow thee." Mahomet, overjoyed, exclaimed, "March on, then, with me, and rejoice, for we shall carry off the caravan, and defeat the Koreish: I have a promise from Heaven!"

He gave immediately the order to march, and passing a place named Debbah, and leaving mount Hannán on the right, he encamped a short distance from Bedr. His two emissaries, Basbar and Adi, now returned. They had proceeded with the utmost celerity to Bedr, the territory of which was inhabited by a family of the Johayna. Having halted their camels near a well, to refresh them, they listened to a conversation between two women, one of whom claimed from the other the payment of a debt. The latter said, "I will pay you when I make some profit of the people of the caravan, which will arrive here to-morrow or the next day." "That is true," added a third person, who was Mejdi, son of Amru, chief of the tribe of Johayna. Satisfied with this information, the two emissaries withdrew, believing they had not been observed; but Mejdi had perceived them.

They had scarcely quitted Bedr, when Abu-Sofián himself, preceding his caravan, arrived to reconnoitre, and he inquired of Mejdi, whether he had noticed any stranger lingering about? "No suspicious person," replied Mejdi; "only two travellers, mounted on camels, who halted at the foot of this hill, and having raised some water from the well, went on their way." Abu-Sofián ran on foot to the hill, and perceived the spot where the camels had stood. He found their dung, which he tossed out, and examining it with

attention, detected some date stones in it.* "By heaven!" he exclaimed, "these were camels of Yathrib! (Medina)." Warned by this indication that the Musulmans had espied his route, he returned expeditiously towards his caravan, and changing his line of march, avoided Bedr, which he passed on the left, and approached the sea. Following the coast, in all haste, till he got out of the reach of the Musulmans, he then continued tranquilly his route, despatching an express to the army of the Koreish, to acquaint them that their caravan was out of danger, and that they might return to Mecca.

The Koreishites had advanced as far as Johfa, where they had pitched their tents, in order to pass the night. One of them, Juhaym, a descendant of Mottalib, had a vision, when between sleeping and waking, in which he saw a horseman leading a camel, and crying, "Otba is dead! Shieyba is dead! Abu-'lhikam is dead!" naming others likewise. Then cutting his camel's throat with his sabre, he hurled it in the midst of the Koreish camp, the tents of which were sprinkled with its blood. Abu-Jahl, designated in this vision as one of the intended victims (for his real name was Abu-'lhikam), turned this prognostication into ridicule, saying, "So we have here another prophet, a cousin of Mahomet!" But Juhaym's dream left an impression upon some minds.

Meanwhile, the message of Abu-Sofián arrived. A party of the Koreishites were disposed to comply with it, and return to Mecca; but Abu-Jahl resolutely opposed a retreat. "No," said he, "we must not return to Mecca till we have refreshed at Bedr, and passed three days there in feasting, drinking, and music, so that all the Arabs may speak of our campaign, and retain a high idea of us." Akhnas, son of Sharik, a descendant of Thakif, but united to the Meccan family of Zohra, finding that the counsel of Abu-Jahl prevailed, addressed the Zohris, amongst whom he had much influence, thus: "Children of Zohra, you left Mecca to defend your goods and your relation Makhrama. As Heaven has released them from peril, return to your homes; do not expose yourselves needlessly, but resist the instigations of this man." The Zohris withdrew. All the relations of Mahomet who had not embraced Islamism, or had not made open profession of it, were in the Koreishite army—amongst others, Tálib, elder brother of Ali. Some one having said to him, "We know full well, children of Hásham, that your wishes are in favour of Mahomet, although you have taken the field with us." Tálib, piqued at this remark, abandoned the army, and departed with the Zohris. The rest of the Koreishites, incited by the harangue of Abu-Jahl, advanced, and encamped at the foot of the hill of Akankal, beyond which, to the north, is the valley of Bedr, named Yalyal: Bedr and its wells are situated on the side of this valley nearest to Medina.

Whilst the Koreishites were behind the little mountains to the south of Bedr, Mahomet was on the hills to the north of the valley. Accompanied by Abu-bekr, he left the camp to get intelligence, and meeting an old Arab, he asked him whether he had learned anything respecting the Koreish, or of Mahomet and his troop. "First, let me know who you are," said the old man. "We will tell you presently," they replied. "Well," he continued, "I have heard that the Musulmans left Medina such a day, and that the Koreish departed from Mecca such a day; if my information and conjectures do not deceive me, Mahomet should be, at this time, very near here, and the

* Dates, being very common at Medina, were the common food of men and camels; even dogs are said to have eaten them.

Koreish should be at Alankal.—Now, who are ye?" "We are people of Ma." "But of what Ma? Ma of Irak?" But Mahomet and Abu-bekr, without stopping to reply, retired quickly.

At night, Mahomet directed Ali and Zobayr, with some soldiers, to reconnoitre at Bedr. They returned towards morning, bringing two men whom they had taken. The Prophet being at that moment at prayer, they were questioned in his presence, without his taking part in the interrogatories. They said they were servants belonging to the Koreishite army, and had been sent to Bedr to obtain water. They were not credited, under the impression that they were part of the caravan of Abu-Sofián; for the Musulmans were ignorant that the caravan had changed its route, and was now beyond their reach, safe on the road to Mecca. The prisoners were therefore beaten, in order to extort a confession from them; and to escape further violence, they at length said, "We are of the caravan." Mahomet, having finished his prayer, prostrated himself twice, and pronounced the *salam*. Then, turning to his officers, he said: "You have beaten these men when they spoke the truth, and you have refrained from blows when they spoke falsely. They are servants of the Koreishite army.—Prisoners," he added, "where are the Meccanese?"—"Behind that hill, the summit of which you can perceive, on the other side of the valley."—"Are they numerous?"—"Yes."—"How many?"—"We know not."—"How many camels do they slaughter daily for their food?"—"Sometimes nine, sometimes ten."—"Then their number must be nine hundred or a thousand. Who are the most eminent persons in their army?"—"Otba, and his brother Sheyba; Abu'l-Bakhtari; Naufel, son of Khuwayled (brother of Khadijeh, the first wife of Mahomet); Abu-Jahl; Omeyya, son of Khalaf; Noobayh, son of Hajáj; his brother Munabbah and others."—"Mecca," said Mahomet to his officers, "has sent against us all her dearest children."

It was of equal importance to the Musulmans and to the Koreish to get first to Bedr, in order to secure the water. A storm broke forth to the south of the valley; a few drops of rain only fell upon the sandy soil over which the Musulmans had to march; whereas torrents of water deluged the space which the Koreishites were compelled to cross. The ground being deeply saturated, made the road impassable, and they were unable to quit Akankal when Mahomet had arrived at Bedr. He halted his troops near the first well, and one of his companions, named Hubáb, son of Mundher, said to him: "Prophet of God, is it an express command from Heaven that has determined you to place us here? If so, we should not think of moving a step. Or is it from your own individual judgment, your own particular impulse, that you have chosen this position?" "I have selected it," replied Mahomet, "from my own particular choice." "Then," added Hubáb, "the position is not a good one. Let us advance further, towards the wells which are nearest the enemy. We will exhaust all the other wells, and form a basin near our own, which we will fill, and thus have abundance whilst the enemy will have none." "You are right," said Mahomet, and adopted the suggestion.

When the operation was finished, Saad, son of Maádh, prevailed upon Mahomet to allow a hut to be constructed, which he might occupy during the fight, ready saddled horses being placed near, that he might escape in case of defeat.

Next morning, the ground being dry, the Koreishites began to move. Mahomet, as he beheld them descending the hill towards the valley, cried out, "O God, behold the idolators approach, full of pride and arrogance, to make

war against thee, and to accuse thine apostle of imposture. O Lord, send me the succour thou hast promised me!" He then marshalled his soldiers in order of battle. As he arranged them in their places, with a pointless arrow, which he held in his hand, he found Sewád, son of Irya, a little out of the rank, and gave him a blow on the belly with the arrow, saying, "Get into rank, Sewád." The soldier said, "You have hurt me, Prophet of God, and conformably to the divine law which you have promulgated, I have a right to retaliate." "Well," returned Mahomet, opening his dress and exposing his bosom, "take your revenge." Sewád, instead of returning the blow, put his arms round the body of Mahomet, and kissed his breast, saying, "We are in a crisis when death is before our eyes; I may perchance fall, and I am desirous, before being separated from you for ever, that my skin should touch yours."

After giving the Musulmans, as signs of rallying and of recognition in the fight, the words *Ahad, ahad* ('He is the only one'), Mahomet addressed this advice to them: "Amongst the Koreishites are some who have taken arms against us involuntarily, such as the children of Húsham and others. Let those of you who encounter the children of Húsham kill them not. Spare Abu'l-Bakhtari, and especially my uncle Abbás." "What!" exclaimed Abu-Hodayfa, one of the emigrants from Mecca, "shall we slay our fathers, our brothers, our friends, and spare Abbás? By Heaven! if I meet him, I will make him swallow my sabre." This bold speech reached the ears of Mahomet, who said to Omar, "Will they dare to murder the uncle of the Prophet of God?" Omar replied: "Abu-Hodayfa is a false Musulman; I will cut off his head." Mahomet opposed this, and Abu-Hodayfa repented of his speech almost the instant he had uttered it. He said afterwards: "The fear of the consequences of my fault leave me not a moment of rest; I can expiate it only by martyrdom." He found it some years after, at the Day of Yamáma, in which the apostate Mosaylama was defeated and killed.

All the arrangements being made, Mahomet entered with Abu-bekr the hut prepared for him.

Meantime, the Koreishites continued to descend the slope, detaching a horseman, well mounted, named Omayr, son of Wahb, to reconnoitre the enemy's strength. Omayr directed his courser towards the Musulmans, who remained compact and immoveable, describing a circle round them, and rejoined the Meccan army. "They are only about three hundred," said he; "but stay an instant; I will go back and see whether others are not concealed in some place." With these words, he galloped back, examined the valley left and right, and returned; "No," said he; "there is no ambuscade; but their aspect is firm and intrepid. They have no resource but in their courage and their arms; not one of them, I am convinced, will perish without killing at least one of us, and if we must lose as many men as we have enemies before us, we shall have to lament even a victory." This speech made the Meccanese hesitate. One of them, Hakim, son of Hizám, observing this, approached Otha, son of Rabia, saying, "Father of Walid, you are the chief of the Koreish; no one has a greater influence over them than you. An opportunity now offers for you to render them an important service, and acquire imperishable renown." "How?" inquired Otha. "Induce them to return to Mecca, and take upon yourself the price of the blood of your ally and protégé Amru ben al-Hadhrami, the only person whose death we have to avenge upon the companions of Mahomet." "I consent," said Otha; "but go and seek Abu-Jahl, and try to persuade him: I fear he will still oppose retreat, and will pre-

vail upon others." Otba then addressed those around him. "Koreishites," said he, "now that your caravan is safe, what will you gain by attacking Mahomet and his companions, amongst whom you have so many countrymen? If you take away their lives, what good will it do you, when you will be unable to look upon each other without your eyes lighting upon the murderer of a brother, cousin, ally, or old friend? Return, then, to Mecca, and let Mahomet extricate himself as he may from this affair, with the rest of the Arabs." Whilst Otba thus spake, Hakim was seeking Abu-Jahl, who had put on his cuirass. Hearing the communication which Hakim was authorized to make to him, he cried, "By heaven, the sight of the enemy has made the blood flow back in Otba's lungs. No, no; we must not return before God shall have decided the quarrel between us and Mahomet. I know what Otba thinks; he perceives that the Musulmans are but a mouthful for us, and he is alarmed for his son Abu-Hodayfa, who is among them, and hence this cowardly proposal." Abu-Jahl then said to Amir ben al-Hadhrami, son of the deceased, "Behold before your eyes the murderers of your brother; claim the revenge which is due to you." Amir uncovered his head, and cried with all his might, "Revenge Amru, revenge Amru!" This cry revived the martial ardour of the Koreish; their souls burned, and the attack was resolved on, Otba himself yielding to the general impulse. Some one having reported to him the expressions of Abu-Jahl, he said, "The braggart shall soon see in which of our lungs the sight of the enemy has made the blood recede." He called for a helmet, but none being found large enough for his head, which was of vast dimensions, he wrapped a cloak about his forehead, and marched in the front rank.

The Meccanese army halted in the valley, and drew up in front of the Moslems, at a short distance. The engagement soon began by the efforts of certain Koreish horsemen to take water from the basin, amongst whom was Hakim, the son of Hizam. Mahomet ordered that they should be allowed to approach, and when they were on the very edge of the basin, he caused a shower of darts to be hurled at them. All of them fell except Hakim, who drank and escaped, as by a miracle, thanks to the swiftness of his horse. In the sequel, he embraced Islamism, and when he wished to take an oath of peculiar energy, remembering the danger he ran on this occasion, he said, "I call to witness the God who saved me in the day of Bedr!" Another Koreishite had the presumption to repeat singly the perilous attempt. This was Aswad, son of Abdalasad, of the family of Makhzum, a man of violent and passionate character. "I swear," said he, "that I will drink at the basin, or destroy it, or lose my life." Hamza, son of Abd-al-Mottalib, who was distinguished by a plume of ostrich feathers placed upon his breast, advanced to repel him, and with the first blow of his sabre cut off his leg. Aswad fell, but dragged himself to the basin to drink, and thus fulfil his vow. He even plunged into it, and there received his mortal wound from the hand of Hamza.

Otba, then, accompanied by his brother Sheyba and his son Walid, quitted the ranks, and defied the Musulmans to single combat. Three young warriors presented themselves. "Who are you?" inquired the challengers. "We are Ansars," was the reply. "It is not you we would contend with," one of the Koreish cried out; "Mahomet, send against us men of our own tribe." Upon this, Mahomet said, "Go, Obeyda, son of Harith, Hamza, son of Abd-al-Mottalib, and Ali, son of Abu-Talib." These three Musulmans instantly offered themselves to the champions, who, on learning who they were, said, "You are welcome; you are our equals; you are worthy of contending with us."

Obeýda, who was the oldest of the three Musulmans, placed himself before Otba, Hamza before Sheyba, and Ali before Walid, and the contest began. In the first onset, Hamza and Ali each killed their adversary. Otba was severely wounded by Obeýda, who, however, had his leg cut off, and lay stretched on the ground. Hamza and Ali, rushing upon Otba, cut him down with their sabres, and carried off their wounded companion.

The Koreish thereupon put themselves in motion, and made a general attack. The Prophet commanded his men to remain at their post, and to repel the enemy with their arrows till he ordered a charge. Whilst the Musulmans thus fought on the defensive, Mahomet, in his hut, along with Abubekr, his brother-in-law, put up fervent prayers to God. "Lord," he said, "fulfil the promises thou hast made to me. If thou lettest this small band of believers perish, thou wilt no longer be adored upon the earth." He repeated these words, with his hands lifted towards heaven. His cloak fell off; Abubekr replaced it on his shoulders, and held it behind, saying, "Enough, O Prophet; God will not fail in his promises." On a sudden, Mahomet was seized with a slight tremor, and had a kind of fainting fit; but soon returning to himself, he exclaimed, "Rejoice, Abubekr; behold God sends us succour; I see the angel Gabriel holding the bridle of his horse." With these words, he rushed from the hut, exhorted the soldiers, inflaming their zeal with the prospect of celestial reward. "Whoever amongst you," he said, "shall fight bravely this day, and shall die of wounds received in front, shall enter Paradise." At this moment, a Musulman, named Qmayr, son of Hamám, happened to be near him, holding in his hand some dates he was eating. "What!" cried he; "is it only necessary, in order to enter Paradise, to be killed by those men?" Casting away the dates, and drawing his sabre, he rushed upon the Koreishites, killed several, and fell himself. Another Musulman, Auf, son of Hárith, put this question to Mahomet: "What act can procure from God a smile of satisfaction?" He answered: "That of a warrior, who plunges into the enemy's ranks with no other armour than his faith." The soldier instantly divested himself of his cuirass, rushed towards the Meccanese, penetrated into the midst of them, and fell covered with wounds.

Mahomet, at length, collected a handful of pebbles, and throwing them against the Koreishites, cried, "Let their faces be covered with confusion—charge, Musulmans!" The shock was bloody. The Meccanese could not long sustain it; their bravest warriors fell. In the midst of the conflict, the Musulman Maádh, son of Amru, encountered Abu-Jahl, and with a stroke of his sabre, cut off his leg below the knee. Ikrima, son of Abu-Jahl, ran to revenge his father, and struck Maádh, severing his left arm. Maádh continued to fight, his arm hanging at his side by a slip of the skin, till, inconvenienced by this pendant member, he separated it by means of his foot. Maádh survived till the caliphate of Othman, upwards of twenty years after the Day of Bedr. Abu-Jahl, whilst prostrate, received various other wounds from Muawidh, son of Afrá, and was left for dead.

Abu'l-Bakhtari, mounted on a camel, with one of his friends, was endeavouring to fly, when he was overtaken by a Moslem, named Mujaddir, son of Zyád. Mahomet had ordered that he should be spared, in gratitude for the protection he had often afforded him at Mecca, and because he had been one of the authors of the dissolution of the league formed against the children of Hâsham and Mottalib. "Surrender," cried Mujaddir to him; "the Prophet has forbidden us to kill thee." "Spare my companion likewise," said he. "No," returned the other; "the Prophet has only commanded us to spare

thee." "Then no quarter for me," replied Abu'l-Bakhtari. "The women of Mecca shall never say I abandoned my friend to save my own life." Reciting a verse, implying that a brave man never deserts his companion, but saves him or dies, he attacked Mujaddir, but, after a short contest, fell a victim to his generosity.

The victors now began to return to their camp, some loaded with booty, others leading prisoners. The Koreishite Omeyya, son of Khalaf, who had been unable to fly, was, with his son Ali, in an isolated spot, where he could not, however, hope long to escape the notice of the enemy. He saw Abderrahmán, son of Auf, who had formerly been his intimate friend at Mecca. Abderrahmán bore several cuirasses, which he had taken from the slain Meccanese, when Omeyya called him. "Protect us," said he; "our ransom will be worth more than those cuirasses." Abderrahmán, throwing down his plunder, took Omeyya and his son in each hand, and led them to the camp. The first Musulman whom they met was Belál, the Ethiopian freedman of Abubekr, and the Prophet's *muezzin*, or crier, whom Omeyya had made to undergo cruel treatment for his attachment to the faith. At sight of his tormentor, Belál cried, "What! Omeyya, son of Khalaf, head of idolatry! If he dies not, I will." "Darest thou touch my prisoner?" said Abderrahmán. "Son of a negress, he is under my protection." Belál, repeating his exclamation, invoked the Musulmans, who flocked about them, forming a contracting and threatening circle around the two prisoners and Abderrahmán, who vainly endeavoured to defend them. Sabres were soon drawn, and Omeyya and his son were cut to pieces. "God forgive Belál, he has occasioned the loss of my cuirasses, and the ransom of my prisoners," was the remark of Abderrahmán.

One of the first objects of Mahomet after the victory was, to satisfy himself whether Abu-Jahl, the most determined of his enemies, was amongst the slain. "Seek him," said he; "you will know him by a scar on his knee. When we were both young, we had a dispute respecting a seat at a meal given by Abdallah, son of Jodhán. I pushed him, and, falling, he received a wound on his knee, of which he has always retained the mark." Abdallah, son of Massud, a Musulman, whom Abu-Jahl had insulted and maltreated at Mecca, discovered him, still retaining a relic of life. Abdallah, putting his foot upon his throat, said, "Enemy of God, you are vanquished." "Who has the victory?" asked the dying man. "God and his Prophet," said Abdallah, giving him the *coup de grâce*. Thus perished Abu-Jahl, at the age (according to Abulfeda) of nearly seventy. Abdallah cut off his head, and carried it to Mahomet, saying, "Behold the head of the enemy of God, Abu-Jahl." Mahomet prostrated himself, and gave thanks to Heaven.

The battle of Bedr took place on the morning of Friday, the 17th of Ramadan, A.H. 2. The success obtained by the Musulmans, notwithstanding the inferiority of their numbers, was attributed to the aid of a legion of angels announced by the Prophet. Various narratives, religiously preserved, confirm this opinion. An idolatrous Arab, of the tribe of Ghifár, related that, being upon a mountain which overlooked Bedr, along with a relation, that he might see which of the two parties gained the advantage, in order to plunder the vanquished, a thick cloud approached them, from whence they heard the sound of neighing of horses, and a voice saying, "Advance, Hay-soom!"* He added, that his relative sunk down on the spot, and that he had himself nearly died with fright. A Musulman related that, whilst pursuing a Meccan, sword in hand, he saw the head of the fugitive fall on the ground

* The name of the horse of the angel Gabriel.

without being touched by his sabre, an invisible hand having given the fatal blow. Some even asserted, that they could distinguish angels with white turbans, one end of which floated on their shoulders, whilst Gabriel, their leader, had a yellow turban. Finally, several verses of the *Koran*, which Mahomet promulgated subsequently to his disciples, confirmed their conviction that angels had fought on their side.

Those of the Musulman warriors who displayed most valour in this memorable affair were Ali and Hamza. Ebn-Hashám, who has recorded the names of those who fell, reckons that nine men were killed by Hamza, eleven by Ali, and that three or four others fell by the blows of both. The battle of Bedr cost the Koreishites a loss of seventy lives, amongst whom were twenty-four of the most eminent persons in Mecca, including several relations and connexions of Mahomet. The Musulmans lost only fourteen, six emigrants and eight Medinese.

Mahomet ordered the dead bodies of the enemy to be cast into the well near which he had taken post. When the corpse of Otba was dragged thither, to be flung in with the rest, his son Abu-Hodhayfa, who was present, was disturbed, and changed colour at the spectacle. Mahomet perceived it. "You are moved at the fate of your father," said he; "will it shake your faith?" "No," replied Abu-Hodhayfa; "I know that my father merited his fate; but he was a wise, moderate, and virtuous man, and I hoped that his good qualities would have led him to Islamism. I cannot but lament that he should have died in idolatry." "It is well," replied Mahomet; "the sentiment does you honour." He then approached the well, and apostrophized the bodies in these words: "Unworthy countrymen of a Prophet, you have treated me as an impostor, whilst others have believed in my mission; you chased me from my native soil, and took arms against me; others received me and defended me. Has not God fulfilled the threats which he uttered against you by my mouth? For my part, I have seen the promises made to me fully realized." "Prophet," exclaimed the Musulmans near, "do you speak to the dead?" "Know," replied he, "that they hear me as well as you do, though they cannot reply."

Seventy prisoners fell into the hands of the Musulmans, of which number were Abbás, Okba, son of Abu-Muayt, and Nadhr, son of Harith. They were manacled, and placed near the hut. During the night following the battle, Mahomet could not sleep. They said to him, "Prophet of God, what hinders you from taking repose?" "It is because I hear my uncle Abbás," said he, "groaning in his bonds." He commanded him to be unfettered, and then he slept. The following day, he ordered all the articles taken from the enemy to be collected and presented to him. Very sharp discussions took place respecting the division of the booty. Those who took it said, "It is ours." Those who were employed in fighting and pursuing the Meccans replied, "Without us, you would have taken nothing." Then the Ansars, who had guarded Mahomet, claimed to participate, saying, "We should have been able to fight with these, or plunder with those, if the safety of the Prophet had not been entrusted to us." In order to end these disputes, Mahomet declared that the booty belonged to God, and that his Prophet would dispose of it. Meanwhile, he placed it under the care of Abdallah, son of Caab, a Medinese of the family of Najár.

Two couriers were despatched to circulate amongst the Arabs the intelligence of the victory gained by Islamism over idolatry. Abdallah, son of Rewáha, a distinguished poet amongst the Ansars, was employed to announce the event to the inhabitants of the southern portion of the Hejjaz, or upper country (Aália); Zayd, son of Hárethia, one of the Prophet's freedmen,

departed to proclaim it at Medina and in the northern or lower Hejjaz (Sáfila).

On the third day after his arrival at Bedr, Mahomet, without thinking of pursuing the caravan, which had got too far in advance, took the road to Medina, with his soldiers, prisoners, and the spoils of the Koreish army. The first halt they made was at a hill near Názia. Here he divided the booty in equal portions amongst all the Muslims who had accompanied him in the expedition. In the share he allotted to himself was the famous sabre *Dhul-fakár*, which he afterwards presented to Ali.

Mahomet had left ill at Medina his daughter Rokayya, married to Othman, son of Assán, and permitted Othman and Oosáma, son of Zayd, his freedman, to remain near her, to take care of her. Othman and Oosáma were coming from paying the latest duties to her remains, when, passing over the great square Mosalla, consecrated to solemn prayers, they saw the people flocking round a man who cried, "The enemy is defeated; Otba is dead; Sheyba is dead; Abu-Jahl is dead." This was Zayd, son of Háretha. Oosáma, recognizing his father, ran to him, saying, "Is what you say true?" "Yes," replied Zayd, "I take God to witness." The joyful news passed from mouth to mouth, and the Medinese, transported with delight, went in crowds to receive the Prophet, whom they met at Rauha. Mahomet and his troop, after having received their congratulations, continued their route to Safra.

Here Obeyda, who had lost a leg in his single combat with Otba, and whom his companions had transported as far as this place, died of his wound. It was also near Safra, at a place called Othayh, that, by order of Mahomet, the Koreishite Nadhr, son of Harith, one of his bitterest personal enemies, was put to death. Nadhr, who had travelled in Persia, and was versed in the ancient legends of the East, was fond of throwing ridicule upon the preaching of the Arabian apostle. When the latter announced to the Meccans the contents of the *Koran*, and related the history of antecedent prophets, Nadhr said to his auditors, "These are the reveries of the ancients reproduced." Mahomet caused him to be beleaguered by Ali. He cherished also a deep resentment against another prisoner, Ocba, son of Abu-Muayt. At the period when he began to proclaim his doctrine at Mecca, he was assailed one day in the temple by Ocba, who threw his turban round his neck, and tightened it so forcibly, that he might have been strangled if Abu-bekr had not ran, and, seizing the aggressor by the shoulders, obliged him to relax it. At Irk-czzahya, the Prophet commanded Assím, son of Thábit, to cut off Ocba's head. The latter, at the moment of his receiving the fatal stroke, exclaimed, "Who will gather my children after me?" "The fire of hell," replied Mahomet. This remark was the occasion of the children of Ocba receiving the surname of *Sibyat annar*, 'children of the fire.' The other prisoners were treated by Mahomet and the Muslims with kindness.

The first fugitive who returned to Mecca, after the disaster of the Koreishite army, was Haysumán, son of Abdallah. To the questions put to him, he merely replied, "Otba is dead, Sheyba is dead, Abu'l-hikam is dead," naming all the principal Koreishites who were killed. The news spread consternation in the city. Some persons, nevertheless, felt a secret joy; these were the family of Hashám, who were Muslims at heart, as well as Abbás, head of this family, but who (as well as Abbás himself) dared not hitherto manifest their attachment to Islamism, through fear of the persecutions of their idolatrous countrymen.

The same day, Aburáfa, servant of Abbás, and freedman of Mahomet, was under a tent pitched in the court of the temple employed in shaping arrows, in

the presence of Omm al-fadl, the wife of Abbás. Abu-lahab (whose substitute at Bedr, Elássi, had been slain by Ali) came and sat near the tent. Leaning against one of the ropes, he was conversing with other Koreishites respecting the defeat of their army, when Moghayra, son of Hārith, appeared, having just arrived from Bedr, where he had fought. "Come hither," said Abu-lahab, and tell us the particulars." "What can I say?" replied Moghayra; "we met the enemy; they put us to flight, and killed or captured as many as they pleased. Several of our companions assert, that they saw in the combat, mounted on coursers which seemed not to touch the earth, warriors of irresistible prowess, clothed in white." "They were angels," exclaimed Aburáfa, lifting up a corner of the tent, and showing his head. Abu-lahab, in a rage, struck at Aburáfa, who returned the blow, but fell through weakness, whilst his adversary, holding him down with his knees, pummelled him without mercy. Seeing this, the wife of Abbás seized a tent-stake, and darted upon Abu-lahab, and crying, "You take advantage of the master's absence to beat the servant," struck him a severe blow upon head, which made a wide wound. Abu-lahab fled, and on reaching home was attacked with the disease called *ádasa* (عدسة, a species of small-pox), and died seven days after.

The authorities of Mecca prohibited the families of those who had lost any of their members at the battle of Bedr, from making the customary lamentations, for fear they should afford a subject of triumph to the Muslims. They likewise determined not to be too hasty in offering to ransom the prisoners, for fear they should thereby augment the demands of the victors. In six months, however, they were ransomed, the prices exacted being from one to four thousand drachmas, according to the property of each prisoner. Abbás, Mahomet's uncle, who was very rich, paid a higher rate. Some of the captives, who were notoriously poor, and had large families, Mahomet released without ransom, under a promise that they would never serve against him.*

* *Journal Asiatique.*

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—An ordinary meeting of this Society was held on the 7th December, at which Sir George T. Staunton, Bart., M.P., took the chair. Among the donations laid upon the table were various specimens of the beautiful wool of the Angora goat, together with gloves, socks, &c. made from that material, presented by Lieut. Arthur Conolly, of the Bengal army. Also samples of coffee, sugar, cinnamon, and coco-nut oil, from Ceylon, presented by Mr. Capper, of that island.

R. Clarke, Esq., the honorary secretary, addressed the meeting on the subject of a report, printed in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th July last, detailing the proceedings of a special meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the occasion of the Governor, Sir James Carnac, Bart., accepting the office of patron of that institution. Mr. Clarke read the report of the speech of Sir James, and of the address of Dr. Wilson, the president, which may be seen in p. 159 of the last vol. of this Journal.

Mr. E. Solly read a paper on the culture of opium in India. He commenced with observing upon the enormous increase in the production of this drug, which had taken place in India within these few years, but which would now

doubtless be much lessened, in consequence of the recent measures of the Chinese Government. Endeavours would be made to find a market for it in other countries; particularly as, although formerly considered an inferior kind of opium, its quality had now become greatly improved. Mr. Solly then described the mode of culture pursued in India, from which it appeared that the state of the weather had great influence on the quality of the opium produced from the poppy. That produced in Malwa was best liked by the Chinese, as it was freer from impurities, and yielded a greater per-centage of the watery extract for smoking than other kinds. He then gave the results of a chemical examination he had made of Malwa and Kandeish opium, specimens of which had been recently received from India by the Committee of Commerce and Agriculture of the Society.

The following communications from the Bombay Branch of the Society were then read :—

1. A third Essay, by Dr. Stevenson, on the Ante-Brahminical Worship of the Hindus in the Dekkan. In this paper the Doctor gives further proof, in corroboration of his opinion, that those deities worshipped by some of the Hindus without the use of temples were objects of adoration prior to the ascendancy of the Brahminical caste in that part of India. He held the same opinion with regard to the festival of the *Holi*; and considered it highly probable that the whole of the worship of the *linga* belonged to the same class; but would not be absolutely positive on this latter point, until the *Linga-Purana* had been investigated. The *Holi* was celebrated about February in each year, and might be termed the Saturnalia of the Hindus. Obscene verses were publicly recited; figures of men and women in the most disgusting attitudes were openly paraded through the streets; the most filthy words were uttered by persons who, at other times, would consider themselves degraded by using them; bands of men paraded the streets with their clothes bespattered with a red dye; dust and filth were thrown on all who passed; and all gave way to licentious rioting and confusion. The author drew an analogy between the *Holi* goddess and the May-pole; and mentioned, also, another coincidence between the religious customs of the Mahrattas and those of our ancestors, in putting a quantity of new grain, in harvest time, bound with leaves and flowers, over the doors of their houses; like the small sheaf of corn, called the *maiden*, used in a similar way in some parts of England. Dr. Stevenson then gives an account of the god Mhasoba, who is much worshipped by the lower classes, for the purpose of rendering their grounds fertile. His image was what may be called a natural *linga*, being any rounded stone of a large size, found in a corner or side of a field; which, being covered with red lead, becomes a god, receiving offerings according to the ability of the worshipper. This practice is much ridiculed by the brahmins; and a bitter hatred exists between the *Lingayets* and the latter. From these and various other circumstances, it was evident that the *linga* worship had not yet been completely brahmanized, although Sankara Acharya, or whoever established that compromise of sects, called the worship of the *Panchaitana*, or five principal divinities, had admitted Mahadeva, under the form of the *linga*, into the number.

2. Some Account of Iron Smelting in the Mahabaleshwar Hills, by Capt. George Le Grand Jacob. This is described as being conducted in primeval simplicity and rudeness. The ore is dug from a depth of from twenty to thirty feet, and has the appearance of a coarse gravel. Before being submitted to the furnace, it is pounded, and freed from dust. The furnace is an oval excavation in the earth, on which is fitted a cover of baked clay. The excavation is lined with charcoal powder, over which is placed a layer of small charcoal;

and in the centre of this bed is placed a clay pipe uniting the nozzles of two goat-skin bellows. When thus prepared, the top of the furnace is fastened over the excavation, and stopped all round with clay. Charcoal is then poured into a hole in the top, which acts as a chimney. It requires three hours to smelt twelve seers of ore, producing a lump of iron weighing about 5½ seers. This lump undergoes a hammering on an anvil, to free it from dross, which considerably reduces its weight, and which is still further reduced in the processes of manufacturing it up into articles for use; so that the ore is found to contain not more than thirty per cent. of iron. This, although sold in the bazaars at less than a penny per pound, was undersold by a superior quality of English iron, which found its way to the same markets.

3. Note on the alleged periodical rise of a sacred river at Mahabaleshwar, by the same writer. This is a juggle of the brahminical priests, who pretend that, in addition to the five rivers, which they say take their rise from the mouth of Mahadeva's sacred bull, at Mahabaleshwar, a sixth makes its appearance every twelfth year. At this auspicious time, numbers flock to wash away their sins, and fee the brahmins who administer to their credulity: the priests taking care that the cheat shall not be discovered by prohibiting all access to the temple whence the water is said to issue.

4. Translation, by J. Prinsep, Esq., of Calcutta, of an ancient Sanskrit inscription on a copper tablet found at Palitana, in Kattywar. This proved to be a grant of land to a brahmin; but bore no date.

Colonel Henry Tufnell Roberts, C.B., was elected into the Society.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Chapters of the Modern History of British India. By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq. London, 1840. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE readers of the *Asiatic Journal* will recognize in these "Chapters" the able "Sketches of the Later History of British India," which have from time to time appeared in its pages, treating of the most interesting events during the interval between the close of the administration of the Marquess of Wellesley and the relinquishment of trade by the East-India Company. There are such advantages attending this mode of historical composition, that we are surprised it is not more frequently resorted to; but in writing Indian history, towards which the generality of readers seem to turn with a kind of nausea, it is almost indispensable to administer information in homœopathic doses. Our critical jurisdiction does not properly extend to the labours of our own coudjutors; yet we may venture to say, without fear of exception, that the accuracy of these collections of facts, the calm and sober tone of feeling which reigns throughout the narratives, and the sound and judicious criticism they evince,—qualities which attracted attention when they first appeared,—will recommend them in a shape calculated for more general circulation.

Western India in 1838. By MRS. POSTANS. Two Vols. London, 1839. Saunders and Otley.

THESE two little volumes contain lively descriptions of Bombay, Surat, a part of the Saurashtra peninsula, Girnar, whose rock-inscriptions have recently acquired so much interest, and some slight sketches of the Deccan. They combine draughts of manners with those of local scenery and architectural remains; and many judicious and interesting reflections are interspersed, relating to the past and present condition of Western India, and to the changes which, Mrs. Postans thinks, are taking place amongst the higher classes of the native population. The style of the narrative is easy and natural; there is a freshness in the descriptions, which shows that they are taken at first hand, and, whilst pedantry is absent, there is sufficient evidence in these pages, of that general information which relieves the dryness of descriptive details. The graphic illustrations discover much taste and accuracy.

Historical Essay upon the Spanish Succession. By PROFESSOR ZOPFL, LL.D. Translated from the French Version. London, 1839. Whittaker and Co.

A MASTERLY demonstration of the right of Isabella the Second to the crown of Spain, and a refutation of the pretensions of Don Carlos.

Voyages of the Dutch Brig of War Dourga through the Southern and little known Parts of the Moluccan Archipelago, and along the previously unknown Southern Coast of New Guinea, performed during the Years 1825 and 1826. By D. H. KLOFF, jun. Translated from the Dutch, by GEORGE WINDSOR EARL. London, 1840. Madden and Co.

THIS is a rather interesting narrative of official visits paid by an officer of the Dutch Government to the Archipelagos situated between the eastern extremity of Java and the western coast of New Guinea, where the Hollanders seem to have had trading establishments in former times, of which the natives retain a recollection or tradition. Of these groups, the western-most are those called in our maps the Serwatty Islands (probably a corruption of the Dutch *Zuid-wester*, 'south-western'); the next to the east and north-east are the Tenimber, the Ki, and the Arru. Of these islands, as well as of Timor and New Guinea, a good deal of information is given which is really new. The Arafuras, or aborigines of the Arru islands, are so low in the scale of civilization as to have no religion whatever. One of the Dutch officers endeavoured in vain to enlighten their minds upon the subjects of a Supreme Being and a future state. Upon being told, in reply to their question, where the All-ruling Being took up his abode? that he was present every where, diffusing happiness; one of the Arafuras answered, with great naïveté, "Then he is certainly in your arrack, for I never feel happier than when I have drunk plenty of it." These simple people, it appears, notwithstanding their ignorance, "live in peace and brotherly love with one another, the chief, if not the sole, vice which exists amongst them being an appetite for strong drink," which they have been taught by their Christian visitors.

In running along the coast of Baha towards the Ki islands, M. Kolff noticed the phenomenon of a white sea, the colour of milk, which was observed by Lieut. Dawson, R.N., in a voyage from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, and which, we believe, has never been explained.

The Pilgrim's Progress; in Two Parts. By JOHN BUNYAN. With Original Notes. By the REV. THOMAS SCOTT, Rector of Aston Sandford, Bucks. The Eighth Edition. London, 1840. Seeley.

THIS is one of the most elegant volumes which have met our eye for a long time. It is beautifully printed, and the illustrations, which are numerous, comprising engravings on copper and wood, are of the very first excellence. The former are from the designs of Stothard, and they are, in our opinion, his *chefs-d'œuvre*. The honest Bedfordshire tinker would marvel to see the rude but vigorous offspring of his imagination decorated in so rich a garb, which does not, however, misbecome a work that even Dr. Johnson allowed to rank high amongst the efforts of original genius.

The Comic Latin Grammar; a new and facetious Introduction to the Latin Tongue. With numerous Illustrations. London, 1840. Tilt.

MOMUS himself, the god of fun, could not have ventured upon a bolder experiment than to "make game" of the Latin grammar, the very name of which is calculated to subdue every propensity to mirth. Yet here we have a veritable Latin grammar, treating of all the solemn parts of speech, nay even of quantity, with examples verbal and graphic, which it is impossible to read without a perpetual grin.

A Catechism of the Natural History of Man; containing an Account of the peculiar Character of the Human Species, their progress and development; and a Sketch of the different Varieties of Mankind, with the causes of these distinctions. Illustrated by nine Engravings. By JAMES NICOL. Edinburgh, 1838. Oliver and Boyd.

THE reader will learn from the title the subjects embraced by this little work, which simplifies, in the catechetical form, the study of this curious branch of Natural History.

The Governess. By the COUNTESS OF BLESSINGTON. Two Vols. London, 1840. Longman and Co.

IN fertility of invention and facility of execution, Lady Blessington almost rivals Sir Walter Scott. The heroine of this novel is Clara Novello, a young lady of great personal beauty and accomplishments, reduced from affluence to dependence. In the capacity of governess she is introduced into various families of distinction and of wealth, which affords opportunities of sketching some amusing pictures, or caricatures, of the motley characters of high and pseudo-high life. Miss Mordaunt finds an avenue through all these trials to a title. The design is good; of the execution, which demands great resources and a master's hand, we must speak in qualified terms. The failure, however, if it be one, is in a great attempt, which of itself confers praise.

The Comic Almanack, for 1840. With Illustrations by CRUIKSHANK. London, Tilt.

As clever and amusing as ever. The Enfranchisement of Dogs, and the Tax upon Postmen, are not forgotten.

College Examination.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE half-yearly public examination at this institution took place on Tuesday, the 10th of December, in the presence of the Chairman, Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P.; the Deputy Chairman, W. B. Bayley, Esq.; some members of the Hon. Court of Directors, and the following visitors, viz.—Lieut. Gen. Lord Bloomfield; the Earl of Eldon; Maj. Gen. Sir John May; Sir Burgess Camac; the Hon. Leslie Melville; the Hon. F. R. Moore; P. Melvill, C. Macsween, J. Hay, E. C. Bayley, J. B. Yzarn, Esqrs.; Professor Christie (Royal Mil. Acad.); Maj. Gen. Taylor, C.B.; Colonels Pasley, C.B., Cockburn (I.E.), Jones (R.A.), Jervis (Bombay Engineers), Abdy (Madras Artillery), Campbell, Horne (I.M.S.); Lieut. Col. Hay; Majors Matson, W. Gordon; Captains Tremenhere, Burnaby; Lieuts. J. Pollock (Madras Engineers), Cook (Madras Artillery), &c.

There were thirty-seven gentlemen cadets examined, of whom three were selected for the Engineer service, viz. R. MacLagan, E. Haines, and H. W. Hitchins. Nine were found qualified for the Artillery, viz. R. B. Brett, R. H. Pollock, D. C. Vanrenen, H. T. Molesworth, R. B. Macleod, E. Allen, G. S. Elliott, R. Gordon, J. R. Hawkins. The remainder were allotted to the Infantry, viz. R. Larkins, R. Benson, J. L. Aitken, G. R. Weston, J. P. Clarkson, G. B. Scott, A. N. Thompson, W. J. Geils, T. Rattray, F. Scrivenor, A. R. Manson, A. J. de H. Harris, G. Scriven, G. G. Anderson, F. Townsend, G. U. Price, T. J. M. Cunningham, R. Tomes, W. Montriou, E. Tulloch, G. W. Boileau, W. E. Elliott, J. H. Champion, H. Day, F. Harris.

The prizes were adjudged as follows:

First Class.

To Gentleman Cadet R. MacLagan, 1st Mathematical; 1st Fortification, Military Drawing, Military Surveying; 1st Hindustani, French, Latin, and the sword for general Good Conduct.

On presenting the sword, Sir Richard Jenkins expressed himself as follows:

"Mr. MacLagan, in addition to the numerous prizes which you have so well earned, it gives me peculiar satisfaction to have to present to you, in the name of the Court of Directors, this Sword. It is a distinction appropriated to general good conduct. I am satisfied that you will never forget the occasion on which you have received it, that it will never be drawn but in the cause of justice and your country, and that its edge will ever

be tempered with that humanity which is characteristic of the British soldier in all parts of the globe."

E. Haines, 2d Mathematical; 2d Fortification.

H. W. Hitchins, 2d Hindustani.

R. H. Pollock, Civil Drawing.

G. R. Weston, 2d Good Conduct.

Second Class.

Gentleman Cadet F. Whiting, Mathematical, Fortification, extra prize in Hindustani.

I. D. Campbell, 3d Good Conduct.

I. H. Maxwell, Military Surveying.

R. G. H. Grant, Hindustani.

P. Garforth, Latin.

A. I. M. Kerr, Military Drawing.

E. Ford, Civil Drawing.

E. Garstin, French.

Third Class.

Gentleman Cadet E. T. Lake, Good Conduct.

After distributing the prizes, the hon. Chairman addressed the gentlemen cadets in the following terms:

"Gentlemen Cadets: The hopes which I expressed on the occasion of my last addressing you have been for the most part realized. I then announced to you, that the probable demands of the service would require the selection of from twelve to fourteen highly-qualified cadets, at each ensuing examination, for the scientific corps, and I stated my anticipation, that you would all evince that active rivalry to belong to those corps which could not fail to bring out and ripen your talents, and qualify you for your future duties.

"The eminent officer, who has this day examined you, has reported that twelve of your number have attained the desired distinction; and when I consider that the prospect of so many appointments has only been presented to you within the last six months, I cannot withhold my congratulations on the results of your exertions; results which we have to attribute mainly to your own talents and industry, but also to the anxious care which has been bestowed on you by the distinguished officers and professors under whom you have studied, and to whom now, in the name of the Court of Directors, I beg leave to offer my best thanks.

"I confidently expect that my colleagues who will follow me in this chair, will have occasion hereafter still further to congratulate the Court and the gentlemen cadets; for it is impossible but that the recent glorious successes of our arms in India should stimulate you to increased

exertions, in order that you may become the more distinguished in your future career.

"Which of you who reads of the brilliant results of the storm of Ghuzni, and the defence of Herat, but must long to be active participators in similar feats? You all well know that Captain George Thompson,* of the Engineers, who opened the entrance to Ghuzni, and Lieutenant Eldred Pottinger,* who saved Herat from capture, were both, but a few years since, students like yourselves within these walls. Here and at Chatham, they gained that knowledge, which they have since made so beneficial to themselves and to their country; here they imbibed that love for science, which has led them on to increase their attainments; here they learnt and practised those habits of obedience, which have since enabled them to command, and secure the co-operation of others; here they commenced those studies of the Oriental languages, which they have since followed out so as to give to their exertions a freedom and a scope which were otherwise unattainable.

"Will not also your desire to tread in their steps be still further stimulated by the knowledge that her Most Gracious Majesty has marked her sense of their services by bestowing upon them increased rank, and the honours of the Order of the Bath? But a very few years may elapse, in your case, as in theirs, ere, if you have gained distinction here, you may have the opportunity of gaining it in India also.

"I have little need, then, I am persuaded, on this occasion, to press upon all who hear me, the importance and advantage to themselves and to their country, of vigorously pursuing, whether at home or abroad, the studies for which such ample means have been here provided by the East-India Company; of cultivating every manly and generous sentiment, of cherishing those religious feelings in which they have been brought up, and of seeking, by every honourable means, to raise themselves to that position which will insure for them similar approbation and reward.

"I will only urge on you one duty—that of diligently studying the native languages. Did I say a duty? should it not rather be a pleasure to acquire that knowledge which is indispensably requisite not only to the correct and full performance of the services you will be called upon to discharge, but to your satisfaction and comfort during the whole of your career. I may add, that your prospects of advancement to staff employment also mainly depend on your knowledge of these languages, inasmuch as the Governments in India are restrained, no less by a sense of duty, than by the

orders of the Court of Directors, from conferring any staff appointment upon an officer who is not so qualified.

"There are one or two circumstances which I may mention (I hope without tiring your patience), in illustration of the advantage of Engineer appointments.

"We are on the eve of completing in India the most extraordinary work connected with the ascertainment of the figure of the earth which has ever been carried on. An arc of the meridian has been measured, whose length extends upwards of twenty-two degrees, or more than 1,300 miles. The distinguished officer who superintends this magnificent work is an officer of Artillery, but his able assistants are officers of Engineers, who, in comparatively late years, were students here.

"I will also mention, that experiments are, during the next three years, to be made in all parts of the world simultaneously, for the purpose of determining the laws of terrestrial magnetism. An expedition, having this object chiefly in view, has been sent by her Majesty's Government to the antarctic regions, under Capt. Ross; and for the East, three magnetical observatories are to be set up by the East-India Company—one on the Himalaya mountains, one at Madras, and one at Singapore. Each of these is to be under the care of an officer of Engineers, two of whom passed their Examinations in this hall, but a very few years ago.

"Thus, you will see, the time may be near, when, if you attain distinction here, you may be placed in posts in which you can advance the interests of science, and gain for yourselves a reputation, not only in your native country, but amongst the scientific persons of the whole civilized world.

"Gentlemen, I am persuaded it is unnecessary to say more. The bloom of youth is now on you; your powers are vigorous, only requiring to be properly directed; the path of honour and distinction is opened to you. May you have the disposition to improve your advantages, and the result will not be doubtful.

"To those who are proceeding to Chatham, to carry on and perfect their studies under that distinguished officer Colonel Pasley, I need offer no word of encouragement or advice. Their success here is an earnest of their success there. I will only add, that at Chatham they will see practised that mode of blowing open the gates of fortresses which has been so successful at Ghuzni, and which was first taught and, I believe, suggested, by Colonel Pasley.

"To those who are about to embark for India I will bid an affectionate farewell. May you be all which the East-India Company expects of you, and all

* Now Major and C.B.

which your parents and friends can desire.

"As this is the last time I shall have the pleasure of addressing you, I must also express my best wishes for the future success of this noble institution, and the deep sense which, in common with my colleagues, I entertain of the advantage which it possesses, in having the services of so distinguished an officer as the public examiner, both for testing your studies and as an example to be followed by the cadets in military science, skill, and professional character. Whilst superintended by such men as Sir Alexander Dickson and their present Lieut. Governor, Sir Ephraim Stannus, aided by professors and other officers of such high character as the present, and as the East-India Company has always been so fortunate as to find, the future character of Addiscombe, I am satisfied, will continue to vie with the past, in public utility and reputation.

"I have only to offer my best thanks to the distinguished noblemen and persons who have honoured us with their presence this day; and I hail their attendance on such occasions as affording an additional stimulus to the Gentlemen Cadets to prove themselves worthy of an institution of such importance to our Indian territories and to the character of the British empire."

The Public Examiner commenced his examination in MATHEMATICS by giving several propositions in Geometry to such of the gentlemen cadets as had made inferior progress in these studies. Sir Alexander Dickson then proceeded to examine some of those who were more advanced in Trigonometry and Conic Sections; and he concluded this part of his examination with several propositions on the ballistic pendulum, the buoyancy of pontoons, &c. which were demonstrated by the senior cadets with great ability.

IN THE FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT. Since the last public examination, the flat bastion at the south-eastern extremity of the field-work that closes in the parade-ground has been completed, having within it a cavalier block house, twelve feet high. This work has a terraced roof, to receive light artillery in barbette; and underneath is an apartment, 30 feet by 20 feet, supported upon pillars, in which the cadets carry on their modelling in permanent field-works and mining, &c. This is done in moist sand; all the materials, such as gabions, fascines, sand-bags, platforms, mining-frames and cases, &c. being made upon a scale of two inches to one foot. The last specimens executed by the cadets were lying for inspection, and consisted of a portion of a parallel, with a double sap driven out from it and carried on a length of forty feet.

Also, a sunken battery, furnished with two guns; one upon the Madras traversing platform, and one on the platform proposed by Col. Pasley, by rack, lashing the ribbands, and using neither spikes nor screws. Likewise, a portion of French cavalier; a rectangular powder magazine; and lastly, a shaft and gallery, partly lined with frames and sheeting, and partly with cases. These models were executed by Cadets Molesworth, Allen, Pollock, Vanrenen, Benson, and Aitken. This novel mode of instruction received the unanimous approbation of the numerous scientific officers who were present on this occasion.

Amongst the work produced this term, there were several beautiful elevations by Cadets Kerr, Lake, Impey, &c., and one, seventeen feet long, of two fronts of the modern system, by Cadet Allan Scott; a most creditable plan, sections, and details of the new block-house, by Cadet Maxwell; some of the new works at Mayence, by Cadet Haines; and a great number of excellent plans of a variety of works.

At the examination of the class by Sir Alexander Dickson, Cadet MacLagan was called upon to explain the arrangement and details of the grand retrenched camp at Intz, at the entrance of the valley of the Danube, constructed within these few years by order of the Austrian government. Cadet Macleod described the attack made on Constantina by the French army of Africa in 1837. Cadet Brett detailed the defensive properties of Cohorn's first system, and also the mode of besieging a place so fortified. Cadet George Elliot illustrated a series of experiments that have been made by petards, 3-pounders, and bags of powder, in blowing open the gates and barriers of forts; referring to the exploit at Ghuzni, and stating that 300 lbs. of gunpowder was the charge used against the gate of that fortress—a period of two minutes only being occupied in passing the bridge, laying the charge against the gate, and exploding it.

MILITARY DRAWING DEPARTMENT.—Gentleman Cadet MacLagan, a Drawing, in shade, from the Model of St. Helena, skilfully executed; Gentleman Cadet Haines, Battle of Jena, and another of Strillfried; Gentleman Cadet Hitchins, Siege of Vienna and Battle of Zurich; Gentleman Cadet Vanrenen, Ground fortified south of Lisbon; Gentleman Cadet Battray, Battle of Toulouse; Gentleman Cadet Gordon, Combat of Roliça; Gentleman Cadet MacLeod, Battle of Arques; Gentleman Cadet Allen, Battle of Hochkirch; Gentleman Cadet Hawkins, Battle of Jena; Gentleman Cadet Molesworth, Affair of Sandershausen; Gentleman Cadet Townsend, Survey of Ground near Addington; Gentleman Ca-

det Weston, Drawing of Ground North Wales; Gentleman Cadet Scrivener, Drawing of Ground Cader Idris, North Wales; Gentleman Cadet Benson, Drawing of Ground North Wales; Gentleman Cadet Clarkson, Battle of Malplaquet; Gentleman Cadet Brett, Affair of Wartunburg; Gentleman Cadet Larkins, Plan of the Attack of Ciudad Rodrigo; Gentleman Cadet Kerr, Fortified Ground in front of Lisbon, and Drawings from Models and Surveys of Ground; Gentleman Cadet Ford, Plan of Pensicola; Gentleman Cadet Jackson, Plan of Sagonte; Gentleman Cadet Eatwell, Survey of Ground; Gentleman Cadet Whiting, Survey of Addington Hills. In the junior classes, there were many promising Essays and Drawings from Models.

The important branch of instruction termed MILITARY SURVEYING, comprising the construction of the various topographical plans made use of for military purposes, whether of that exact nature, which can only be obtained by a laborious process with the theodolite and chain, or plans of positions, reconnoissance sketches, reports and sketches of roads, &c., performed rapidly with the aid of such instruments as the pocket sextant and prismatic compass, is conducted at this institution in a manner worthy of much commendation.

In this, as in the other departments of study, the superior abilities of Mr. MacLagan were conspicuous; while the plans, &c. of Messrs. Haines, Hitchens, Brett, Pollock, and many others, gave satisfactory evidence of the talents and diligence of the Gentlemen Cadets generally.

CIVIL DRAWING DEPARTMENT.—Many drawings were shown worthy of much commendation, but we can only spare room to notice a few of the principal. The first prize was awarded to Cadet Robert Pollock, for a large view in Windsor Forest, and a large sea piece, both very effectively wrought out, especially the former, which possesses a peculiarly bold style in the pencilling as well as colouring. Cadet Robert MacLagan had a large view of one of the English Lakes; a warmly-coloured and well-finished drawing. In the View of Snowdon, by Cadet R. Gordon, there was a beautiful mingling of the local colours of the mountain with the different degrees of air tints, shadows of clouds, &c., all well opposed by the rich brown and ochry tints of a broken foreground. Cadet R. Brett's View in one of the Galleries of the Theatre at Catania, and Cadet E. Haines's View of the Cathedral at Antwerp, both also large drawings, are excellent specimens of architectural work. A Sunny View of Caciphilly Castle, by Cadet R.

Benson, and a sea piece by Cadet D. Vanrenen, are well-finished and very attractive performances. The prize in the second class was given to Cadet E. Ford, for a large view on the south coast of the Isle of Wight, in which an elaborate evening sky, with its glowing light reflected on the sands of the shore, is altogether exceedingly well-managed. There were some excellent drawings of cattle, in black and white chalk, by Cadet F. Townsend, of the 1st class, with many very successful essays in Lithography, highly creditable to the several gentlemen by whom they were drawn.

On the 26th September last, Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., and J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., were present at a Pontoon exhibition at this seminary, when three bridges were formed by the cadets; one for light infantry, made by a pair of Col. Blanchard's small pontoons; one suspension bridge, for infantry, made with a good hawser and flooring; and one for the passage of light artillery, of rafts of casks and pontoons, over which guns were passed.

A party of Cadets were told off to work one 10-inch and two 8-inch mortars, from each of which two rounds were fired, at a range of five hundred yards—the shells having blowing charges of powder.

A class were also exercised in throwing hand-grenades over the parapet of a field work, the shells having blowing charges.

On this occasion, Professor Daniell, of King's College, London, and Lecturer on Chemistry and Geology at Addiscombe, exhibited the mode of exploding gunpowder under water, by the voltaic battery. A charge of twelve pounds of powder was prepared, with the usual arrangement of the copper rods; it was put in a depth of five feet of water, and the explosion was instantaneous with the completion of the connexion of the cells of the battery. The water was raised in a beautiful dome to a height of twelve or fifteen feet.

At two P.M., a squad of eight Cadets, namely, Cadets Whiting, Maxwell, Swinhoe, Campbell, Grant, Gosling, Fagan, and Wheelwright, were examined in Sir Howard Douglass' Essay on Military Bridges. While some of the number were questioned on its contents, others had to calculate, on black boards, the buoyancy of bridges composed of pontoons, rafts of casks, rafts of trees, &c., and the number of troops and of artillery that could pass over at the same time with safety and ease.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *August 1.*

Proceedings of a trial held by Mr. B. Golding, special session judge of zillah Chittagong, and submitted for decision to the Nizamut Adawlut. Present Messrs. R. Tucker and A. Dick, judges.

Musammud Bhowanniah, Musammud Bhigoyee, Rohimbunnoo and Moorgallee, v. Joymonsee, dewan, Tonooram, and Allychurn.—This case was tried by the special orders of Government. The prisoners stood charged with the murder of Pellaram, Bindrabun, Golam Hossain, and Nagasser Hazan, the atrocious and cold-blooded deed having occurred so far back as the end of November or the commencement of December 1837, the exact date being unknown. On the 20th Jan. 1838, the three first prosecutors presented a petition, through their mooktear, Mahomed Mookcem, to the acting magistrate, Mr. Annand, representing that their relatives, Pellaram, Bindrabun, and Golam Hossain, inhabitants of Doo-rung, and Nagasser Hazan, inhabitant of Kunchumngger, had gone on the 15th of November 1837, to Kootoob Parah, in the Joom Bungoo Hills, to trade, and had not since been heard of, and that it was reported that the hill people had carried them off, and sacrificed them; they, therefore, prayed that the affair might be inquired into. Orders were passed for copies of the petition and pervannahs to be sent to the darogah of Phattick Seree and Roozaun thanahs, to investigate the case, and report thereon within seven days. The thanadars, on the receipt of these orders, went to the Joom Bungoo Hills, and the darogah of Phattick Seree took the depositions of the prosecutors and several witnesses, and the darogah of Roozaun apprehended the two first prisoners and several others. The two darogahs, at this crisis, instead of affording each other mutual assistance and investigating into the case properly, quarrelled with each other, and made separate returns to the Fouzdarry Court, accusing each other of mal-practices and collusion. On the receipt of these reports, the magistrate, Mr. Raikes, on the 31 of March 1838, directed the immediate suspension from office of both the darogahs, and the transmission to the Fouzdarry Court of all the persons apprehended, and that the darogahs themselves should attend and answer for their neglect of duty. The parties being in attendance, and the defendants placed on bail, the case was, on

the 15th of March 1838, made over to the joint magistrate, Mr. Annand, for investigation. After several hearings, nothing having been elicited from the evidence given by the witnesses originally forwarded, fresh orders were issued to the police, and to Kallindhee Rane, widow of Durrun Buksh, the late Rajah of Joom Bungoo, to procure the attendance of two of the hill people, to whose houses the missing men were in the habit of going. The attendance of several other inhabitants of Kootoob Parah was required. These orders, and several others to the same purport, not having the desired effect, Mr. Annand, on the 2d of May 1838, deputed Buksh Allee, the Fouzdarry naib nazir, to the Mofussil, directing him to procure the attendance of the persons required, and also to re-apprehend the first prisoner, who, together with his surety, had absented himself from the Court. On the 18th of May, the rane was fined by the joint magistrate for non-attendance to the requisitions made on her. The first prisoner having presented himself in Court, was, with the second one, ordered to be confined in the Hazut. The naib nazir returned unsuccessful, and Mr. Annand having been removed to another district, the investigation of the case fell to Mr. Harrison, the acting joint magistrate, who, on the 7th of July 1838, released the two prisoners from Hazut, and directed each of them to furnish two sureties of Rs. 500 each for their appearance when the attendance of the remaining witnesses should have been procured; orders were also then issued to the police to procure the attendance of the persons required, and the two former darogahs of Phattick Seree and Roozaun were dismissed from office for their misconduct, and the case was left pending till the arrival of the witnesses called for. The darogahs dismissed from office appealed to Mr. Harvey, superintendent of police, who called for the proceedings, and having ascertained therefrom that the darogahs had been most culpable in their conduct, passed orders on the 30th Aug. 1838, rejecting the appeal; and having animadverted on the incompleteness of the investigation made into the case, both by the police and the Fouzdarry Court, directed the magistrate to put the two prisoners into Hazut again, to depute an intelligent and trust-worthy officer of his Court to make local inquiries, to return the case under his special charge, and to have it properly and thoroughly investigated. On the receipt of these orders,

(A)

the magistrate, Mr. Raikes, on the 10th of September 1838, placed the defendants in Hazut, and deputed the nazir of his Court to make the local inquiry. No satisfactory result being obtained from the nazir's proceedings, the magistrate, suspecting him guilty of collusion with the friends of the prisoners, passed an order, on the 19th of November 1838, for his recall from the Mofussil, and directed Rajchunder, one of the mohurrers of his Court, to proceed to the Mofussil, and to conduct the investigation. The mohurrer, on the 28th of November, apprehended the third prisoner, and sent him to the magistrate, and at different dates succeeded in obtaining the evidence of several eye-witnesses to the fact of the murder, and sent them in to the Court, where, on the 18th of December, the evidence of some of them was taken before the magistrate in the presence of the prisoners. On the night of the same day, the three prisoners effected their escape from the gaol, intelligence of which was forwarded to the mohurrer on the 19th of December, with orders for their recapture if possible. This, after a great deal of trouble, was effected on the 28th. They were immediately sent in to the magistrate, and the mohurrer proceeded with his investigation until the 30th of January 1839, when he returned to the Court, and submitted his report. From this investigation, and the evidence obtained by the mohurrer, the prisoners were finally committed for trial to the sessions, on the 9th of March last, by the officiating magistrate, Mr. Sconce. On the 19th of March, Mr. Raikes, the officiating sessions judge, reported the commitment to Government, and requested orders as to its disposal, he being precluded from taking it up in consequence of the steps he had taken on its preliminary investigation when magistrate; he also recommended, in consideration of the peculiar nature of the case, that it should be tried on the spot, instead of being forwarded to a neighbouring tribunal. In consequence of this representation, Mr. Golding was directed, by the orders of Government, 9th of April last, to proceed to the district, to take up the trial; and having arrived there on the 25th, the trial was commenced upon the 26th, and would have been concluded much sooner, but that, on the 7th May, having completed the evidence for the prosecution as it then stood, the judge found that it was desirable that the attendance of three other witnesses should be procured, as they had already given evidence before the officiating magistrate. Having awaited the attendance of these witnesses from the 7th to the 22d, and there appearing no chance of procuring them, the judge did not consider it ad-

visable to delay any longer, and therefore entered on the defence, and concluded the trial on the 23d.

From the depositions of the prosecutors it appears, that some time during the month of Aghun 1244 B.S. (the exact day is unknown), their relatives, Pellaram, Brindabun, Golaum Hossain, and Nagassur Hazam, went to the hills to trade and buy cotton, and that they took with them Rs. 100 in cash, and goods to the amount of Rs. 8 more; the three first-named men were partners in the trade; the last went with them, to practise his profession of a barber. After some considerable time had elapsed, and these people not returning home, their relatives began inquiring about them, and they then heard a report that, in consequence of a dream that the second prisoner was said to have had, the aforesaid four men had been seized by the hill people, carried off, and immolated by the three prisoners: the sacrifice was said to have taken place on a hill called Nooncherree Pahar. The place the missing men are said to have gone to for trade, is called Kootoob Parah, situated in the Joom Bungoo hills.

The witnesses Muddun Byraggee, Ramjoy Paul, Modhooram, and Bindrabun Paul depose that, towards the end of Aghun before last (the exact date being unknown), they, having gone separately to Kootoob Parah to trade, met together there in the evening of the day of their arrival, and having been previously acquainted with a person named Potun Khan, an inhabitant of the place, they went to his house, with the intention of remaining with him that night. When they got there, they saw Potun Khan sitting at the eastern door of his house, smoking, and informed him of their wish to remain there that night. Potun Khan refused their request, as he had no accommodation for them, and at that time they (the witnesses) saw Pellaram, Bindrabun, Golaum Hossain, and Nagassur Hazam sitting in the house, and that they appeared to be in a stupified state; they observed also four or five Joomeahs (hill people) sitting near them. Potun Khan would not permit the witnesses to hold any communication with the above four men, but abused the witnesses, and desired them to go away; they accordingly went to look for shelter elsewhere, and found a small open house adjacent to Potun Khan's, a little to the south. About midnight they were awakened by a noise proceeding from the north of the village, and having arisen, they went outside into a plantain plantation, and about twenty yards off, they saw a number of torches burning, and from sixty to eighty hill people proceeding towards Potun Khan's house; they observed ten or fifteen men

with torches go up to the house, and then Potun Khan brought out the aforesaid four men, with their hands bound behind them, and the first prisoner ordered that they should be carried away; hearing this, the four men cried out and said, "Take all we have; where are you taking us to at night? we will go in the morning." Potun Khan replied, that it was the devan's orders that they should go, and that he was going with them; saying which, he pushed them on, and then called out and asked where the three prisoners were: the witnesses did not hear any reply to this question. They state the people to have been armed with hill daos, and that they carried off the four captives towards the north, being accompanied by Potun Khan. After witnessing this, they returned into the hut, and then heard the women in the houses near them talking together and saying, that the second prisoner had dreamt that, if *Indra Poojah* could be performed on a rock on the top of Mooucherree Hill, and some people sacrificed there, the treasures of seven rajahs would be discovered concealed under the rock, and that they supposed the Bengallees then carried off had been taken away to be sacrificed. Having heard this, they left the village, and set off towards their own house.

The witnesses Gunnesham, Ramgaze Rooparoo, and Tarachand, depose, that towards the end of the month of Aghun before last, they went to Nooncherree Hill, for the purpose of finding a good spot for cultivation; during this search, they proceeded to the top of the hill, and saw there a large rock, which appeared to have been partially broken, and the jungle cleared away from it; they then descended the hill towards the Nooncherree nullah, and having proceeded a short distance, they heard a great noise, that of a number of people talking together clamorously, as if coming up the hill. Thinking it probable that a body of the Kookees (who are half savages, going about entirely naked, and much dreaded by the people) might be approaching, they hid themselves in the jungle, and then saw passing close by them the second and third prisoners, accompanied by about fifteen Kookees, bringing with them four Bengallees, with their hands bound to their waists. They were going from the west, and ascending the hill towards the rock: it was about five o'clock in the evening when he saw them. The witnesses were not acquainted with the persons of the four captives, but were well acquainted with the first and second prisoners, having known them before. After the people had passed on, the witnesses descended the remainder of the hill, and went to their houses.

Early the next morning, they heard the sound of a gong proceeding from the direction of the rock; they ascended the hill towards it, and arrived there at about 8 p.m., and concealed themselves in some jungle, about thirty yards distant from the rock, and observed that a large quantity of red flowers were collected on it for making *Poojah*, and that the first prisoner was sitting on the rock near the flowers, and saying, that "It is time to commence the *Poojah*; let the men be sacrificed." The second prisoner went towards the third one, and then they approached the four captives, who were bound separately to trees, and about whom forty or fifty men, Chukmahs and Kookees, were standing. The second prisoner took one of the captives, and bound him by his feet to a post; the third prisoner threw a rope round the captive's neck, and knocked him down, with his head towards the east; at that time, the victim exclaimed "*Ma! Ma!*" The third prisoner took a hill dao, 1½ cubit long, and struck the victim one blow on the back of the neck; this blow not having separated the head from the body, he cut the residue by drawing the dao backwards and forwards. The head being severed, the second prisoner took it up, ascended the rock, and placed the head down on the flowers; then the first and second prisoners made their obisance to the *Poojah*. In this way they despatched the other three captives, one after the other, the second prisoner holding each of them down, whilst the third cut off their heads. After the whole ceremony was completed, the first prisoner ordered that the bodies should be bound up with pieces of rock, and carried off towards the north, and thrown into a large tank situated there. This the witnesses did not see, they having left the place.

Several other witnesses deposed almost to the same effect as detailed by the above-named witnesses.

Other witnesses depose that, by order of the first prisoner, sixty to eighty hill people were engaged in breaking up the rock; they were employed in this business for four days, but had found nothing!

The three prisoners denied the charge through all the Courts, and pleaded *not guilty*. The substance of their defence is, that the whole is a conspiracy, got up against them by Funeah Dewan and others, who are at enmity with them, and that all the witnesses have been suborned. The prisoners endeavoured also to prove an *alibi*, but the witnesses examined proved nothing in their favour.

The jury found the prisoners guilty of the charge, pronouncing the first prisoner

guilty of having ordered and compassed the murder, and the second and third prisoners of having committed the same.

Potun Khan had decamped, and has not been yet traced. From the nature of the evidence detailed, the judge was of opinion, that the whole of the prisoners are guilty of having, in cold blood, murdered and immolated four human beings; and there is a strong presumption, that the four victims were the four missing men. Although the bodies have not been found, yet the judge thought there could be no doubt of the murder, and considered it necessary, for the sake of example to the hill tribes, to recommend that a sentence of capital punishment should be passed on all three of the prisoners.

The Nizamut Adawlut, having duly considered the proceedings held on the above trial, and not being satisfied with the evidence against the prisoners, acquit them of the crime with which they stood charged, and direct that they be immediately released.

September 21.

Ranee Bussunt Comarree v. Rance Comol Comarree.—This was an appeal by Rance Bussunt Comarree, against two orders of Mr. Wyatt, the session judge of Burdwan, dated 23d March and 29th August last.

The petition of appeal stated, that, in consequence of a complaint made by the petitioner to the magistrate, that she was confined against her will in the Rajbarry by the Rance Comol Comarree and Prawn Baboo, and prohibited from consulting and communicating with her legal advisers, the Judge of Burdwan, to whom the matter was referred by the magistrate, on the 16th of March last, passed an order that the petitioner might reside without the Rajbarry, and be enabled to consult with her legal advisers, and that if Rance Comol Comarree did not provide her with a residence, she might proceed to Calcutta; that, in consequence of this order, the petitioner, on the 21st of March, removed from the Rajbarry, and remained in a state of free agency till the 23d of March, on which day the said judge passed an order that Rance Comol Comarree might place at the residence of the petitioner, a jemadar, two duffadars, and sixteen burkundosses, with liberty to the attorney and servants of the petitioner to communicate with her, between the hours of ten and four, in the presence of a woman on the part of Rance Comol Comarree, and in case she required her servants after that hour, they might go to her, with the permission of Rance Comol Comarree; that, in consequence of this order, her house was surrounded by an armed force of about forty persons, who continued in

charge of it, and without whose permission no one was permitted to go in or out; that, on the 29th of August last, the same judge passed an order, permitting the servants of the Rance Comol Comarree to be stationed on one side of the door of the Mehal Serai, within the petitioner's house, and her own durwans on the other side; that Dr. Cheek, the civil surgeon of Burdwan, had visited the petitioner, and in two letters to the magistrate, copies of which were annexed to the petition, stated his opinion of the place in which the petitioner was confined.* The petition prayed, that these orders of the judge might be set aside as irregular and illegal, and that, in consideration of the long period during which the petitioner had been deprived of her liberty, the Court would be pleased to pass early orders on her petition.

Mr. Bignell, for the petitioner, contended, that the orders were both irregular, inasmuch as there was no appeal pending before the judge from any order of the magistrate, and ought to be set aside on this ground; that the order of the 23d of March was manifestly illegal and unjust, as under no law or regulation could the judge place any party in con-

* To H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., Magistrate, Burdwan. —“Sir,—Some days ago in consequence of your purwanmah, I went and saw Rance Bussunt Comarree. She complained of severe pains in all her joints; that she had fever at night, when sitting down was obliged to be raised up, and *ever* *ever*; that this state of things had existed ever since she was removed from the Rajbarry to her present miserable hovel, for I can call her residence by no other name. The Rance complains greatly of the dampness of her rooms. I have no doubt but it is so, as the floors are not raised more than 1-1½ feet. But admitting the place is not damp, I candidly am of opinion, we should be much blamed, should we keep our prisoners in the state the Rance is now confined. Not a window for the air to pass through, and the number of walls that surround the place I know not. I sent the sketch, earnestly calling on the magistrate and judge, if necessary, to see the place of imprisonment, and say if in human probability any one could exist long in such a situation. I do earnestly advise, on the score of humanity, not to speak of comfort, that the Rance be permitted to reside in some situation more fitting the rank she held when her late husband was alive, and where she could have at least a current of air through her apartments.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“G. N. CHEEK, Asst. Surgeon.

“Burdwan, 1st August, 1830.”

“To H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., Magistrate, Burdwan.—Sir,—In continuation of my letter, dated 1st August, I beg leave to say, although I have not been able to leave my house on account of sickness, still the Moha Rance Bussunt Comarree was said to be so unwell, that I ordered my native doctor, in whom I have great confidence, to attend her daily. She is wretchedly off where she is; thereof leaks, and although I am averse to give the authorities trouble, I earnestly entreat of them to receive my native assistant's report, and issue such orders as may ensure, a more suitable residence to the Moha Rance; for if she be allowed to remain in the place she is now confined, there is no saying what may be the result.

“I have the honour to be, &c.

“G. N. CHEEK, Asst. Surgeon.

“Burdwan, 5th August, 1830.”

finement without any offence being even alleged. The order appealed against was passed by Mr. Wyatt as a criminal judge, and it was therefore unnecessary to go into any argument upon the *Civil* rights of a Hindoo widow. The permission granted to the Ranee to consult with her legal adviser, provided an emissary of the opposite party were present to report the result, was virtually a prohibition to institute any legal proceedings. The Ranee had removed to the Golah Barry as a temporary residence, and had never contemplated the possibility of being confined there by the orders of the Criminal Court. The order of the 29th of August was clearly illegal, and must also be set aside. Indeed, the only object of this order seemed to be to provoke a breach of the peace.

Mr. Baillie, for the respondent, filed an answer, stating, that, by the Hindoo Shasters, the appellant must remain in the Rajbarry with her husband's family; that she was in every respect under their control, and could not consult her own desires or inclination; that the appellant had escaped from the Rajbarry, and was, on her way to Calcutta, overtaken by the Rajah's people and taken back; that the Ranee Bussunt Comarree might have free access to her legal advisers, provided some person on the part of the respondent was present, not to hear, but only to see, what passed; and that she might return, if she pleased, to the Rajbarry. It was argued by Mr. Baillie, in support of this answer, that the judge, by the order now appealed against, never intended to put appellant in custody, and that he had never meant to let her proceed to Calcutta. Mr. Wyatt (he said) was not the fool or ass Mr. Bignell would wish to make him out.

The *Judge* (Mr. C. Tucker) asked what Mr. Wyatt meant by saying, in his order of the 16th March, that if a proper house was not given to appellant, she might go to Calcutta, if he did not mean to let her leave the family dwelling house at Burdwan?

Mr. Baillie said, that that order was an illegal and irregular one, but he insisted that the appellant was not in custody; she was permitted by the judge to reside in the Golah Barry, but he very properly authorized Comol Comarree to place her own servants around the appellant, to guard her. She was no more a prisoner there than in the Rajbarry during her husband's life. The Golah Barry was part of the Rajbarry; it was only the precincts of the Rajbarry enlarged. Her imprisonment was a legal imprisonment authorized by the Shasters. The Court was to be guided in Hindoo cases by the Shasters, and by Reg. IV. of 1793; they were bound, in cases like this,

to abide by the Shasters. The Court ought not to allow itself to be guided by its English ideas. These English ideas were becoming too prevalent, and were obtaining too much weight in this Court. A great deal had been said about preventing the Appellant from consulting and communicating with her legal advisers, except in the presence of a female servant of the respondent. There was no objection to Mr. Hedger, her attorney, seeing her, provided a person were present to keep a look out on them; but all that his client wanted was, to protect the person of the appellant. Mr. Baillie concluded by referring the judge to the *Dyabang*, p. 183, and said that if there was doubt on the question, the opinion of the pundit should be taken.

The *Judge* asked for whom Mr. Baillie appeared?

Mr. Baillie replied, for Ranee Comol Comarree.

The *Judge* said, he did not see how she could insist on having possession of Ranee Bussunt Comarree's person, or exercise any control over her, being, like her, a widow of the late rajah, of Burdwan.

Mr. Baillie explained, that she was manager under the late rajah's will; and contended that Mr. Wyatt's first acts were all illegal, and that he had no right to interfere. If this order was set aside, then the Court must put her in the same situation as before, and replace her in the Rajbarry.

The *Judge* expressed his opinion, that the orders of Mr. Wyatt were clearly irregular and illegal, and that the whole must be set aside. The Ranee Bussunt Comarree had a right to go wherever she pleased, and to be a free agent in every respect; but as there was some question as to the jurisdiction of the Court to entertain an appeal like this, he would, (though he had himself no doubt as to the jurisdiction) send the case for the opinion of the other judges.

Mr. Baillie hoped the judge would not express any opinion yet that the proceedings were illegal. He should consider the moral effect which such an expression of opinion would have on Mr. Wyatt. It was clear, indeed, that the appellant was subject to the control of the Ranee Comol Comarree by the will of the rajah, which was in fact a state affair, the same have been by orders of government settled and approved of by four judges of this Court.

The *Judge* expressed his surprise at this; but Mr. Baillie believed his information to be quite correct.

The appeal was then allowed, subject to the opinion of the other judges.

Mr. Bignell then brought to the notice of the Court a petition by his client,

against an order of Mr. Wyatt, made after notice of the above appeal. The petition stated, that the Ranee had petitioned the judge, praying that the execution of the order of the 29th of August might be suspended pending the appeal to the Sudder; but that he had not only rejected the petition, but ordered that no further petitions should be received from her. That in consequence of this order, the Police Darogah placed the people of Ranee Comol Comarree within the entrance porch of the petitioner's residence, and that she would willingly remove to the gaol at Burdwan, rather than remain in her present place of confinement, and prayed that the orders of the 29th of August might be suspended till a final order should be issued by the Court. This beyond all question was a most improper and unjustifiable order of the session judge, and that the effect of it would be to create a riot.

The *Judge* was of the same opinion, and considered Mr. Wyatt had acted very improperly in passing this order pending the appeal.

Mr. *Baillie* was heard in support of the order.

The *Judge* suspended the order of the 29th of August, until the decision on the above appeal, and ordered an English precept to be sent to the judge at Burdwan to the above effect.

On the 3d October, the case came before Mr. Rattray, who said, that he did not entertain a doubt respecting the jurisdiction of the Court in the matters appealed. The Reg. IX. of 1793, constituting the Court, had vested it with full power in such cases, and it was the duty of the Court to correct and check illegalities committed by any subordinate authority. As to the latter orders passed by Mr. Wyatt, they were all clearly most irregularly made, and ought to be set aside. He would not say that the order of the 16th March was an improper order, but the subsequent orders, which placed the Ranee Bussunt Comarree under restraint, were certainly illegal; the two widows had equal rights, and he could not understand why the elder should be permitted to exercise any control over the younger, or prevent her from going where she pleased. The Ranee Bussunt Comarree was in illegal duress, and in a place too where the doctor certifies that he would not keep felons; she must be released and permitted to go where she pleased. He further stated, that he concurred entirely in the view taken by Mr. Tucker, and in his opinion all the orders in question must be set aside as irregular and illegal. The judges also suggested, that application should be made to the

remaining judges, to hear the matter together.

Although the duress of the Ranee was thus declared illegal and unjustifiable by two judges of the Sudder, Messrs. Tucker and Rattray, yet, from the doubt respecting the jurisdiction, nothing could be done to release the lady from the state of thralldom to which she had been so long subjected, until the other judges of the Court were consulted.

A special commission will be immediately appointed by Government and sent to Burdwan, to inquire into certain charges preferred against Mr. Wyatt.—*Hurkaru.*

ZILLAH COURT, 24-PURGANNATHS.—

September 24.

Mr. Edward Palmer, of Hureengutta factory, was tried, before Mr. Biscoe, the sessions judge, and a jury of European assessors, on the following charge:—Harbouring dacoits and aiding and abetting in the crime of robbery, by having in his pay and employ, and located in his indigo factory, the prisoners committed in case No. 2, and other gangs of Bud-dialis and Hugorecahis, robbers by profession, and men of the most desperate characters, whom he had released from the gaols of several districts, and given his personal security for their good behaviour.

After an investigation of four days, and hearing a long written defence, from the accused, Mr. Biscoe addressed him to the following effect:

"Mr. Palmer,—I have heard your defence with great attention, and if the gentlemen assessors acquit you of the second count of the charge, I don't see the necessity of calling your witnesses."

On reference to the assessors, they pronounced Mr. Palmer *not guilty*; after which, the judge again addressed Mr. Palmer as follows—"You are likewise, in my opinion, fully acquitted of the charge on which you were committed to take your trial. I have now to inform you, that, in the first instance of your commitment, in case No. 2, I was of opinion that the crime alleged against you was not of a nature to warrant a commitment. I then wrote to the magistrate, to know under what regulation he committed you. The magistrate answered, by charging you with harbouring dacoits, and aiding and abetting gang robberies. I immediately directed an indictment to be preferred against you. I now fully acquit you of the charges. It rests now with the magistrate to try you for locating Hugorecahis in your factory, if he should think it necessary."

Mr. Dias submitted, that, under a

construction of the Sudder Nizamut, which he had at hand, it appeared to him, that as the indictment included the whole of the charges, the judge could record a verdict of acquittal generally. Mr. Dias was, however, told by the judge, that no reply was necessary to what he (the judge) stated; that Mr. Dias had heard the opinion of the Court, and the Court hoped he understood it.

Mr. Dias then urged, that Mr. Palmer had been a prisoner for almost a month, and begged the Court to take that into consideration.

The judge was still of opinion, that he had no jurisdiction in the former charges under the provision of Reg. VI. of 1810; but he thought that Mr. Patton would acquit Mr. Palmer on trial, pending a reference to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut.

The party, said to be the accuser of Mr. Palmer, is a native Zemindar, named Sumboonath Rae.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

On the 5th October, a very crowded meeting was held in the Exchange rooms, pursuant to a notice issued by the sheriff, in compliance with a requisition bearing the signatures of 725 Europeans and Natives. The meeting is said to have been the largest that has ever been convened on the Steam question. The object was the adopting of an address to Government, expressive of the public opinion on the recent despatch of the *Berenice* steamer from Bombay, without the Calcutta mails of the advertised latest safe date. Mr. James Young, the sheriff, took the chair.

Capt. T. J. Taylor addressed the meeting. He said: "There is probably not a person in this room who has not suffered by the untoward despatch of the *Berenice*, without the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th of August, the last of which days was notified by the Post-master-general of Bengal, as the latest safe date of despatch from Calcutta.* There

is, however, often some consolation to be derived from misfortunes however great; and in the government orders published in last night's *Gazette*, we have a guarantee that we shall not experience a like misfortune again. I trust, moreover, we shall obtain some further good, as the Home public and the Home government, will more than ever feel the inadequacy of the present system and the necessity for reform, and that reform can alone be found in powerful steamers on the most comprehensive line. The orders have somewhat anticipated one of the objects of this meeting, and the quiet rebuke to the Bombay authorities, conveyed in that despatch, will doubtless be felt as it deserves to be. But although it may be politic for the meeting collectively to abstain from an expression of censure, I see no cause for concealing individual feelings; and, in my opinion, material blame attaches to the authorities at Bombay; their conduct is most reprehensible, whether considered as public officers, or as men. In making these observations on the Bombay authorities, it is but an act of justice to the Governor, Sir James Carnarvon, to state, that I acquit him individually of all blame. He was not at Bombay, at the time of the *Berenice's* despatch; but at Poonah, ninety-six miles distant. He could not, therefore, control proceedings, of which he could only have been made aware when too late to remedy the evil. Had Sir James been at Bombay, I do not think he would have despatched that steamer without our mails. Sir James has ever been a warm defender of the Comprehensive Steam Communication. As an energetic writer in an European magazine, he first stood forth our friend; and subsequently, as Chairman of the hon. Court, and while strongly opposed by all the bigotry and obstinacy of that antiquated body, he ever stood forth our friend.

"From the letter of the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, it appeared that, with such vessels as the *Berenice*, it is necessary to allow not less than twenty-six days between Bombay and Alexandria, and that, even then, the arrival of the mail at Alexandria in time is a matter of doubt. Why, with a proper ocean steamer, the voyage would be made in thirteen days between Bombay and Suez. Again; the Chamber lament that the Post-master-general, at Calcutta, had not calculated on eighteen

* The Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce at Bombay, writing to that of Calcutta (September 13th), states: "I regret to inform you, that the steamer for Suez started this morning at daylight, I fear, without any of the mails from Calcutta; as the one despatched on the 26th ult. only reached Bombay this forenoon after twelve o'clock. A reference was made by Government to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, who gave it as his opinion, that he considered any further detention here, would greatly endanger the arrival of the steamer at Suez, in time for the conveyance to London of the Indian mails by the English steamer, to leave Alexandria on the 8th October; that at this season the time required for the voyage to Suez was extremely uncertain, especially from the near approach of the Equinox, and the probability of strong northerly winds down the Red Sea; and that a greater number of days must, therefore, be allowed; that this was besides particularly necessary on this occasion, as the new shaft had just been fitted to the engines of the

Berenice, and there had not been sufficient time to have it tried. Considering the season of the year, it is much to be regretted, that eighteen or nineteen days, for such heavy mails as those for the overland route, were not calculated on by the Post-master-general, in naming a safe day for their despatch from Calcutta. The mail of the 25th, reached this on the 9th inst. but was a very light one."

or nineteen days, at this season, for heavy mails! Now, it should be stated, that, between Poonah and Bombay, the mail travels regularly within eighteen hours, the road is excellent, and the mails are conveyed by cart and by boat. From Poonah to Calcutta the distance is 1,090 miles. Now, at five miles an hour, this distance would be performed in nine days and two hours; at four miles an hour, in eleven days and eight hours; and at three miles an hour, in fifteen days and three hours—so that, adding the time between Poonah and Bombay, the whole time occupied between Bombay and Calcutta, would be, at five miles an hour, nine days twenty hours; at four miles, twelve days two hours; and at three miles, fifteen days twenty-one hours. Our Post-master-general allowed sixteen days; and yet the mails were left behind! That of the 26th was sixteen days and sixteen hours on the road; but the delay was in the Bombay Post-master-general's jurisdiction. The mail reached Nagpore, 670 miles, in 193 hours; but between Nagpore and Poonah, 420 miles, it was 188 hours; that is, five hours less than from Calcutta to Nagpore, though the difference in distance was 250 miles! From Nagpore to Poonah the mail did not exceed two miles and a quarter in an hour."

Mr. H. M. Parker read the following petition, which had been published in the presidency papers under the signature of "H. M. P." initials which, he said, he was "a little alarmed to find, bore no inconsiderable resemblance to his own:—

"To the Hon. T. C. Robertson, Esq., President of the Council of India, Deputy-Governor of Bengal, &c. &c. &c.

"The petition of the British and native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity.

"Humbly sheweth, That, on the 5th of May last, the H. C.'s steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, which had left Bombay with the overland mails on the 16th of April, put back. Those mails were subsequently conveyed on the *Berenice*, thirty-seven days after the latest safe date advertised by the Post-master-general for the letters leaving Calcutta. That, on the 1st of August last, the H. C. steamer *Zenobia*, quitted Bombay without the Calcutta mail of the latest safe date notified (*viz.* the 17th July) by the Post-master-general for its leaving Calcutta. The Calcutta letters by that mail, were subsequently forwarded on the *Berenice*, which left Bombay on the 13th September, fifty-eight days after the latest safe date, notified as above by the Post-master-general. That, on the 13th of September, the H. C. steamer *Berenice* left Bombay without the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th

August, although the latter had been the latest safe date notified by the Post-master-general. Those mails will, it is understood, leave Bombay on the 7th of the present month, being forty-two days from the date of the letters, in 3,073 covers leaving Calcutta. That an English mail, *via* the Red Sea, was landed at Bombay on the 20th of March last; but its entire contents had not arrived in Calcutta until the 4th of April, being fifteen days from the period of its reaching Bombay. That the receipt in Calcutta of the English mail, which arrived at Bombay on the 5th of May last, was not completed in less than sixteen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay. That the receipt in Calcutta of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 21st of June last, was not completed in less than seventeen days from the date of its arrival at Bombay. That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 27th June last, was not completed in Calcutta until eighteen days after its arrival at Bombay. That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 27th of July, was not completed in Calcutta until twenty-one days after its arrival at Bombay. That the receipt of the English mail, which reached Bombay on the 6th ult. was not completed in Calcutta until twenty-six days after its arrival at Bombay.

"The above is an enumeration of some of the grievances to which your petitioners have been exposed, within the short space of half a year, by the imperfect condition of a scheme of steam and overland communications between this empire and Great Britain, which, properly worked, could not fail to promote the power, the wealth, the prosperity and happiness of both countries.

"But if your petitioners were to extend the period, a longer list of vexations, of disappointments, and of losses, might be placed before your Honour in Council, yet still, without including very many from which your petitioners have greatly suffered in common with all India. In justification, however, of themselves, and in duty to their British and native fellow-subjects throughout this Presidency, your petitioners consider it incumbent upon them to notice the following. On the 22d August, 1837, the H. C. steamer *Berenice* left Bombay, having the Calcutta mails of the 4th, but put back on the 25th: she got to sea next day, and again put back on the 12th September. Her packets were subsequently taken on by the *Atalanta* on the 26th of September, or fifty-three days from the date of the mail leaving Calcutta. In June 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay, that the *Atalanta*

would leave that port on the 3d of July for the Persian Gulf. The Calcutta mail, despatched on the latest safe day, viz. the 15th June, arrived on the 29th, a few days before the advertised date of departure. This Calcutta mail was detained till the departure of the *Berenice* for the Red Sea on the 12th of September, or eighty-nine days from the despatch of the letters from Calcutta. The Calcutta covers, on this occasion, amounting to 2,666, did not reach London till 135 days after their despatch from Calcutta! In June 1838, a notification was issued at Bombay, that it was intended to despatch a steamer 'either to the Red Sea or Persian Gulf' on the 25th July, and the 8th of the month was assigned as the latest safe date, allowing seventeen days from Calcutta to Bombay. The mail arrived at Bombay on the 22d, or in fourteen days; but intermediately another notification had appeared, intimating that a steamer would be despatched 'to the Red Sea on or about the 1st of August,' and the 16th of July was advertised as the latest safe date from Calcutta. The mail of that day arrived at Bombay on the 30th of July, and remained two days at Bombay before the *Atalanta* left; but instead of going to the Red Sea, as advertised, the *Atalanta* was despatched to the Persian Gulf. The united mails from Calcutta of the 8th and 16th July, comprised 3,678 covers, the first portion of which was twenty-three days from the date of despatch from Calcutta to that of departure from Bombay. This mail was plundered by the Arabs, and the letters scattered over the desert. In August 1838, the *Berenice* was advertised to start on the 8th of September; but the Calcutta mails which left on the latest advertised safe date (23d August) not arriving, she was detained till the 12th, eighteen days having been required for the conveyance to Bombay. On this occasion, the packets from the Right Hon. the Governor-general at Simlah did not arrive in time.

"Your petitioners respectfully represent to your Honour in Council, that although there may be a palliative, there is but one effectual remedy, for the state of things adverted to above,—a state of things which has involved heavy losses, great commercial injury, and much private distress to your petitioners; which has no doubt been prejudicial at a most important crisis to the service of government; and which is manifestly calculated to bring the power of this vast empire, and the character of its rulers, into discredit with our fellow-subjects at home and with foreign states. The remedy to which your petitioners advert, was distinctly recognized by the Lords of the Treasury, by a Committee of the

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Imperial Parliament, and by the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, in declarations to the following effect: 'Their lordships of course assume, that the question reserved for their consideration, will embrace the communication by steam with the three presidencies.'—'That inasmuch as, in the opinion of the witnesses who have appeared before your Committee, a direct communication by steam from the Red Sea, to Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal, would be practicable at all seasons of the year, by the employment of vessels of adequate tonnage and power, and as, under judicious arrangements, such extended establishment would appear to offer a prospect of an adequate return for the increased outlay, by the conveyance of passengers, and of some valuable articles of merchandize, which cannot be expected from the limited communication with Bombay alone, your Committee feel bound to recommend a continued and zealous attention to the subject on the part of her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company.'—'I have also to direct your attention to the concluding paragraph of their lordships' letter, and to state that I entirely concur in the view therein expressed, as I am convinced that any plan which does not embrace a communication by steam-packets with Madras and Calcutta, as well as with Bombay, will entirely fail to give public satisfaction, and to fulfil the just expectations of the people, both of England and of India.'

"That the views of the Lords of the Treasury, of the Committee of the House of Commons, and of the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control, were as equitable towards British India, as they are now easy of execution, cannot for a moment be questioned. Those views required no more for their perfect accomplishment, than steam-vessels of a power and capacity, which should ensure their making a certain and speedy voyage between Bombay and Aden; between Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Aden; and between Aden and Suez, at all seasons of the year. Such steam-vessels, the property of private companies, now traverse the Atlantic, between Great Britain and the United States, winter and summer, with a speed and regularity which leave nothing to be desired; and that, with this encouraging example before the British nation and the Government of British India, similar advantages have not been extended to this imperial dependency, is a matter of equal grief and astonishment.

"Your petitioners, however, most respectfully trust and entreat, that your Honour in Council, witnessing and feel-

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ing the mischief which has been occasioned to the most important public and private interests, by the present imperfect system, will urge upon the Hon. the Court of Directors, on the part of the Supreme Government—most respectfully on the part of your petitioners—and in the name of all India, that the Hon. Court will be pleased to close with a proposition, approved by her Majesty's Government, which has been submitted to the Hon. Court by Mr. T. A. Curtis, of London, on behalf of a Joint Stock Company; which Company is, under pledges and penalties (to be prescribed by Parliament), prepared to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Great Britain, by means of powerful steam-vessels, calculated to accomplish their voyages with certainty and celerity, at all periods of the year, and at a cost to the state less than that of the present inefficient system.

“Your petitioners have alluded to a palliative for some of the great evils enumerated in this their humble representation, and it is a source of infinite satisfaction to your petitioners, to discover from the *Calcutta Gazette* of last night, that this palliative has already received the attention of your Honour in Council. Your petitioners observe, that your Honour in Council has been pleased to issue directions to the Hon. the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the effect that henceforward the steamers and other vessels advertised to convey packets by the route of Egypt or of the Persian Gulf, shall not be despatched until the arrival of the packets from Madras, Calcutta and Agra, of the dates advertised by the Post-master-general of those presidencies respectively, as the latest safe dates for the despatch of letters by the mail. For the just and equitable consideration thus shewn to the inhabitants of Madras, of Agra, and of this presidency, your petitioners, feeling profoundly grateful, beg to offer to your Honour in Council their sincere and heartfelt thanks.

“Your Honour in Council, however, we would respectfully submit, must be as sensible as your petitioners, that any measure short of the periodical despatch of steam-vessels of sufficient power from Calcutta itself, must be a mere mitigation of the evils we have to complain of, and very remote from a perfect remedy. Imperfect as this palliative must necessarily be, with reference to the length of time required, under the most favourable circumstances, for the transit of mails from Calcutta to Bombay, and from Bombay, on a suitable steamer, to Aden,—as compared with the length of time which would be occupied by a suitable steamer in conveying the same mails from

Calcutta (touching at Madras and Point de Galle) direct to Aden,—there is a more prominent evil in the system, for which even the just and benevolent decision of your Honour in Council can provide no remedy. Your Honour in Council will readily apprehend, that your petitioners allude to the now-admitted inability of the Hon. Company's steam-vessels at Bombay, to effect the passage from Bombay to the Red Sea for months together. Even so late in the monsoon as the 12th September, your petitioners find the Superintendent of the Indian navy, stating it as his opinion, that the H. C. steamer *Bernice's* reaching Suez in nineteen days, was by no means certain. At the period this information is placed before your Honour in Council, there are accounts in Calcutta of steam-vessels traversing the stormy German ocean at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, while the run of the *Great Western*, on her last passage across the Atlantic, is stated to have averaged two hundred and eighty miles daily.

“Under these circumstances, your petitioners, while acknowledging with the utmost gratitude and a lively sense of the benefit conferred by your Honour in Council's recent measure, for relieving them from some portion of those grievances which have so severely pressed upon their own prosperity and comfort, and upon the best interests of this great Presidency; feel it their duty most respectfully to solicit, that this petition of the British and Native inhabitants of Calcutta may be submitted to the Hon. the Court of Directors, with a favourable recommendation from your Honour in Council, respecting that portion of the prayer of the inhabitants, which it rests with the Hon. Court to have carried into effect.”

It was then moved by Mr. Turton, and carried by acclamation,—“That the petition be adopted by this meeting, and be presented by the Sheriff on behalf of the British and Native inhabitants of Calcutta.”

After which it was resolved, unanimously,—“That the sheriff be requested to select twenty or thirty gentlemen from amongst those who signed the requisition for this meeting, in order that they may accompany him on the occasion of his presenting the petition to the Hon. President of the Council of India.

“That the Steam Committee be requested to forward a copy of this petition, with such explanatory and other observations as they may consider necessary, to their agent in England, and that they will be pleased to instruct Capt. Barber to print two thousand copies of the petition and observations, for distribution to the members of the House of Commons, taking an interest in Indian affairs,

and to the most influential members of the Court of Proprietors."

Mr. Turton recommended that a copy of these should be printed in particularly large type, and presented to Sir John Hobhouse, who had said that the communication betwixt Calcutta and Bombay could be performed in ten days. Mr. Turton then spoke as follows:—

"We have had a great deal of complaint, and that of a kind which our friends at Bombay are apt to consider as peculiar to the dwellers within the Mahratta Ditch; but we have not yet said any thing of a remedy for the evils of which we complain. I congratulate the meeting, who, I am sure, will agree with our friends at Bombay, that it is not quite certain whether our letters will ever find their way to England by their conveyances or not. That the present system of communication with Bombay is a bad one, is beyond a doubt. It is no matter whether the fault is owing to natural causes, or to the want of due care in forwarding the mails. There may be mountains, there may be rivers, there may be jungles in the way; no matter what the obstructions are, they cannot be satisfactorily removed, and they are all arguments in favour of a better system. Our friends at Bombay ought to join us, heart and hand, in forwarding the comprehensive scheme. Communications by steam will be infinitely more advantageous to them, as well as to us, than the existing exceedingly defective system. But I do not like mere complaint—I would rather look for a remedy for the causes of it. I would wish to start the *Great Comprehensive* at once; but since we have not the means of doing that at present, let us do the best we can with what we have at command. It was proposed, sometime during my absence from Calcutta, to start a steamer quarterly from hence to Suez, to accommodate the inhabitants of this city. I have turned my attention to this scheme,—I have calculated what would be the expense of a 'quarterly steamer.' The use of a quarterly steamer, though an imperfect communication, would be great, especially as far as passengers are concerned. Moreover, it would pay. It is of no use addressing a meeting, whether a Calcutta or a London assembly, on behalf of a scheme that will not pay. Such may flourish for a time, but will ere long languish and die. We must go on by degrees. The Steam Tug Company here began, I understand, with one vessel. Cannot we begin with one steamer? We may do that for £60,000. For that sum we can get a vessel of one thousand tons, with engines of 450 horse power. If this would injure the prospects of the comprehensive scheme, I would say nothing about it; but it

would not do so—it would expedite its completion. It would, to use a somewhat fashionable phrase, be a 'precursor' to it. I would show that our strength did not evaporate in mere talk, but that we could do for ourselves, what we could not wrench from the justice of others. I have had conversations on the subject of this plan with the members of many mercantile firms here, and several of them have expressed their readiness to take as many as fifty shares of Rs. 1,000 each, and 600 shares are all that would be required. We will have a public meeting to consider this scheme shortly. In the mean time, I may state that a communication has been made to parties in England, authorizing them to buy, if possible, and if not, to build, a vessel that could triumphantly face any monsoon. No doubt this plan will meet with the approbation of all in the room, but that approbation will be useless unless you come forward and subscribe to it. But I don't want to take away your money from the Comprehensive. Those who have subscribed to that, will let their money be. I want you to come forward anew in support of this proposed experiment, and I have no doubt of our triumphant success. Then, if our Bombay friends behave handsomely, we will, *perhaps*, take them in at Aden."

Mr. Turton concluded with moving, "That this meeting returns its hearty thanks to Mr. T. A. Curtis, for his valuable, persevering, and unabated exertions in the cause of comprehensive steam navigation."

On the motion of Capt. Johnston, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Greenlaw.

Mr. James Hume, a recently arrived barrister, dwelt on the present delays and probable advantages of steam communication; referred to the British Indian Association lately established in England; eulogized the public character of Lord Brougham; and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the British Indian Association.

Mr. L. Clarke inquired if the expression, "this Government," used by Mr. Hume, was intended in reference to this Government being hostile to facilitating the communication between this and England?

Mr. Hume admitted that such was his meaning.

Mr. Clarke.—"I think I can contradict the calumny which my friend has uttered against the supreme government, by pointing out to him the conduct of that government, and its heads, for several years past. Did Lord William Bentinck throw obstacles in the way of the comprehensive scheme? He was a staunch friend of the cause. Nor have I.

found Lord Auckland at all behind hand with him in that respect; and if we look at the papers of last evening, we shall find that his successor, his deputy, was not slack in promoting the success of the cause. Looking at these things, I think my friend will agree with me, that we are much indebted to the Bengal government for its exertions in our behalf."

Mr. Hume.—Why did not this government do before, what they did last night?

Mr. Stocqueler said that only a fortnight ago, the government had refused assistance.

Captain Taylor confirmed the fact with a "by G—d!"

Mr. Clarke again attempted to speak, but was prevented by the noise and confusion.

Mr. Turton rose to suggest, in reference to Mr. Hume's proposition, that the purport of it be appended to the second resolution which had already been passed; particularly as it had been determined to convene a meeting to consider the best mode of conveying the thanks of the Calcutta community to the British Indian Association.

Captain R. J. H. Birch next came forward to say, that the post-master, Mr. Alexander, was not in the least to blame for the unfortunate delay that had happened to the mail. He was not, however, heard, through Mr. Stocqueler interrupting him with an explanation on the subject.

The sheriff then vacated the chair, and Col. McLeod was called to it. Thanks were next voted to the sheriff, and the meeting dissolved.

The following is the substance of the correspondence between the Supreme and Bombay governments, referred to in the foregoing proceedings, which is published by order of the President of the Council.

A letter from Mr. Alexander, the post-master-general of Bengal, to Mr. Secretary Prinsep, annexes copy of a letter from the Bombay post-master-general, announcing that the Calcutta daks of the 26th and the 31st inclusive, had arrived too late at Bombay to be conveyed by the *Berenice*, the cause of the delay appearing to be the "heavy falls of rain and bad weather." Mr. Alexander ascribes it to "the astonishing slow rate of travelling beyond the jurisdiction of the Bengal presidency," particularly from Nagpore. He says:—"By fixing the 27th ult., as the probable latest date on which it would be safe to send letters intended for despatch by the *Berenice*, whose departure from Bombay was fixed for the 12th inst., it allowed fifteen clear days, independent of that of despatch and that on which the steamer was expected

to leave Bombay, making altogether about sixteen days. The average time occupied in the transit from Bombay to Calcutta, for half a month previous, upon an average, occupied thirteen and a half days, and the mail which arrived on the 26th ult., occupied exactly thirteen days. Under such circumstances, it never occurred that the mails of the dates in question could occupy more than fifteen days, the more especially as great care was taken not to allow the wallets to exceed ten seers each, and on both nights only four were despatched. The correctness of such calculation is best proved by the rates acquired between Calcutta and Nagpore, which for the mail of the 26th was three miles, two furlongs, and thirty-one poles per hour, and that of the 27th three miles per hour. Had even those rates been accomplished, from Nagpore to Bombay, where the road is open, and moreover, where there is a horse dak, both mails would have reached Bombay in time for the steamer; whereas, on the contrary, the mail of the 26th travelled on that portion of the road at a rate of only two miles, four furlongs, and thirty-seven poles per hour, and the mail of the 27th at two miles, five furlongs, and six poles, and the slow rates are attributed, by the post-master-general, to the heavy rains. It was quite impossible to imagine such slow travelling on the Bombay side of Nagpore, but, on the contrary, a more accelerated pace was looked for, than could have been expected on this side from runners."

A letter from Capt. Oliver, the superintendent of the Indian Navy, dated September 12, states, as his opinion, as to the probability of the *Berenice* reaching Suez in time to save the mail to England, that but nineteen days being available to make the passage to Suez, in the probability of the adverse weather at the Equinox, the strength of the northerly winds in the Red Sea, with the further disadvantages of part new machinery, so liable to heat and cause detention, her reaching Suez in time is by no means certain, her already detention having been beyond prudence."

The letter from Mr. Secretary Prinsep to Mr. W. S. Boyd, Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated October 2d, is as follows:—"Sir, I am directed by the President in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 16th ult. with its several enclosures, explaining the circumstances under which the *Berenice* steamer had been despatched at daylight on the 18th ultimo, notwithstanding that the Calcutta mails of the 26th and 27th of August, the latter of which was officially notified in Calcutta as the latest safe date on which to write by this mail had not then reached Bombay.

"The post-master-general of this presidency has submitted a report upon the causes of the detention of the packets forwarded on the 26th and 27th of August, a copy of which is enclosed for the information of the Hon. the Governor in Council. It will be seen from that report that the main cause of the untoward delay has arisen from the unusually slow pace at which the mails were conveyed between Nagpore and Bombay, that is on the part of the line the management and control of which is under the post-master-general at Bombay, for that at the rate at which both mails reached Nagpore was, notwithstanding their weight and the unfavourable state of the weather, in excess of three miles an hour. This justification of the officers of the post department on this side of India will add to the feeling of discontent excited in the community with the act of the Government of Bombay, which has led to the postponement until the despatch of the next monthly mail of nearly the entire commercial and private correspondence of this presidency, for as the mail in question was the first despatch from Bombay to Suez by steamer in the season, the transmission of letters by it was, of course, to the public a matter of more than usual interest and importance.

"The President in Council is unable, upon a review of the circumstances and reasons which have induced the Government of Bombay to despatch the *Berenice* in anticipation of two Calcutta mails, to convey his concurrence in the propriety of this measure. The motive which influenced the punctual despatch was of course a natural desire not to risk the arrival of the mail at Suez on a date too late for the regular English mail by Malta and Gibraltar, which leaves Egypt once a fortnight. To those whose packets were addressed for conveyance by that mail the risk was of a loss of fourteen days, to save which to them the Government of Bombay has incurred the certainty of the loss of nearly a month to those whose packets were left behind. But all the letters of importance are now directed *via* Marsilles, which is known to be by far the most expeditious route, and for these the opportunity of a conveyance intermediate between the regular English steam packets would have been afforded in French steamers. To the writers of letters so addressed, therefore, the risk was at the utmost that their correspondence might be delayed seven days, and when this risk of detention is set against the absolute detention of a month thrown upon the correspondence of this presidency for the two last notified days, his Honour in Council cannot but regret the determination come to for

the despatch of the steamer without the Calcutta packets.

"His Honour in Council feels justified by the above statement of circumstances in requiring that henceforward the steamers, and other vessels advertised to convey packets by the route of Egypt or of the Persian Gulf, shall not be despatched, until the arrival of the packets from Madras, Calcutta, and Agra of the dates advertised by the Post-master-general of those presidencies respectively, as the latest safe dates for the despatch of letters by the mail. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council must therefore direct the dates fixed for the despatch of steamers to be so regulated as to allow, in case of accidental detentions from weather, of a delay of at least forty-eight hours for mails that may not have reached Bombay."

Since the meeting a division has taken place between the steam partisans; one party support Mr. Turton in his project for building a steamer at once; the other, headed by Mr. Greenlaw, maintain that this project will interfere with the comprehensive scheme. Long letters from the respective partisans fill the Calcutta papers.

A deputation, headed by Gen. Raper, Cols. McLeod and Fiddes, Mr. Secretary Halliday, Messrs. Pattle and C. H. Smith, of the Sudder Board of Revenue; Messrs. H. M. Parker and J. Trott, of the Salt Board; Messrs. W. Braddon, C. Tucker and J. F. M. Reid, of the Sudder Adawlut, &c. &c., accompanied by the sheriff, Col. Young, presented the petition to the President in Council.

Mr. Robertson received the deputation very graciously, and promised that the objects of the petition should experience his warmest support, and he doubted not that of his colleagues, with whose sentiments generally on steam matters he was well acquainted, although, in respect to this particular petition, he had of course not yet enjoyed an opportunity of collecting their sentiments. The application of an effectual remedy of the evil complained of must, however, be sought from the Home authorities; it could not be effected by the authorities here, who could only recommend the improvement. The Government here had had its full measure of disappointment and suffering with the community. The interests of the Government and the public were, therefore, on this subject, the same.

Some conversation then followed, in which the sheriff and Mr. Turton took part, respecting the extent of support that a private company would expect

from Government, which ended satisfactorily.—*Hurkaru*.

LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK.

It is with unfeigned regret that we announce the death of Lord William Bentinck. He was a brave soldier, a wise ruler, and a true friend to humanity and religion; he was the friend of India, and his death deserves at least a tear from the native community; for to them and their country he was a friend indeed.—*Col. Christian Advocate*, Aug. 17.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we now announce the death of Lord W. Bentinck. His death will be heard with much sorrow by the natives, for of all the rulers who have governed India, on the part of the English, Lord William Bentinck was he who did most good to the natives, and was most beloved by them. Throughout the whole of his administration, his object was to raise the native character, to encourage the people to honourable exertion, and to provide suitable rewards in the public service. It is to him that the country is indebted for the extensive employment of natives under Government.—*Suma-char Durpun*, Aug. 17.

SOI-DISANT PERTAUB CHUND.

Kistololl, *alias* Pertaub Chund, was, on the 4th October, brought to the Police Office, from the Town guard, charged with disorderly conduct. Dreadful screams proceeding from his house, M'Cann, the officer, entered the house, and found the "Maharajah" drunk and very violent, so much so that M'Cann thought proper to leave the place and return with a body of police. They found a great crowd around the house, and were told that five persons had been seized in the street and carried in doors. Upon entering the house, M'Cann, seeing Kistololl, with a sword in his hand, crying "kill the unbelievers!" went up to him, when his highness made a thrust at the officer. A scuffle took place, and at length Kistololl was seized by the burkandazes. The offender pleaded *drunkenness*, and his professional advisers (for two attorneys, Messrs. Graham and Shaw, attended him) alleged a breach of the law by M'Cann, in breaking open the door. This objection being overruled, they could only plead in palliation, the state of drunkenness in which he was at the time. The magistrate called upon the defendant to give security to keep the peace, himself in Rs. 1,000 and three sureties, each in Rs. 500.

CAPT. HINDMARSH.

Capt. Hindmarsh (Post-master) had gone on board the *Marquess of Camden*,

lying at Diamond Harbour, for medical aid, as Mrs. Hindmarsh was unwell. As he was returning ashore with the doctor, a squall came on, and the doctor, who was steering, ordered the sail to be lowered. Capt. H. objected to this, but the order was nevertheless attended to. Capt. H., however, again hoisted up the sail; the doctor then refused to steer, and Capt. H. went and took his place. He had not been at the helm above a minute, when the squall came on with greater violence. Instead of keeping the boat up to the wind, he kept the sail filled, and she immediately capsized. The whole of the party, consisting of Capt. H., the doctor, a European seaman named Glover, and a native, got upon the boat. They had not been many moments in this position, when Capt. H. called out that an alligator was in sight. Some precautionary measures were taken by the parties, the movement consequent on which precipitated them into the water; the boat luckily righted, when they all got into it. Capt. H. stated, that if they remained in her, they would all be drowned; he would therefore prefer swimming ashore. He appeared determined and was just in the act of jumping overboard, when the doctor held him fast. The man Glover at this time said, "I'll swim ashore too;" saying which, he jumped into the water and swam strongly, until he arrived within a short distance of the shore, when he was observed to sink. In the mean time, Capt. H. plunged into the water, in doing which he capsized the boat again. He swam towards the shore, but was scarcely twenty yards from the boat when he was seen suddenly to turn on his back, and heard to utter a piercing shriek, after which he sank, and was not seen to rise again. The doctor and the native clung to the boat until the cutter of the *Marquess of Camden* came to their assistance, and rescued them from their perilous situation. It is the doctor's firm belief, that Capt. H. was carried off by an alligator. The bodies were found about three days after the sad occurrence—that of the man Glover entire, but that of Capt. H. almost a skeleton, and recognized only by a ring on one of his fingers.—*Hurk.*, Sept. 11.

PHOTOGRAPHIC DRAWING.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society, October 2d, Dr. O'Shaughnessy gave some details, accompanied by specimens, of a new kind of Photographic drawing, by means of the sun's light, of which the principle wholly differs from that of Europe, where nitrate of silver is the colouring agent. Professor O'Shaughnessy uses, it seems, a solution

of gold, and produces many various tints, from a light rose colour through purple down to a deep black, and, what is more extraordinary, a green! He also uses a lens, which expedites the process, and gives different shades.

AGRICULTURE OF SCINDE AND CABUL.

At the meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, October 9, a communication was read from Sir Edward Ryan, the president of the Institution, dated Allahabad, mentioning that a letter had just been received by him from Sir Henry Paine, who states that the cotton appeared to him a very flourishing plant wherever he saw it during recent marches in Upper Scinde; that the finest sugar cane he has seen in India, was in that country south of Roree; that he had no opportunity of ascertaining whence it came; that several large plots of it were cultivated with great care. Sir Henry further mentions that there had not been rain in Scinde for three years, and that more is done by irrigation from the Indus than he had ever seen any where. The water from the river is conveyed far into the interior by deep canals, whence it is raised by Persian wheels, and distributed with much skill over the surface of the soil.

THE PENAL CODE.

It is now nearly two years since the criminal code was presented to government, and printed; and what effort has been made, during this period, to give practical effect to the labours of the commission? Since the code reached England, has it not slumbered in neglect on the shelf? It cannot be intended to pass a code which so vitally effects the honour, the liberty, and the dearest interests of the people of India, without giving them the opportunity of offering their judgment on its provisions; yet no step has been taken towards the translation of it, even into the language of Bengal. As the code is to become the law of all India, it would, however, be selfish to confine a previous knowledge of its provisions to the inhabitants of one province. To do justice to all India, the code must be submitted to its varied population in their own tongues, not only in Bengallee, but in Hindee, in Persian, in Tamil, in Telooquo, in Malayalim, in Canarese, in Mahratta, in Goozerattee, even if we omit the Orissa and the Burmese. It may seem strange to require a translation of the code into so many languages; but is it not necessary to the perfection of the work? When Parliament adopted the magnificent idea of bestowing a code on India, which should remain a perpetual monument of British

wisdom and British benevolence, which should give to a hundred millions of people a common interest in our administration, by the enjoyment of a uniform system of laws; it was bound to make a provision for the full and complete accomplishment of its wishes, by the diffusion of the code among all the tribes, and by its translation into all the languages of India. Those translations have not yet been commenced. From the time when they are entered on, two full years must be allowed for their completion and promulgation, and for the reception and digestion of all the opinions which the natives may offer. This will carry us into the eighth year of codification, before the first branch of the code can come into operation; and, fortunate shall we be, if some of the thousand accidents, to which human affairs are liable, do not postpone it to a more distant period.—*Friend of India, Sept. 12.*

OPERATIONS AGAINST GHUZZI.

Col. McLeod, chief engineer, has published the following official report, by Capt. Thomson, the chief engineer with the army of the Indus, of the engineer operations at the taking of Ghuzni.

"The accounts of the fortress of Ghuzni, received from those who had seen it, were such as to induce his Exc. the Commander-in-chief to leave in Kandahar the very small battering train then with the army, there being a scarcity of transport cattle. The place was described as very weak, and completely commanded from a range of hills to the north. When we came before it, on the morning of the 21st July, we were very much surprised to find a high rampart, in good repair, built on a scarped mound about thirty-five feet high, flanked by numerous towers, and surrounded by a *fausse-braye* and a wet ditch. The irregular figure of the enceinte gave a good flanking fire, whilst the height of the citadel covered the interior from the commanding fire of the hills to the north, rendering it nugatory. In addition to this, the towers at the angles had been enlarged, screen walls had been built before the gates, the ditch cleared out, and filled with water (stated to be unfordable), and an outwork built on the right bank of the river, so as to command the bed of it. The garrison was variously stated from three to four thousand strong, including five hundred cavalry; from subsequent information, we found that it had not been overrated.

"On the approach of the army, a fire of artillery was opened from the body of the place, and of musketry from the neighbouring gardens. A detachment of infantry cleared the latter, and the for-

mer was silenced for a short time by shrapnells from the horse artillery ; but the fire from the new out-work on the bank of the river was in no way checked. A nearer view of the works was, however, obtained from the gardens, which had been cleared. This was not at all satisfactory—the works were evidently much stronger than we had been led to anticipate, and such as our army could not venture to attack in a regular manner, with the means at our disposal. We had no battering train, and to attack Ghuzni in form, a much larger train would be required than the army ever possessed. The great height of the parapet above the plain (sixty or seventy feet), with the wet ditch, were insurmountable obstacles to an attack merely by mining or escalading. It, therefore, became requisite to examine closely the whole counter of the place, to discover if any other mode of attack could be adopted. The engineers, with an escort, went round the works, approaching as near as they could find cover; the garrison were on the alert, and kept up a hot and well-directed fire on the officers, whenever they were obliged to show themselves. However, by keeping the infantry beyond musket range, and the cavalry at a still greater distance, only one man was killed and one wounded, and the former was hit by men sent out of the place to drive off the reconnoitering party.

“The fortifications were found equally strong all round; the only tangible point observed was the Cabul gateway, which offered the following advantages for a *coup de main*: the road up to the gate was clear, the bridge over the ditch was unbroken, there were good positions for the artillery within 350 yards of the walls on both sides of the road, and we had information that the gateway was not built up, an enforcement from Cabul being expected.

“The result of this reconnoissance was a report to the Commander-in-chief, that if he decided on the immediate attack of Ghuzni, the only feasible mode of attack, and the only one which held out a prospect of success, was a dash at the Cabul gateway, blowing the gate open by bags of powder. His Exc. decided on the attempt; the camp was moved that evening to the Cabul road, and next morning (the 22d), Sir John Keane in person reconnoitred the proposed point of attack; he approved of the plan, and gave orders for its execution. Preparations were made accordingly; positions for the artillery were carefully examined, which excited the jealousy of the garrison, who opened a smart fire on the party.

“It was arranged that an explosion

party, consisting of three officers of engineers (Capt. Peat, Lieuts. Durand and Macleod), three sergeants, and eighteen men of the sappers, in working dresses, carrying 900 lbs. of powder in twelve sand bags, with a hose seventy-two feet long, should be ready to move down to the gateway at day-break. At midnight, the first battery left camp, followed by the other four at intervals of half an hour. Those to the right of the road were conducted to their positions by Lieut. Sturt, of the engineers, those to the left by Lieut. Anderson. The ground for the guns was prepared by the sappers and pioneers, taking advantage of the inequalities of the ground on the right, and some old garden-walls on the left. The artillery were all in position and ready by three A.M. of the 23d, and shortly after, at the first dawn, the party under Capt. Peat moved down to the gateway, accompanied by six men of H.M. 13th Light Infantry, without their belts, and supported by a detachment of the same regiment—which extended to the right and left of the road when they arrived at the ditch, taking advantage of what cover they could find, and endeavouring to keep down the fire from the ramparts, which became heavy on the approach of the party, though it had been remarkably slack during the previous operations. Blue lights were shown, which rendered the surrounding objects distinctly visible; but luckily they were burned from the top of the parapet instead of being thrown into the passage below.

“The explosion party marched steadily on, headed by Lieut. Durand; the powder was placed, the hose laid, the train fired, and the carrying party retired to tolerable cover in less than two minutes. The artillery opened when the blue lights appeared, and the musketry from the covering party at the same time: so quickly was the operation performed, and so little were the enemy aware of the nature of it, that not a man of the party was hit.

“As soon as the explosion took place, Capt. Peat, though hurt, his anxiety preventing his keeping sufficiently under cover, ran up to the gate (accompanied by a small party of H.M. 13th Lt. Inf.), and ascertained that it was completely destroyed. There was some delay in getting a bugler to sound the advance, the signal agreed on for the assaulting column to push on, and this was the only mistake in the operation.

“The assaulting column consisted of four European regiments,* commanded by Brigadier Sale. The advance under Lieut. Col. Dennie, accompanied by Lieut. Sturt, engineers, moved steadily through the gateway; though a passage inside

* H.M. 2d, B.E. regt., H.M. 13th, H.M. 17th.

the gate, ending in a domed building, with the opening on one side, made every thing very obscure, and rendered it difficult to find the outlet into the town. They met with little opposition; but a party of the enemy, seeing a break in the column, owing to the difficulty in scrambling over the rubbish in the gateway, made a rush, sword in hand, and cut down a good many men, wounding the Brigadier and several other officers. These swordsmen were repulsed, and there was no other regular opposition; the surprise and alarm of the governor and sirdars being so great, when they saw the column occupying the open space inside the gate and firing on them, that they fled, accompanied by their men; even the garrison of the citadel following their example. Parties of the Affghans took refuge in houses, firing on the column as it made its way through the streets, and a good deal of desultory fighting took place in consequence, by which some loss was sustained. The citadel was occupied as soon as daylight showed that it had been evacuated by the enemy; and the whole of the works were in our possession before five o'clock."

STORMING OF GHUZNI.

We continue to receive details of the storming of Ghuzni from the pens of eye-witnesses. The following extract from a letter serves to shew that there were really some terrible passages in the combat:—

"Sale had a narrow escape, Capt. Kershaw having saved his life by running the Affghan through the body: this accounts for Kershaw's name having been introduced into the despatch. The advanced company of the European regiment suffered very severely, owing to the following circumstances. The sections of the Queen's, in front of them, had overcome immediate opposition and were rushing on, when a second attack was made on them issuing from the gateway. Thus the rear of the advanced column (composed of the Light Company European Regiment), hampered by the narrowness of the passage and the broken timbers, was very roughly handled, the men being unable to use their arms with proper effect; twenty-eight out of sixty were put *hors de combat*, and several were wounded by men in whom they actually had their bayonets, and out of whom they could not withdraw them, in consequence of the butt coming in contact with some impediment. Young Hazlewood received two cuts on the arm, and shot his man, but was felled by a blow over the head, and, when down, received a desperate cut on the hip. The fellow who cut him

was making a second blow, when he was bayoneted by one of the men, who was cut down in time. From this you will perceive they had sharp work of it; and had the Affghans only foreseen our mode of attack, and accumulated obstacles within the walls for the defence of the ground about the gateway, Sir John might have witnessed a second edition of New Orleans."—*Englishman*, Sept. 26.

Our readers, military and civil, have, of course, read Col. Mitchell's angry attacks on the national weapon, the bayonet, which has succeeded to the reputation of the once formidable bow. The Colonel contends earnestly for the superiority of the sword, and refers freely to Greek and Roman story in support of his favourite. But to consider the question fairly, we must reject these cases, and restrict ourselves to modern instances; and amongst these, we know no one more in point than the storming of Ghuzni. In this, the struggle was entirely between the bayonet and the sword, and under perhaps, as equal terms as any modern contests shew. The Affghans are physically powerful men, and use the sword with as much force and dexterity as any people can. The severe cuts they dealt our men, prove the skilful use of a weapon, which, in some shape, is among the toys of their childhood. Their spirit may not indeed be equal to their *physique*, but in this struggle they fought as men do for their homes and altars. The men opposed to them were, perhaps, inferior in strength and activity, but, no doubt, far above them in daring, determined courage, and the *abandon* with which they cast themselves into a conflict; but this superiority, we suspect, they must always have, whatever be the weapon they use. Here, then, we see the sword and the bayonet in the hands of men very equally matched, and yet a most decisive victory terminates in favour of the latter; an issue that goes far to decide the question. We should too add, that the bayonet was not used by compact masses, for which it is intended, and in the hands of which its use is most formidable. The conflict here was, from the nature of the ground, very irregular, and almost man to man. The result would appear to shew, that, while the sword of the Affghans gave only wounds, the bayonet dealt death. And this is fully intelligible, for while the sword is generally aimed at the limbs, and sometimes the head, the bayonet is directed to the trunk and most vital parts. The number of officers wounded bears a heavy proportion to that of the men, which allows the inference, that the bayonet is superior, both as an offensive and defensive weapon, to the sword, with which the officers are armed. In short, the storming of Ghuzni seems

decisive of the superiority of the bayonet over the sword, and that too in the least effective mode in which the former is used. What Col. Mitchell will think of this gallant affair, we cannot say; but it will go very far to put the question at rest with many others, who have been writing on it.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 7.

A statement has got into circulation, that the "storming party" at Ghuzni, after entering the gateway, commenced a retreat. This is, we believe, true enough; but it is equally true that the retrograde movement detracts nothing from the heroism of that gallant band, while it speaks much for their cool self-possession and discipline. It appears that Capt. Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, who was severely stunned by the explosion at the gateway, in a moment of confusion, seized a bugle and sounded the retreat. The effect of this mistake was, however, rapidly remedied; and Ghuzni won.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 5.

It is stated that the guns of Ghuzni were served by Hindoostanee golum-dauze, most probably men who had been trained in our own army. One large brass gun threw a twenty-five pound shot into the British camp. Dost Mahomed appears to have expected that the British would have attacked Ghuzni in the same manner as the Persians did Herat, viz. by battering the walls with artillery. In this case, it was his intention to have surrounded our troops with the whole of his forces, in three divisions, one commanded by himself, another by his son, and the third by one of the most powerful of the Affghan chiefs. The whole were to have been excited to the combat by a fanatic moollah, who had unfurled a sacred banner and preached a holy war against the infidel British.

The Ghuzni prize money, it is said, will amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, including ordnance and commissariat stores, and without including Hyder Khan's sword, valued at Rs. 3,000.

SHOOTING OF PRISONERS AT GHUZNI.

This subject continues under discussion, which has brought out some explanatory circumstances.

The *Agra Ukhbar*, the paper in which the statement first appeared, seems subsequently to have been disposed to palliate the act, or at all events to justify the British commander-in-chief and resident. The *Ukhbar*, of September 26, says: "We have no wish to defend the act of the shah, and we are very free to admit, that, assuming it did take place, both Mr. Macnaghten and Sir John Keane were bound to have exerted their influence to prevent it. That, however, he had a right to execute twenty five or

more of his subjects caught in the act of open rebellion to him, it is in vain to deny. The British Government have declared him the legitimate sovereign of Cabul, and followed up this declaration by restoring him to his throne; those, therefore, taken in arms against him, both by Western and Eastern law and custom, are legitimately punishable with death—so much for the principle. But the infliction of death was, perhaps, inevitable; and until we learn more of the circumstances of the affair, it is impossible to say what course should or should not have been followed. It appears the men executed belonged to a body of fanatics, and when we consider the influence these people possess over their countrymen, the execution of the most furious might have been a matter of state necessity, the course of which neither Mr. Macnaghten nor Sir John Keane would have been justified in stopping. The murder, as the *Hurkaru* chooses to call it, of Wooley Mahomed, was communicated on hearsay. To continue resistance pertinaciously, and when it is beyond all question to no purpose, is a crime in war punishable with death, and if we look to the reason for it, very justly so. If, then, Sir John did order a man so offending to be shot, we cannot condemn him as a soldier, whatever we may think of his humanity."

A letter in the *Ukhbar*, moreover, states that one of the persons whom Shah Soojah ordered to be shot, on the day previous to the capture of Ghuzni, drew forth a knife, in the presence of his majesty, and plunged it into the abdomen of one of his servants. The treatment experienced by Wooley Mahomed is also fully justified by the fact of his having called for quarter, and afterwards shot six men out of the party who advanced to receive his submission.

The *Calcutta Courier*, Sept. 14, observes, that a letter from Ghuzni mentions, that Wooley Mahomed had kept up an useless resistance, from five in the morning until the evening, from barricaded houses within the fort, when all rational hope of successful opposition must have been at an end. "If he were warned of the consequence of thus being the means of unnecessarily shedding blood, we have a clue to his being shot. We cannot avoid admiring the bravery which induces a man to hold out to the last moment, in which there is a chance of repelling the attack of an enemy; but the usage of war justly construes the deaths needlessly caused to the assailing party by the obstinacy of a few enraged fanatics, into murders; and if persisted in, after being summoned to surrender (and we are satisfied that it will be found that this infatuated man continued with those

about him to fire upon our troops long after the place was virtually in their possession), he thereby drew down upon himself and companions, a fate that was merited. The letter designates those who were shot on the day previous to the assault, *robbers*; and we shall probably find, that they belonged to the same class of murderers and plunderers, who committed such depredations in the Bolan Pass and neighbourhood, and for hanging some of whom, we believe, the Calcutta press unanimously lauded Sir John Keane. Let us, therefore, wait till we ascertain the real state of the case before we pronounce the late executions, murders, &c."

The *Calcutta Commercial Advertiser*, October 9, criticises the "defence" put forth by the *Agra Ukhbar* with some severity. "Whether men can be designated *rebels*," it observes, "who have acknowledged and obeyed another rule for upwards of thirty years, does to us seem very dubitable—at least, there is a wide difference between men taken with arms in their hands, fighting against a prince, whilst yet acknowledged by any portion of his subjects, and exercising the powers of government, and men who, after that sovereign had ceased to struggle for the recovery of his kingdom, had, *ad interim*, sworn allegiance to another." It supports the argument by reference to the conduct of the Bourbons, when restored, in 1814. "The *Ukhbar* remarks," it continues, "that more information must be obtained, before a correct judgment can be formed. In a charge so grave, perhaps our contemporary will on reflection perceive, it would have been the preferential course to abstain from publishing at all, till more information had been received. As it was, a letter appeared in his pages, which, without any attempt at qualification, charged the commission of a heinous crime, and, in that charge, implicated two high and responsible functionaries of this government, by broadly stating, that the barbarity was committed with their sanction, and under their very eye, ('in the lines of the British camp.')

If the unhappy people thus executed were not *robbers*, the *Hurkaru* is right in denouncing the deed as a *murder*; and, as such, demanding instant investigation and explanation, for the honour of the country to which we belong. Though we differ from him, *toto caelo*, as to our political right of interference on behalf of Shah Soojah, we do not, therefore, ascribe an intended obliquity of vision, in his strong assertion that the twenty-five men shot by order of the Shah were *murdered*—for if they were not robbers, unquestionably they were murdered. We have stated our disbelief; and, until further information

comes, must continue in it. But for the reasons given above, we should have no hesitation in proclaiming the act to be murder, if the men were slaughtered only because they had been fighting for Dost Mahomed,—whose son, by the way,—taken in arms at Ghuzni—was on the same principle just as liable and equally guilty."

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Cabul.—Our letters from Cabul speak in rapturous terms of the beauty of the vicinity. The climate is represented as delightful, the thermometer not ranging higher than 88° in the tents in the middle of the day, and before sun-rise from 46° to 48°. The most delicious grapes, peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, melons, &c. in the greatest abundance, cheap, and of excellent quality. Wheat, barley, grain, and rice plentiful; and good mutton, fowls, eggs, butter, and cream-cheese obtainable at moderate prices. But the grand luxury of Cabul is *ice*; this is so cheap, that even the camp-followers can afford to lubricate their palates with the most delicious *iced* sherbet. Notwithstanding these advantages, all are anxious to return. The Affghans are a most detestable set; in the day time they are civil enough; but at night, if opportunity offer, they will rob, shoot, or cut throats, without any scruple. The communication between Candahar and Cabul has been entirely cut off by the Ghilziez.—*Agra Journ.*, Sept. 14.

Lieut. Conolly, of the Shah's force, started on the 8th September for Simlah, with one hundred of H.M.'s horsemen, for the purpose of escorting Mrs. Macnaghten up to Cabul. A number of officers intend returning to the provinces by this opportunity, either upon leave of absence, or for the purpose of rejoining their respective staff-appointments.

A grand review has taken place before his Majesty. The troops forming the review were, H.M.'s 4th light dragoons and 16th lancers, the 1st regiment Bombay light cavalry, the Bombay horse artillery, and H.M.'s 2d and 17th regt. of infantry. The whole under the command of Gen. Willschire.

The 4th infantry regiment of Shah Shoojah, and some nine-pounders, with a party of irregular horse, were ordered to march, on the 8th, towards Kelat-i-Ghilzie, for the reduction of some small forts in that neighbourhood, under the orders of Capt. Outram, who has entered the Shah's service. Capt. Barstow's detachment, with treasure, arrived at Cabul on the morning of the 9th. The detachment had, ever since the murder of Col. Herring, been fired upon nightly, by the natives of the country, on the road up. Capt. Timmings, who commanded the

troop of horse artillery with Capt. Barstow's detachment, had reached Cabul, but in very bad health, and is since dead.

A large body of the Shah's troops, both cavalry and infantry, under Capt. Hay, of the Shah's 5th regiment of infantry, marched from Cabul in progress to Bameean on the afternoon of the 12th. The whole of the guns of the 4th troop, 2d brigade, horse artillery, instead of only three guns, as at first ordered, accompanied Capt. Hay's detachment.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Oct. 1.

A letter from the Bameean detachment, dated Urghundee, Sept. 14, states that there was every prospect of that detachment enjoying the delights of a winter in the Caves of Bameean, and not returning to head-quarters till some time in May or June. The roads are described to be execrable—just like a passage over the rocks on the sea coast of England; and worse and worse at every stage. The Pughman range was to have been crossed on the 15th.—*Hark*, Oct. 15.

A letter from Cabul, dated 11th Sept. says:—"If the news of the Bameean detachment's approach does not drive the Dost from Qulum, they probably will be absent for some time, and should the snow fall soon, they will not be able to recross the Hindoo Koosh this year. The chances are Dost Mahomed will defend himself in this fort, as he was sometime ago joined by a chief, called Wooley Mahomed, with five hundred horse, who was two years ago appointed by the Dost to command this fort, which is half-way between Bameean and Balkh.

A squadron of the 2d cavalry, under Cornet Moffatt, and a wing of the 48th, with three guns from the camel battery, with some of the Shah's horse, the whole commanded by Major Thomas, left Cabul for Ghuzni, on the 12th, to bring Goolam Hyder. Capt. Outram, with one hundred of Skinner's horse, and three hundred of the Shah's, started three days ago for Hyder Khail, to try and find out the men who murdered Col. Herring—from thence he proceeds with presents to the Ghilzie chiefs. A wing of the 16th from Ghuzni, and with three nine-pounders, under Lieut. Dawes, some of Anderson's horse, are to meet at Kelat-i-Ghilzie some of the Shah's troops now at Candahar, and then proceed towards the Ghilzie chiefs.

The 48th regt. N.I. and Shah's 2d cavalry moved on to Ghuzni on the 12th September. The latter corps goes on to Candahar, under Capt. Walker, of the 4th local horse, who has been appointed to it in room of Capt. Anderson, who has obtained leave to visit the provinces. Timour Shah, the king's eldest son, accompanies the force to Ghuzni, where he is to be governor.

Extract of letters from Cabul:

16th September:—"The Bombay column, under Tiger Tom (Major-General Willshire), marched this morning *en route* to Kelat and Seind. They are to strike off the high road a march the other side of Ghuzni, and proceed direct, instead of *via* Candahar. The Kelat chief is to be turned out, for the assistance he rendered the army on its march up, but who is to be his successor, I have not heard.

"It is said that the 2d brigade is to move up to Moostung, where it will remain during the winter.

"The Bengal division, saving the portion left in the country for the Shah's protection, was to leave early in October for the Upper Provinces *via* the Kyber Pass and the Punjab, and would be accompanied by Sir John Keane as far as Attock, whose intention, it is said, is to drop down the Indus thence, and be here in time to proceed home, with Sir Henry Fane, in the *Malabar*, which vessel is advertised to sail in January."

20th September:—"Captain Outram, who has gone against the Ghilzies with four hundred of Anderson's horse, has had a skirmish with them, killed some and taken 120 men, women and children. Balderson, the adjutant, 16th N.I. has been wounded. Major MacLaren was in the fray, but escaped unscathed."

The party who had gone in pursuit of Dost Mahomed were, it appears,—so well was the pursuit planned,—inferior to the Dost's party in the proportion of one to four, and were mounted on half-fed jaded horses, while the fugitives were carried by the best blood Afghanistan could boast! The line of country, too, over which this ill-matched chase was run, was one of the passes of the Hindoo Khoosh, 13,000 feet above the level of the sea, with snow above, below, and around. The Dost was also accompanied by his most faithful and trusty adherents, so that it was most fortunate for the pursuers they did not overtake their chase. Dost Mahomed will, it is said, for the present throw himself into Balkh, from whence he will open negotiations with Russia. Other accounts say, Government have ordered a force to follow him up, and tendered to him a safe retreat at Loodeeanah, with a handsome allowance.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Sept. 14.

Meer Hajji Khan Kakur, and two or three others of the same stamp, are to take up their abode in the fortress of Chunar, where they will no doubt have sufficient time allowed them to meditate on their treachery.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Sept. 18.

One letter states that the camp at Cabul is dreadfully infested with thieves, who go about in bands of twenty or

thirty, and even fire upon the sentries. Camp-followers are knocked down almost every night.

The Bengal sappers and miners, and the 48th N.I. were to march, it was supposed, about the 15th September, for Jellalabad, where the 48th will halt and winter. The sappers and miners are to push on to Attock, and construct a bridge of boats for the passage of the army. Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, and the 19th N.I. are to be cantoned at Cabul during the winter.

Extract from general orders by the Commander-in-chief, camp Ghuzni, 27th July:

"The circumstance of Major Tronson having fallen into the command of H. M.'s 13th Reg. Light Infantry, on the morning of the 23d inst., was overlooked at the time that the general orders of that day were issued; his name was in consequence not inserted in it. His Exc. the Commander-in-chief willingly notices the omission, by thus publicly acknowledging Major Tronson's services at the head of his regiment, when it followed up the storming party into the works of Ghuzni."

The Commander-in-chief, in General Orders, dated Camp, Cabul, 16th September, publishes the notification of the Governor-general, dated 26th August (given in last vol. p. 321) and subjoins:

"In addition to the above gratifying testimonial of the Government, the Commander-in-chief has received the gracious commands of his majesty, Shah Soojah ool Moolk, to express to the troops, his warm acknowledgments and the deep sense of gratitude he feels for the great service they have rendered him in the recovery of his empire and his throne of Candahar, Ghuzni, and Cabul, and that the impression made on his mind by what he witnessed at the storming of Ghuzni, of the prowess and gallantry of British soldiers, will be as lasting as his life. His majesty has further requested Sir John Keane to signify to the troops, that his majesty has, in token of his gratitude, determined on conferring the decoration of the order of the 'Dooranee Empire' on certain officers, and to present every officer and soldier present at Ghuzni on the 23d July last, with a medal; that his majesty has addressed a letter, through the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, to our most gracious Sovereign, Queen Victoria, requesting that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to permit the officers and soldiers to wear these marks of distinction conferred by him, in testimony of his gratitude, and his admiration of their gallant conduct.

"Sir John Keane cannot omit the opportunity of assuring the troops, that it

will be a proud reflection to him throughout his after-life, to have had the honour of commanding such troops of high character and bearing, and who have surmounted difficulties of all kinds without a murmur; but, on the contrary, a cheerfulness which does them honour, and which marks their high discipline and good feeling. These qualities, combined with gallantry, they gave the enemy a signal proof of, on the memorable day when their strong-hold, Ghuzni, fell, and which must have impressed them with the utter hopelessness of further resistance to the British power and arms. The conduct of the troops has been no less marked by their gallantry and high bearing on this occasion, than it has been all along by the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between the combined forces of Bengal and Bombay, throughout this service, and to which it will be the pleasing duty of Sir John Keane, to call the attention of the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, the Governor-general; and he is convinced it will be equally gratifying to his lordship to learn, as it is to him to report it."

The order of the "Dooranee Empire" is of three classes: the first is given to Lord Auckland, Sir J. Keane, Sir W. Cotton, Mr. Macnaghten, and Sir Alexander Burnes. The second to major-generals and brigadiers, to the adjutant and quarter master general. The third to all field officers.

On the evening of the 17th September, a grand durbar was held at the Bala Hissar palace, when his majesty Shah Soojah invested Sir John Keane, Mr. Macnaghten, and Sir Willoughby Cotton, with the first class of the order of the "Dooranee Empire." His majesty informed the gentlemen present at the durbar, that a sufficient number of stars of the order had not yet been made up, to enable him to invest, on the spot, all the civil and military officers, on whom he was anxious to confer the honour of knighthood, but that the order should be speedily sent to them. The names of the officers selected for this honour were then read over, and each, on being named, went up and made his bow to the king. The following are some of the Bengal officers selected:

SECOND CLASS.

Brigadier Sale, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.
Gen. Thackwell, Commanding Cavalry.
Gen. Simpson, Commanding Shah's Troops.
Brigadier Roberts, European Regiment.
— Perse, 16th Lancers.
Major Craigie, Deputy Adjutant General.
— Garden, Deputy Quarter Master General.
— Parsons, Deputy Commissary General.
Capt. Thompson, Engineers.

THIRD CLASS.

Lieut. Col. Dennie, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.
— Smith, 2d Light Cavalry.
— Orchard, European Regiment.
— Wheeler, 48th Regiment.

Major Pew, Artillery.
 — Warren, European Regiment.
 — Thompson, ditto.
 — Salter, 2d Cavalry.
 — Tronson, H. M. 13th Light Infantry.
 Capt. Alexander, 4th Local Horse.

Besides the above, there were several Bengal, and a great many Bombay officers selected.

The following are the particulars of the murder of Lieut.-Col. J. Herring, c.b., commanding the 37th regiment N.I.

On the 3d September, the detachment under him (escorting some treasure from Candahar to Cabul) marched to Hyder Khail. In the afternoon, the Lieut.-Colonel, accompanied by Lieut. Rind, went to take their evening's stroll in the vicinity of the camp, as they had been in the habit of doing. Shortly after leaving camp, they were joined by Lieut. Carlyon and Hawtrey, who proposed going to the top of a hill, in the rear of the camp, and from which it was supposed they would command a fine view of the valley on either side. The four officers accordingly started, accompanied by the colonel's orderly havildar, two sepoy orderlies and a bearer, carrying the colonel's telescope. After stopping to take breath several times, they at last reached to within a few paces of the summit, when the colonel, being somewhat blown, sat down to recover his breath. Lieut. Rind was pushing on to make the top, when the Lieut.-Col. called to him to stop for him. On the colonel's request being repeated, Lieut. Rind stopped, and was in the act of striking a light with his flint and steel for his cheroot, when two shots were fired from above and from the right a little. The position of the party appeared to have been as follows: Col. Herring on the left; above him a few paces, and a little to his right, Lieut. Rind, on whose right and some paces distant stood the orderly havildar, and near him one of the sepoys. Below these were the other two Lieutenants, an orderly sepoy, and the colonel's bearer. When the two shots were heard, every eye was turned in the direction the sound came from. It was too evident that the shots were very close, and it was supposed by some that the sepoys had fired at some hill quadruped. The havildar was then seen in the act of loading, when, to the surprise of all, a volley of some nine or ten shots were fired from the very summit of the hill. The shots passed so close as to lead them to suppose they must be wounded. Every one looked confounded. At this crisis, about fifteen to twenty armed men, who had been lying down on the top of the hill, gradually rose up and commenced re-loading. They looked at their prey, raised a yell, and rushed at the officers. Lieuts. Rind and Carlyon called out for

the sepoys, but they were no where. The four officers then instantly ran, closely pursued by the ruffians, who fired at them and began throwing down large blocks of rock and stone, endeavouring to throw them over. The colonel, who was in advance a pace or two, was passed by the three officers successively, when Lieut. Rind, from fatigue and exhaustion, fell in rear of the other two. Soon after, Lieut. Rind heard the colonel call out, "Stop, don't run!" He stopped, expecting to find the ruffians retreating, or that the sepoys had come to the colonel's assistance; instead of which, he saw the villains close upon him, and one man he saw knock the colonel down with his sword. The colonel almost instantaneously jumped up, seized the villain by the throat, threw him on a large rock which was close by, and began to hammer away at the rascal's face with his thick walking stick. While the colonel was thus engaged, three of the ruffians, in advance of the rest, closed on the colonel. The front man stood holding his sword parallel over his shoulder, while the second man cut at the colonel's loins. On the colonel turning round, he received the sword which had been kept waiting for him on the left side of his neck. He instantly fell, rolled over, and apparently expired. The ruffians then collected round the body, each man taking his cut, and began to strip it. The watch was the first thing that appeared to attract their attention. During this shocking scene, Lieut. Rind was lying prostrate on the ground, about thirty yards below, he having met with a blow from a stone on his knee, and unable from exhaustion to get up. While the others were engaged in stripping the body, Lieut. Rind observed the man, who had put an end to the colonel, running towards him, carrying the very sword he had just committed the atrocious deed with, and which was streaming with the poor colonel's blood. The idea was altogether so horrible, and having recovered a little breath, Lieut. Rind made an effort, got up, and ran to the end of the ridge, where there was a very steep rock, and under it a steep descent down, which the lieutenant contrived to get before the murderer could overtake him. On looking back, he saw his pursuer standing on the top of the rock, and in the act of firing at him. The shot passed close by, and the man returned. The alarm had reached camp, and by this time parties of the Shah's 2d cavalry, and the men of the 37th, were seen running in every direction, making the best of their way up to the spot where the sad tragedy occurred. Lieut. Hawtrey was seen running (if it could be called running) down this rugged hill, covered with the worst description of thorns, bare-footed, he having

lost his shoes early in the affray. Lieut. Carlyon stood it out better than the others, and was making the best of his way to camp, with his knees sadly cut from the number of falls he had sustained. Lieut. Rind was quite done up, as much perhaps from the shocking sight he had witnessed, as the fatigue he had undergone, and was picked up by some of the sepoys, who carried him down some distance, when they met a dooly, in which he was conveyed to camp. About an hour after, the colonel's body was brought in, as also the havildar, the former the most shocking spectacle it is well possible to conceive, nineteen dreadful cuts, and the head hanging by the windpipe. At the particular request of a native gentleman, attached to Shah Shoojah's court, and who had accompanied the detachment from Candahar, the body was sent in here for interment. It arrived yesterday at noon, and in the evening the remains of the late colonel was conducted to the Arminian burying ground, where they were deposited by the side of the late Brigadier Arnold and Capt. Fothergill, attended by almost every officer in camp, as well as the envoy and minister, surrounded by the officers of the mission, the band of the European Regiment playing the dead march, and the 35th Regt. N.I., paying the last sad mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. Every officer in camp appeared, as if they had lost some sincere friend. The regret which must have been felt by the many friends the colonel left behind him seemed to prevail in every breast present. He was beloved and respected by the men of his regiment, and was the pride of the corps in which he had served some four and thirty years. He had been selected and nominated to the command of the Shah's force, in succession to Major Gen. Simpson, but the letter containing the offer of the appointment, couched in the most handsome terms, did not reach camp till the shocking deed had been committed. The orderly havildar, who accompanied the colonel, was brought into camp in a sad state, his face almost cut to pieces. The man is in hospital, and is doing well, though, from the nature of his wounds, he is not allowed to speak.

Capt. Outram, who went out towards Ghuzni with a small force, has sent in four prisoners, supposed to have been concerned in the murder of Col. Herring.

The following general order was issued on this event, by his Exc. Sir John Keane, dated camp, Cabul, 5th September:

"It is with much sorrow that the Commander-in-chief announces to the troops the barbarous murder, in the vicinity of Hyder-Kail, on the evening of the 3d inst., of Lieut. Col. J. Herring,

c.b., late of the 37th Regt. N.I. Arrangements have been made for bringing to Cabul the remains of this lamented officer, and Maj. Gen. Sir. W. Cotton will be pleased, on their arrival, to cause the body to be interred with the honours corresponding to the rank of the deceased, and he will require intimation of the hour he may fix on for the funeral to be given to the different divisions, that all officers off duty may have an opportunity of attending on the occasion."

"*Candahar*, August 8th.—The news of the capture of Ghuzni was nearly producing a very serious disturbance here. A chief, named Painsah Khan, had started a few days before to join the Shah, but being driven back by the Ghilzies, re-entered the city on the same morning as the arrival of the convoy under the 43d N.I. Some of his followers spread the report, that our army had been totally defeated by Dost Mahomed, and the towns-people, seeing the convoy coming in, took it into their heads, it was the remnant of our retreating army. On this, the city was thrown into a state of commotion, and thousands of armed men turned out, and were on the point of attempting to seize the guns and attack the camp of the 37th (some had actually commenced on the Commissariat godown), when the truth transpired, that not the Shah, but Dost Mahomed, was defeated. One of those most active in spreading the report was punished by the Shah's son, by having his nose and ears cut off, and being paraded through the city on a donkey. A few days ago, the grasscutters of Capt. Anderson's horse, whilst cutting grass some five miles from the city, were attacked by the inhabitants of several villages; two of them were killed, many severely beaten, and all their tattoos and grass taken away. A party was sent out next day, who seized and brought in the chiefs of the village; the Shah's son sentenced the two principal men to be blown away from a gun, and six of the less eminent offenders to have their ears and noses cut off; these horrible sentences were accordingly immediately carried into effect, and the heads and mutilated carcasses are yet kicking about the street where the execution took place. We were all at first advocates for conciliation and mildness, but since the constant cruel and cowardly murders of our camp-followers, a great revolution has taken place in our opinions, and we now see the actual necessity of severe measures with such brutal savages. The accounts of Ghoriek are not very satisfactory; from being surrounded by extensive swamps and paddy fields, the place is unhealthy, and sickness is very prevalent among both officers and

men. A party of eight men of Woodburn's corps, proceeding with clothing for the regiment at Ghurisk, a short time ago, were, owing to their own carelessness, cut to pieces, and all the clothing and camels carried away. The account given by the survivors is, that they had reached their encamping ground and were busy cooking, when a party of horsemen rode up to them; the sepoys challenged them, but they replied they were mere travellers, and had come like themselves to eat their dinner; after cooking, they suddenly mounted their horses, and attacked the unarmed and unsuspecting sepoys, killing five of them, and desperately wounding the others. The force now here is the 42d Regiment Native Infantry, Captain Macan's corps, a wing of Anderson's cavalry, a rissallah of the 4th Local Horse, Capt. Garbets' company of European Foot Artillery, and Anderson's company of Horse Artillery, all under command of Colonel Stacy. The heat still continues excessive, and there is not the slightest appearance of rain yet; but to make amends for this, we are rioting in the midst of a profusion of the finest fruits I ever tasted, and they are so cheap that the poorest camp-follower can afford to enjoy grapes, apricots, &c."

"August 18th.—Everything is quiet here, but the dawks between this and Cabul are quite cut off, and we have no accounts from the army head-quarters. I am sorry to say, most distressing accounts have just been received of the breaking out of cholera at Quetta, in Shawl, where the 2d brigade is stationed. We heard some time ago, that this merciless scourge had followed the heels of our army from Bhawalpore, by Roree and Bukkur to Shikarpore, and thence across the desert of Cutch Gundava to Bhag and Dadur; but we were in hopes the Bolan Pass and Solyma range would have checked its progress. I am sorry to say, we have been disappointed, and the cholera is playing sad havoc amongst the troops. Lieut. Baynes of the Bombay artillery, a gallant officer, with five Europeans of his company, have already fallen victims, and numbers of the sepoys of the 31st and 42d regiments, with bearers, camp-followers, &c. are daily carried off. I hope it will not spread to Candahar, for if it does, the crowded and filthy state of the city is enough to make it contagious, and our troops, after the hardships they have endured, the loss of bedding and clothing, want of food, and bad attah and water, are ill fitted to contend with diseases of any kind. The corps at Quetta have each about two hundred men in the hospital, whilst here we are pretty healthy; but we hear Ghurisk has become so sickly, that Capt. Woodburn, who commands

there, is meditating bringing his corps into Candahar. You are mis'taken in supposing Col. Stoddart has been liberated: letters having just been received from Herat, stating all was quiet there, and that letters had been received from Bokhara, dated the beginning of July, at which time Stoddart was still a prisoner."

Sir A. Burnes is appointed resident at Candahar, but to remain for the present at Cabul.

Col. Wade's Force.—Extract of a letter from an officer in Col. Wade's force, dated September 16: "The fort of Alli Musjid is, as a fortification, contemptible, and very small; a six-pounder, with a range of four or five hundred yards, would have battered it down in two hours; but its position is admirable, being built upon a high rock, the inside of which is almost perpendicular to the pass, which winds round it for a considerable distance. Alli Musjid, therefore, commands the pass so well, that not a man could pursue his way without being seen, always providing a good watch is kept; and the pass itself, just at this place, is so narrow, that I scarcely think two guns could go abreast in many places. In former times, the fort must have been rather large, and very strong; the ruins are now to be seen, and old walls of stone almost delineate the extent as well as the strength. After the Alli Musjid affair, we came on smoothly enough; the fort, or rather gurhee, of Lalpoorah, we found empty, and the town almost deserted. A few arrangements were made, and soon after we reached Jullalabad; a town, but not of any great extent; inhabited, but the population scanty. Having left different parties of our force at Alli Musjid, Lalpoorah, and Jullalabad, with the view of keeping open the communication, we arrived at Cabul with but a small party compared to the one we had at Peshawur; but still one quite sufficient to support the dignity of our *protégé*, the Shahzadeh Timour, whom we escorted into Cabul with all due honours, having been met by Sir John Keane, and also a deputation sent out by Mr. Macmighen. From Jullalabad the roads are execrable; for a few days we were out till nearly sun-set, and at times began almost to despair of ever getting over the hills, men and horses were so knocked up; however we succeeded at last."

Col. Wade and Prince Timour arrived at Cabul on the 5th September. The young prince is said to be more popular than his father.

MOFUSSEIL NEWS.

Agra.—Letters from Simla mention, that it had been finally determined that,

on the Governor-general proceeding to Calcutta, a government for the N.W. provinces should be formed, and that Agra would be the site; it is also rumoured that the courts and board were to be moved to Agra.

The assent of the Court of Directors to the formation of separate offices of accounts and audit for the N. W. provinces, and to the continuance of their present locality, has been officially announced from Simla. All doubts as to the permanent fixture of those establishments at Agra being now removed, a field is opened for the employment of capital in building near the civil lines.—*Agra Journ., Aug. 31.*

Sir Edward Ryan arrived at the station on Thursday, and has since been diligently employed in examining into the state of the Agra college. The learned judge is among the warmest of the friends of native education, and his present trip was, we believe, connected with a wish personally to ascertain what progress education is making in these provinces. Sir Edward proceeds to Delhi on the 23d.—*Agra Ukhbar, Sept. 21.*

Simla.—The official intimation of the Governor-general's route is, that his lordship's camp proceeds by Kurnaul, Delhi, Muttra, Deig, Bhurtপুর, Agra, Dholepore, Gwalior, Duteeah, Jhansi, and Rewar, to Mirzapore; where it will be broken up, and the establishments sent to their respective head-quarters, Calcutta or Agra. The camp is expected to be at Delhi about the 25th November.

NATIVE STATES.

The Punjaub.—The following is an extract from a letter from Loodeeanah: "The mission from Lahore will be back to Simla by the 10th inst. One of the objects of it, which has been concluded like the rest, has been the fixing of a scale of duties to be levied henceforth on merchandize navigating the different branches of the Indus; and it has been done so as to leave a very trifling impost.

"They are all on the alert in the Punjaub for a struggle, although quiet enough for the present.

"Now Nehal Singh, the heir apparent, is the Hotespur of the Sikhs, and is determined, if he can, to put down the power of Dhan Singh, the prime minister: both parties are now preparing for the event."
—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 5.*

The request, that our army may return through the Punjaub, has been acceded to.

Joudpore.—The several detachments of the force destined against Joudpore, were united on the 18th September, and moved to within a short distance of the

maharajah's camp, where an interview took place between the agent (Col. Sutherland) and Maun Sing; and it was settled that a regency should be established to manage affairs, under the direction of a British agent. The maharajah afterwards returned to the town, and the force advanced and took up a position close to its walls, with a view to occupy the fort, when Maun Sing's family should vacate; it having been explained to the maharajah, that British troops, once in the field to take a fortress, could not be withdrawn without accomplishing their object. Some of the British officers paid the rajah a visit: according to custom, they had to put off their shoes before they entered his presence, and all sat down on the carpet like natives, wearing however their caps. The camp was full of his sipahs, armed with tulwars and shields. The rajah, who is fifty-seven years old, has a very mild expression of countenance, though not a handsome man.

It appears that after having consented to submit himself to the terms imposed by the British Government, on condition of a maintenance during life, and fixing the 23d for the surrender of the fort, the maharajah sent word that he retracted, and the Company might come and take the place whenever they pleased. The march of the battering-train from Ajmere, which had been countermanded, was hurried on. Some of the guns arrived on the 21st, which made Maun Sing and his advisers think we were in earnest, and on the evening of that day, he came out of his fort, met Col. Sutherland, and, after some altercation and difficulty, agreed to deliver over the management of every thing to him. Maun Sing, it is said, and his principal thakoor, especially the Kuchawan Wallah, were unwilling to surrender the fort and guns, but offered every other concession.

Some obstacles still presented themselves, and Col. Sutherland gave the prince a few days to make up his mind, the battering-train not having yet arrived. On the 28th, at daybreak, the 22d N. I. proceeded towards the fort, followed at a short distance by the 52d N. I., and a detail of sappers and miners, under Brigadier Rich; during the night, a message was sent by Maun Sing, to Col. Sutherland, intimating that a party of Rhatores had made a vow to fight and die at their posts, and suggesting that our troops should wait until the maharajah had endeavoured to restore these fanatics to reason. The resident went to the maharajah in the morning, and told him the troops were advancing, and that if he could not subdue or seize the Rhatores, the troops would advance, blow open the gates, and take them. It was

then determined that the maharajah, accompanied by the resident, should go up to the fort. Col. Sutherland was attended by Major Smith, chief engineer, and Capt. Ludlow and Bruere. On going to the fort, they found not more than 200 or 300 men; the whole of the maharajah's troops, and the sirdars with their followers, having been withdrawn. The Rhatore looked unutterable things, but were not apparently intoxicated. On being spoken to, they were persuaded to accompany the maharajah, Col. Sutherland, and Capt. Bruere to the foot of the hill; on reaching which our troops were to advance. Major Smith and Capt. Ludlow remained behind, awaiting the arrival of the 22d N.I.; this was in consequence of some arrangement with the killadar's people. They had not been long alone, before an infuriated Rhatore dashed out of an adjoining house, and fired his matchlock in Major Smith's face; luckily it missed fire; he then drew his sword, and rushed on them. Major S. parried his cuts with his spit, and Capt. Ludlow snatched a sword from a person standing by, and broke it on the man's head. Capt. L. was wounded, though not severely; he succeeded in getting out his own sword, and the man was killed on the spot. Happily, our officers escaped with their lives, and with no very serious wounds; had the attack at all been supported in the fort, their lives must have been sacrificed. In consequence of this commotion, the inner gate was found closed on our troops advancing, and a shout of defiance was raised from within. The sappers and miners advanced with the powder bags; but before they came up, the gates were opened, and our troops marched in and took possession without molestation.

The fort is described as amazingly strong, and if properly defended, would give a vast deal of trouble to any army. The 22d are to form the garrison, supported by the 52d, and a detachment of sappers and miners, under the command of Brigadier Rich.

The following description is given of Joudpore: "It is a beautiful city, full of temples and ornamented houses. In every part of the street, through side openings in the houses, you get a sight of the rocky and perfectly impracticable hill on which the fort is. To see this on all sides was indeed our chief object in going into the town, and accordingly we circled round till we were stopped at the west side by a deep tank in the rock. We then made our way back by a different road to the path which leads up the N. E. side into the gate on the north. The east, south, and west sides, which we had seen, were perfectly inaccessible, except, perhaps, one little corner, where

a man might plant a ladder and get up, supposing he escaped a hundred places where it is more than probable he would have met his fate. The north end is that which was battered by Juggut Sing, some time ago, from a hill about 300 yards distant, and as high as the fort itself; this troublesome neighbour is fenced off by the construction of many walls, one within another, so that if you had a battery on it, you would have to destroy probably three or four walls, one after another, before you could enter the place. But, on the N.E., that is, at the end of the E. wall, just so far down it, as to turn the rear of all these walls and gates, appears to be the best place, for there is the advantage of having the usual ascent by the paved road up to it, by which it escapes the fault of impracticability, and it also avoids the complicated walls and gateways on the north; by good luck there are two low mounds of earth, at good battering distance, opposite it in the town, and further off, some 800 or 1,000 yards, is a high and long hill some 80 or 100 feet high."

The force broke up from before Joudpore on the 3d October, leaving behind the 22d N.I., 74th, the Joudpore Legion, and a detail of artillery, with two guns from the light field battery. The 22d were stationed in the fort, but the other troops are much less favourably encamped on the barren sandy plain, which extends two or three coss on its eastern side. The departure of the troops was hastened by the appearance of cholera in the camp. It was making much havoc in the city, and among the ragamuffin followers of Maun Sing and his thakoors. Before many days, it crept in among our own camp-followers, great numbers of whom it carried off. Reports state that the troops left at Joudpore are suffering severely under this terrible disease.

Herat.—Accounts from Herat, up to the 12th of August, state that Major Todd had arrived and met with a most friendly reception. When he first went to pay his respects to Kamran, a slight disturbance took place, in consequence of the former's soldiers attempting to prevent the Major's followers entering the court of the palace along with him. On this, Todd returned to his tents, without having the interview; but as soon as Kamran Shah was acquainted with the circumstance, he made an ample apology, and sent the offenders to the Major to punish, as he thought fit, and since then all has gone on most amicably. Kamran has acceded to the treaty, and signed and sealed it. By it we agree to put the city and fortifications of Herat into thorough repair, and to indemnify the Shah for the loss sustained by the ravages of the Persian army, a sum

which will amount to a full year's revenue of the whole country. In return for this, he agrees to hold no correspondence with any of the states to the westward of Herat, without our express concurrence. He also assents to acknowledge Shah Soojah as King of Afghanistan; this he at first objected to, stating he considered himself as legal heir to the throne; but was given to understand that such acknowledgment must be the base of all negotiations with us. Lieut. Pottinger has left Herat, *via* the Hauzaree country, for Cabul, on his way to visit Mr. Maenaghten, and ultimately the Governor-general. He feels justly indignant at being superseded by a diplomatist of some six months standing, after bearing the whole brunt of the war, and contributing so essentially by his gallantry to the saving of Herat.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 2.

Our officers, on reaching Herat, were astonished at finding it breached in many places—all or nearly all, practicable ones—and it seems, indeed, wonderful that the Persians did not get in. Kanran's people were nearly starving when our mission arrived, but the seasonable distribution of the three lacs of rupees, which the mission carried with them from Candahar, must have afforded the means of immediate relief.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 9.

A letter from Herat, dated 27th August, represents every thing as being perfectly quiet in that quarter. Herat is described as being a poor town, with only about 6,000 inhabitants, and chiefly remarkable for the existence of that abominable practice prevailing at Balkh and Bokhara, of entrapping and selling as slaves every one that can be conveniently laid hold of; a practice in which all indulge from the prince downwards, and which is so confirmed, that a horse, donkey, or any other thing for sale in the market, is estimated by its worth in slaves.

EXCERPTA.

A "Mont de Piété," or loan institution, is projected at Calcutta, with a capital of Rs. 1,00,000, to be formed by five hundred shares of Rs. 200 each, to be increased as experience and expediency may suggest; the rate of interest charged to be one pice in the rupee per month, or Rs. 18. 12. per cent. per annum; from the yearly profits eight per cent. on the capital to be first paid to the shareholders; of the remaining profits, one half to go to the shareholders, and the other half to form a charity fund, to be distributed as the directors may think fit.

At the auction, at Cabul, of the effects of the late Brigadier Arnold, of the 16th Lancers, the following prices were obtained:

Harvey sauce, pint bottle, each	Rs. 24
Sauces of other kinds, per bottle	16
Small bottles of mustard, each	35
Vinegar, pint bottle, each	9½
Sherry, per dozen	21½
Claret, quarts, French	16½
Do. pints	9½
Timbblers, each	18
Wine glasses, each	8
Pine cheese, of 3 lbs.	43
Six phials Eau de Cologne	35

At the sale of the late Col. Herring's effects at Cabul, on the 13th September, Manilla cheroots sold for Rs. 1,040 per box of 1,000, or something more than one rupee for each cheroot! French brandy brought Rs. 16 per bottle!

A petition has just been presented to the Sudder Adawlut by the pleaders and practitioners regularly attached to that Court. It appears that some of the advocates of the Supreme Court (Messrs. Prinsep, Turton, Leith, and Morton) have been lately casually engaged in two or three cases of importance pending in the Sudder, and the Sudder practitioners declare their apprehensions that if the *counsally sahibs* of the Supreme Court continue to be admitted thus to practice in the Sudder, they will speedily monopolize the best business. The prayer of the petition is, in effect, that all barristers at-law may be declared interlopers, and excluded from appearing in the Sudder.

It is said, that the Chamber of Commerce is going to solicit Government to have the Calcutta mails left at Aden, to be brought to their destination by private arrangement.

A correspondent of one of the papers, with reference to the decision of the Insolvent Debtors' Court (p. 292), that an indigo-planter is not a trader, within the meaning of the 10th sect. of the Indian Act, has adduced eight instances of indigo-planters having taken the benefit of the Act between 1830 and 1835.

The steamer, with troops from Jumal-pore, reached Gowhaty on the 4th of August. Such a sight has never been seen on the Berhampooter; the natives were overwhelmed with astonishment, and both banks of the river were crowded with eager spectators.

Sir Henry Fane has been requested by Government to inspect the Nizam's force, and report minutely upon its condition. He would afterwards proceed to Mominabad to see the irregular horse. A revised code of rules and regulations had been issued to the Nizam's troops.

A Hindoo gentleman, of sporting notoriety, had an altercation with an officer in the army, about a snuff-box; and the Baboo, possessing a more fiery spirit than the generality of his countrymen, resented some expressions made use of by the officer, and challenged him to a duel. The officer, however, thought it

most prudent, in consideration of running the risk of being disgraced, and suffering in the estimation of his brother officers, to decline the combat.—*Hark.*

It is now stated, on good authority, that Government have offered to increase the amount of their usual salt contract with the Mohungees of the twenty-four pergunnah's agency, during the ensuing season, from three lacs of maunds, to eight lacs. To each kalaree, which is expected to yield one hundred maunds of salt, five Molungees are attached; so by this calculation the increase will give employment to no less than 25,000 men.

A plan has been proposed for the erection of a floating bridge across the Hooghly at Calcutta, similar to that over the Hamoaze from Devonpoint to Torpoint.

A discovery has been made at Cabul of a tomb, in good preservation, of an Englishman, named Hicks, who died in that city in the year 1666. It may hence be inferred, either that, at that early period, relations existed between our people and the princes of Cabul, or that the unfortunate Hicks had been one of those wandering beings, of the school of William Lithgow, not uncommon in that age, whose passion for travel carried them into the most distant regions.

The following are the applicants in the civil service, for furlough, of the season, commencing 1st November 1838, up to 1st October 1839:—Messrs. W. J. H. Money, E. F. Tyler, N. H. E. Prowett, N. B. Edmonstone, B. J. Colvin, P. C. Trench, E. Thomas, R. D. Mangles, H. Fraser, J. Neave (under medical certificate), J. Cumine, C. B. Quintin, H. Nisbet, W. P. Goad (under medical certificate), A. Reid, A. Fraser, J. Muir, R. H. Scott. Furloughs available by returns, &c. since 1st November, 1838. One—by death of R. W. Barlow.

The consecration of the church in Cornwallis Square, built for the Rev. Krishna Mohana Bonerjee (formerly a Koolin Brahmin), by the Bishop, took place on the 27th September, in the presence of a numerous and respectable assemblage of gentlemen and ladies, European and Native. His lordship's registrar, Mr. Molloy, read the instruments of endowment, in which it is recorded that this sacred edifice, raised by the trustees of the old church, is intended for the public worship of the one true and living God, and is separated from all profane and common uses. The Rev. Krishna Mohana Bonerjee read the proper Psalms. The archdeacon preached a sermon, from Exodus, xx. 24, in the course of which he observed: "It has been insinuated by some that the house attached to this church is solely intended

for the residence of its minister; but no, a school is to be established in the lower apartments, which will give an additional impulse to the propagation of the gospel." At the conclusion he made an impressive appeal to the educated Hindoos, who were present on the occasion, exhorting them solemnly and feelingly to inquire into the truths of Christianity.

The seventh half-yearly meeting of the members of the Steam Tug Association was held October 8th. The accounts were laid upon the table, and the secretaries' report read, which showed the affairs of the association to be in a very flourishing condition. A dividend of Rs. 103, equivalent to 20 per cent. per annum on each original share, and of Rs. 23, equal to 9½ per cent. per annum, on each of the new shares, was declared.

The foundation stone of the new cathedral of St. Paul's, was laid on the 8th October, by Mrs. Major Forbes, in presence of the bishop and a numerous assemblage.

The draft of a proposed act, "for preventing affrays concerning the possession of land, and for providing relief in cases of forcible dispossession," is published; whereby it is enacted, that whenever any magistrate may be certified that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace exists concerning any land, premises, or profits of land, within the limits of his jurisdiction, he shall record a proceeding, stating the grounds of his being so certified, and shall call on all parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person, or by agent, and to give in a written statement of their respective claims; and the magistrate shall, without reference to the merits of the claims of any party to a right of possession, proceed to inquire what party was in possession of the subject in dispute when the dispute arose; and after satisfying himself upon that point, shall record a proceeding declaring the party whom he may decide to have been in such possession to be entitled to retain possession, until ousted by due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of possession until such time; and if necessary he shall put such party in possession, and maintain him in possession, until the rights of the parties disputing be determined by a competent Court.

The committee of the Famine Relief Fund have closed the accounts of the fund; the balance remaining from last year (Rs. 1,036) having been remitted in rateable proportions to the several institutions which undertook the charge of the children left orphans by the famine. The subscriptions amounted to Rs. 1,71,263.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, October 5.

A Special Court was held for the purpose of passing the accounts of Peter Cator, Esq., the late registrar, and appointing a successor. The court-house was unusually crowded; Mr. Fullerton, the late deputy registrar, was amongst the bar, which mustered its full strength. A considerable time was occupied in examining the accounts, which having been passed in the usual manner,

The *Chief Justice* (Sir Robert Buckley Comyn), after refusing to give any reason for his appointment, spoke as follows: "Mr. Acworth, the Court has appointed you to be Mr. Cator's successor; I think you are perfectly qualified for the office, and have no doubt you will fill it with credit."

Sir Edward Gambier then rose, and called Mr. Acworth to the bar. The learned judge spoke exceedingly low, and we could not catch the whole of his examination. He commenced by inquiring what were the claims and qualification of Mr. Acworth for the appointment, as compared with those of Mr. Minchin, and asked him, whether he was not aware that he (Sir E. Gambier) had never been consulted in the matter?

Mr. Acworth's answer to the first query was, that he had had the most extensive practice as a solicitor in Madras, and that he had been in the country as long as Mr. Minchin.

Sir E. Gambier then inquired, whether Mr. Acworth had made any pecuniary arrangement with any person upon giving up his practice as an attorney?

Mr. Acworth refused to answer the question!

Sir E. Gambier then strongly protested against the appointment of Mr. Acworth, and proposed to the Chief Justice that Mr. Minchin should be appointed.

The *Chief Justice* said, "Mr. Acworth, the Court appoints you, provisionally, to be the registrar, upon entering into the usual security."—*Examiner*, Oct. 7.

Rumour says, the barristers are much disappointed at the office of registrar being given out of that branch of the profession; but we have heard that no application for the appointment was made from the bar. As far as the public are concerned, they have every reason to be satisfied that the important office has been given to a gentleman well qualified for it by legal knowledge; and, excepting those who might have entertained hopes of filling the situation themselves, it is calculated to be satisfactory to all the so-

licitors, who will have the legal business divided amongst them, which is now monopolized by one individual. We question, upon the whole, whether any other selection would have been so generally satisfactory; and it is certain that, if a gentleman entirely unacquainted with the law had been the favoured individual, the dissatisfaction with the Chief Justice would have been universal.—*Courier*, Sept. 19.

Whatever may have been the notions of the bar as to the right of seeing one of their members nominated to the magistracy, we have heard that, in the present instance, they had other and, we think, strong grounds for their expectation; among others, we have heard the following: When Mr. Cleghorn was appointed registrar, it was in consequence of a resolution of the Court, that in future none but a barrister should hold that office. When Mr. Cleghorn resigned, his deputy, Mr. Clay, who was perhaps as well qualified for the place as any one could be, asked for the office, but received a written reply from Sir Ralph Palmer, stating that, though the Court were aware of his competency, they could not grant his request, in consequence of their having resolved that none but a barrister should hold the office; and in consequence, Mr. Cator was appointed. Besides, we think that the appointment of Mr. Acworth by the Chief Justice alone, without paying Sir E. Gambier even the compliment of asking his opinion, is ill-calculated to preserve that harmony on the bench, the want of which would be so much to be deplored on public grounds. That Sir R. Comyn has doubts of the wisdom of his own proceeding, we have good grounds for believing, for we hear he attracted much observation at the Commander-in-chief's house on Monday evening, by making his nomination of Mr. Acworth the subject of conversation, and in a manner canvassing for approbation—a procedure as undignified in itself, as it is foreign to his general habits.—*Examiner*, Sept. 23.

The proposition of the Madras Government, to take up the fees of the registrar to the Supreme Court, and assign that officer a fixed salary, has been rejected by the Government of India.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The *Hurkaru* is of opinion that Madras can do nothing towards the accomplishment of overland communication by steam, without the co-operation of Bengal. If he means any scheme on so large a scale as the comprehensive, he is undoubtedly right; but Madras might cer-

tainly have one or two steamers of her own for running either from Madras or Calcutta to Aden, supposing a regular steam communication to be established in the Red Sea; and, notwithstanding all that has been advanced to the contrary, we are of opinion that such a plan would be more conducive to the interests of Madras, and infinitely more congenial to the feelings of the people, than being entirely left to the mercy of Calcutta. We formerly entertained a different opinion on this subject; but the selfish conduct of Calcutta, in delaying the Bombay mails as long as they were permitted to do so, and the cavalier treatment we received from them when they first sent a sailing-vessel to the Red Sea, have satisfied us that our interests will not be consulted in the details of the comprehensive scheme, and that the steamers passing up and down the coast will touch at Madras or not, as may best suit the convenience of Calcutta, without reference to that of the minor presidency.—*Courier*, Sept. 16.

We are happy to observe that twenty-eight shares in the Comprehensive Steam-Communication Company have been taken by the residents of Calicut and Cochin.—*U.S. Gaz.*, Sept. 24.

THE PAUMBAM PASSAGE.

We are happy to learn that the clearance of the Paumbam Passage is advancing in the most rapid and satisfactory manner. It would, however, seem that the native pilots are endeavouring to thwart the intentions of Government, and neutralize the advantages looked for, with a view to their own interests, by purposely running vessels aground, in order to procure employment for their own boats, which are necessarily in demand to lighten vessels when such accidents occur.—*U.S. Gaz.*, Sept. 13.

INUNDATION AT CUDDAPAH.

Therains, which have been most heavy in the Cuddapah district, so swelled the river which separates the military cantonment from the town, that the camp of the 48th N.I. had been completely cut off from all supplies. On the morning of the 13th, a chain of tanks, about six miles distant, burst, and the water came down in such torrents as to sweep away part of the pensioners' lines, the entire bazars, and the whole of the right sub-division of the regimental lines of the 16th regiment, the water rising to within 110 paces of the barracks. The distress of the poor families is great; upwards of six hundred houses were destroyed by the inundation, and many, who had barely time to escape with their lives, lost their little all. Many bodies had been seen

floating past, and the loss of property sustained is very considerable.—*Ibid.* Sept. 20.

TAMPERING WITH SEPOYS AT ARCOT.

A correspondent at Arcot informs us that a certain moonshee has given information to the commandant, of the proceedings of a faqueer, or *jassoo*, who has been forming improper intimacies amongst the troopers. The commandant has issued a cantonment order to the following effect: "That having learnt that subjects are discussed by the men (either in small or large parties) at variance with their duty as soldiers, he requests officers commanding corps will give out orders to prevent any assemblages of men, even of two or three, after watch-setting, without their knowledge or consent, and no man is to leave his lines to go into the town or general bazar after dark." A mounted picquet was ordered, consisting of a havildar, two naigues, and eighteen privates, so that proper precautions have not been wanting on the part of the authorities. We should not feel much surprised at hearing that the whole affair owes its origin to the inventive brain of the moonshee. Far be it from us to find fault with any proper precautions, which in our opinion are too often neglected; yet at the same time it appears that the cantonment order might have been more effectual if administered under any different form, as commanding officers of regiments cannot possibly carry such into execution without causing much inconvenience and discomfort to their men, by such positive interference with their domestic arrangements as the prohibition of even two or three men meeting after watch-setting necessarily involves, since it is the very time at which the troopers take their principal meal, and the only leisure time, in fact, that a cavalry-man has for social intercourse with his friends during the four-and-twenty hours. The order is, therefore, calculated to produce much discontent.—*U.S. Gaz.*

We learn from Arcot, that the faqueer, about whom such a stir has been made at that station, was allowed to take his departure, and, when clear off, was denounced to the authorities as a spy from Cabul. All that can be traced of his sayings and doings is, that he openly professed to be a native of Afghanistan, and was wont, whilst smoking his *kulleen*, in company with the troopers, to entertain those about him, with stories of his country, and his political opinions touching the warfare wherein we have lately been engaged there. The Arcot spy business is supposed to be merely supplementary to the affairs at Vellore, where certain of the state pensioners have been long at variance with a moolla, named

Syed Oollah Houssain, which has led to certain brahmins, connected with a certain department, accusing the said moolla of having received and entertained strangers, and of having, not long since, given shelter to a suspicious-looking faqueer; which accusation is now the subject of inquiry before the authorities at Chittoor. Others say that the moolla, besides the liberal extension of his hospitalities to strangers, has been in the habit, when reading the *Koran*, of offering expositions of his own, indicative of a strong political tendency. The general opinion is, that the whole affair will turn out utterly void of foundation, and a mere *get up* of the said brahmins, to shew that they are not altogether asleep.—*Ibid.*

KURNOOL.

The nawaub of Kurnool has been much misled by those about him, and especially by his dewan, Namdar Khan, a crafty clever individual, in whom his superior reposed unbounded confidence. The nawaub himself is a prodigal, headstrong, ignorant and tyrannical, but, at the same time, liberal old chieftain, proud as Lucifer, perhaps from considering himself the last remaining Pathan Prince in Southern India, indolent and somewhat debauched, much given, it is supposed, to cockfighting and strong waters, but little troubling himself with state intrigues, or the management of his country, which latter has been long entrusted to the dewan, who, it is believed, has long made a tool of his too confiding master.

The whole of the nawaub's suwars, who were ten months in arrears of pay, came forward on the 15th August, and the fort gates being kept constantly closed, posted themselves outside and declared they would not move until they got their money. On the following day, their example was followed by a body of 150 Rohillas, who claimed three months' arrears, but no one dared report the circumstance to the nawaub. On the 17th, Namdar Khan informed the nawaub these men were very clamorous for their pay, whereon he fell into a violent passion, and ordered that they should be at once paid up and discharged, which was done accordingly. On the 18th, the dewan made a similar report touching the suwars; this rendered the nawaub furious, and he directed that they should be beaten away. Bheem Singh, their jemadar, hearing this, said, "Very good; but we will not stir from here till we get our money." The nawaub was consequently obliged to come to terms, and at length satisfied the suwars, by directing the dewan to give them orders on the Talooks. The nawaub, on the 26th, sent

for Namdar Khan, and told him that he had heard the Company's army was coming against him, but this the dewan assured him was all false and pledged himself to be responsible for it. On the 27th, the nawaub rose at midnight, left the fort and was occupied all next morning in exercising his troops. On the 28th, Meer Sada Mohdeen, a faqueer greatly in the nawaub's favour, communicated to him that the Company's army was about to assemble at Adoni for the purpose of attacking him; the faqueer concluded with these words, "You fancy yourself in no danger, but your dewan has betrayed you, and will cause your ruin." The nawaub, upon this, sent for the dewan, and repeated the faqueer's words. The dewan replied, "that the whole was false, and that he had better not attend to such people, who always went about inventing lies;" this completely satisfied his master, who was so enraged with the faqueer, that he sent for an ass, and ordered that he should be mounted thereon and conducted out of the fort, but subsequently relented. The next day, he sent for his brothers, and after acquainting them the Company's troops were assembling to attack him, asked their advice. They one and all recommended him to keep friends with the Company, and mind their orders, as, if it came to fighting, the nawaub and his people must inevitably be defeated and lose their lives. The nawaub shook his head at this and said, "How long can a man expect to live? It is better to die at once than be despoiled of one's hereditary honours and possessions; would you have me live and see others enjoying my rights?" On the 30th, it was well known in the fort that the Company's army was coming, and great numbers of the people, residing within the fort and who were not permitted to leave it, made their escape by stealth, letting themselves down from the walls.—*U. S. Gaz., Sept. 17.*

The march of the Kurnool field force was stopped for some time by the dreadful state of the roads, from the deluges of rain that had fallen for several days. The Secunderabad train was, on the 19th, still on the wrong side of the Toombudra. It consists of 38-inch mortars, 45, and 35½-inch howitzers, with 101 field waggons, &c. The rapid rising and falling of the river from the slightest rain (sometimes at the rate of a foot an hour) presented the greatest difficulty in getting over this train. The 3d L. I. crossed the river on the 12th, and the 51st on the 19th, the latter marching on immediately to join the force, and the former remaining to escort the mortars. Cholera broke out in the lines of the 3d regt. In camp at Adoni, two or three cases were an-

nounced on the morning of the 19th, but being of Europeans who had just come off the march, this did not cause any alarm. The force is a most complete and well appointed one.—*Spectator*, Sept. 25.

A melancholy accident occurred, as Col. James's Brigade was crossing the Kistnah from Secunderabad to Adoni, on the 7th ult. One of the basket-boats struck on a sunken rock and at once went down, whereby a subadar and seven sepoys of the 51st N. I. and twenty followers were drowned. A sub-conductor of the ordnance department, who was following in another boat, had a narrow escape, as he was immediately in rear of the one that was sunk, but managed to turn the course of his own boat by cutting adrift the bullocks that were dragging it.

Our accounts from Gen. Wilson's camp extend to the 22d ult. on which day the force reached Moorlacoondu, about fourteen miles from Adoni. The heavy rains had rendered the adjacent country a perfect swamp. On the 21st, the force, with the exception of the park, Foot Artillery, and two companies of the 39th Native Infantry, left Adoni and encamped near the village of Perudicul, about ten miles; but the march was fatiguing, the road being very narrow, and sandy, which consequently delayed the cattle and heavy conveyances; however the rain had subsided, and the weather was favourable. On the 22d, the force was brought to a sudden halt, after an advance of four miles only. The Hyderabad Brigade and Battering Train had not joined the force on the 22d, in consequence of the execrable state of the roads. The troops in camp were in excellent health, save and except some flying cases of cholera.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Oct. 1.

On the force reaching Kurnool, the nawaub consented to the terms proposed, and yielded possession of that place on the evening of the 6th October, when Col. James marched in and occupied the fort with two companies of H. M. 39th Foot and the 51st N. I., conducted by the dewan in person, without opposition, and lay all night on the ramparts. The nawaub and his people, to the number of about five hundred, quitted the fort by the water-gate, as the British troops entered at the one on the opposite side, carrying off four brass guns with them. Next morning, the nawaub, with five hundred Pathans and Rohillas, were found coolly lodged in the dry bed of the river, and having along with them the guns. After a little conference, they consented to relinquish their guns, and went off to a village at a little distance, leaving the guns behind them. The nawaub wished to deliver himself up, but his followers

kept him a prisoner, endeavouring to obtain stipulations for their arrears of pay being paid up. The grenadiers of the 39th surprised their rear, and took one of the guns. The commissioners are blamed in camp for not having had more of the force up, especially the cavalry. A committee had been appointed to examine the contents of the fort, in which many state prisoners were confined, and had therein found a large supply of stores, magazines, brass guns, and mortars of very large size, built into the walls and within the palace and zenana, besides foundries and boring lathes; and it is supposed that, in another year, the nawaub, who has evidently been brewing mischief, might have had the fort very strong indeed.

Gen. Wilson's camp still continued near Codamore, and was suffering much from cholera; H. M. 39th regt. had lost several men, and many followers, by the disease.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 15.

A letter of the 13th speaks more favourably of the health of troops. On the 10th, a D. O. was issued for the march of the following troops next morning, to increase the detachment already at Kurnool, and carry on the work under execution there: viz. one half the troop of Horse Artillery, with its guns; a squadron of H. M. 13th Dragoons and one of the 7th Light Cavalry; one company of Foot Artillery; two 5½-inch howitzers, with their complement of ammunition; the whole under Major Bowl, commanding Artillery with the field force; the Commanding Engineer and Engineer's department with the Sappers and Miners; two additional companies of H. M. 39th Foot, of the average strength, under a field officer, to command the wing of that corps detached, and 34th Regt. Light Infantry. The whole under the senior officer, who, on arrival at Kurnool, was to place himself under the orders of Lieut. Col. James, commanding the Second Infantry Brigade.

The *Spectator* says:—"Our letters from camp give us very bad news. Cholera was busy doing its fatal work. To Lieut. Phillips, of H. M. 39th, we grieve to add to the number of its victims Dr. Davis, the assistant surgeon of the same regiment, Capt. Lewis of the 46th N. I., the deputy assistant adjutant-general of the division, and Brigadier Bell; all after only a few hours illness! Several sepoys of the different regiments had also died. The troops had already been moved from Codamore, and there was a report at our last date that they would be dispersed, on account of the cholera, at the recommendation of the superintending surgeon."

In the same paper we find the following extraordinary account of the dis-

coveries in the nawaub's zenana.—“The artillery found in the fort was very insignificant; there were a good many swivel wall pieces (the traversing wheels and wood-work of which had evidently been recently renewed), but only seven or eight brass or iron field-pieces, of small calibre. It was generally suspected, however, that much lay concealed; and the result of the labours of a committee, appointed to search, was accordingly looked forward to with impatient curiosity. Their discoveries did indeed prove most important.

“The discoveries have been almost exclusively confined to the nawaub's zenana, which proves to be a perfect arsenal, upon a most extended scale: there have been found concealed in various ways—underground, and in godowns whose doors and entrances had been built up—between four hundred and five hundred pieces of artillery, of which fully one hundred are in such a state of equipment as to be ready for active service in the field at a few days' warning. A great many well-constructed furnaces are now standing, in perfect order for casting guns and shot, and the ruins of many more have been found in various places; an immense quantity of shot of all sizes, grape and cannister, langridge, hand-grenades and shells of various diameters—all made of a species of pewter, but containing more lead and less zinc than the compound so called usually does, have been found; while of copper, lead, and zinc, a considerable store has been ferretted out. Several very fine brass guns (almost the whole of the pieces found in the fort are of brass) have been dug up, and two mortars, of the same metal, which for size, and perhaps also for beauty of casting, promise to rank as the most remarkable of their genus in Europe: the bore of the largest is twenty-six inches, thickness of metal nine inches, and length from muzzle to cascabel about seven feet; the other has a bore of twenty-two and half inches, and the other dimensions in proportion. A great many muskets, musket-locks (English), pistols (ditto) and swords, have also been turned up; heaps of cartridges ready to be filled; also port-fires, fuzes, fire-balls, slow matches, a large store of sulphur, rosin, fine charcoal for gunpowder,—in short, every material required to constitute a large and most valuable arsenal are here:—and it is evident, from the workmanship of his gun-carriages and limbers, the beauty and correctness of the casting, and, in many cases, boring of his guns, the construction of his furnaces, and the general order and arrangement of this most extraordinary military workshop and store-house, that the master-hand has been that of a practised and scientific

man, whose subordinates must have been artificers well qualified to conduct gun-founding and carriage-building, as well as laboratory work, in all their departments. The most remarkable and important conclusion which is at once drawn from the development, as far as it has proceeded, of this most stupendous plot, is that the aim of the nawaub or his coadjutors has been to produce an efficient and powerful train of artillery, not so much for the defence of this fort, as for active field service—which it needs little scope of imagination to conclude would, at the fitting time, have been undertaken to work out the subversion and overthrow of the British dynasty in India. The majority of the guns are of small calibre, principally four and six-pounders, and of these in one godown, the entrances to which had been carefully built up, were found forty-four, very efficiently mounted on light field-carriages, quite fit for immediate use; while in the same place were forty-two carriages of a like description, evidently only recently completed, and ready to receive their guns and coats of paint. It is difficult from a hasty survey to form any thing which one might venture to consider a correct opinion, as to the period over which this manufacture of warlike engines and stores has extended: some have the appearance of considerable age, while many, especially of the brass six-pounders and nearly the whole of the pewter round shot, from the little oxidation visible on their surface, and which long exposure to the atmosphere would have produced to a considerable extent, convey the impression that the furnaces which have been found have within a very short period—possibly two or three months—been in full operation; and, when we consider that this really gigantic magazine, from which the implements for the destruction of our empire were to have sprung, has been collecting and increasing daily in strength and extent, almost in the very heart of our dominions, in a manner so stealthy as to have been (of course until lately) scarcely suspected by the Government and their authorities, we are lost in astonishment at the extent and power of the resources which have furnished the means to dig so tremendous a mine beneath our feet, and in wonder and conjecture as to the time and the agents to be chosen or created for its explosion.

“Up to the 9th, no store or magazine of powder had been found, though a great many cartridges of all sorts were discovered in the boxes of the limbers of such guns as were out of the zenana, and apparently ready for action: it was expected, however, that something of importance would be discovered on the

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following day, as it had been ascertained that the vizier, who acted as a guide to the committee, was playing them tricks and turning them away from several places which they wished to examine, on the plea of their containing only women. In effect, a few days after, about 40,000 pounds of very excellent powder, and a large store of nitre and sulphur, had been discovered in a godown; and a considerable quantity was found in store-rooms, cunningly built up with masonry.

"At this last date, the nawab was still outside the fort, but his two brothers were within. One of these, Khauder Khan, was made use of to point out the secret places of the zenana; the other, Ahmed Khan, is an unfortunate man, who had been confined to his palace for the space of four years by his brother. In the course of the explorations in the zenana, several captives were discovered, who were all liberated; these comprised whole families—old and young men, women and children—and some said they had been immured so long as sixteen years!

"We have already mentioned the small extent of artillery originally found in the fort. There were positively no guns mounted on the rampart, and, with the exception of two or three brass nine-pounders and three large unwieldy hoop iron guns on the platforms of the elevated works, the walls were unarmed. The ramparts are represented as being very high and well-built, and that the glacis might, at no great expense, be rendered capable of making a very stout defence even against a well-equipped army. Such a consideration, with the other advantages of situation, &c. that it possesses, would seem to render the (so understood) intended demolition of its walls a matter of rather questionable policy. The nawab, we hear, has left traces of his having been accustomed to live in great comfort and even splendour; though no jewels or treasure had yet been discovered. His palace and gardens are arranged with much taste, but the passion for collecting military stores and guns peeps forth every where—shot, shells, and field-pieces mingling with ornamental avenues and flower-pots."

RETIRING FUND.

We a short time since drew the attention of the cavalry arm of this service to the establishment of a retiring fund on a bonus scheme by their *compères* in Bengal, and we have now the pleasure to publish a sketch of its plan of working. It is short, simple, and effective, and well deserves the imitation which we would fain hope it is destined to receive.

"Each corps to contribute Rs. 2,500

for every Lieut.-Colonel that accepts of the bonus. The scale of contribution in each regiment is fixed by itself, but all the corps have adopted the same, namely:

	Rs.		Rs.
Major	1000	1st Lieutenant ..	250
1st Captain	500	2d ditto ..	50
2d ditto	250	other Lieuts. each	25
3d ditto	150	1st Cornet	50
4th ditto	100	2d ditto	10
5th ditto	50	3d and 4th do. each	5

This makes Rs. 2,570, leaving a balance of Rs. 70 to cover expenses of postage, &c. Of course, every corps must keep sufficient for purchasing a couple of steps, as bills for the full amount must be given immediately. The Rs. 2,500 have now been offered to every Lieut.-Colonel, but in future it is only to be offered on promotion, and if refused can never be afterwards claimed."—*Spectator*, Sept. 14.

EXCERPTA.

On the 3d October, the banqueting-hall was the scene of a gay festival, given by the Right Hon. the Governor, in honour of the fall of Ghuzni and entry of the British troops into Cabool.

On the 4th October, a grand banquet was given in the same hall to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, on his approaching departure for Bengal. His Exc.'s removal from the command of this army appears to have excited a general feeling of regret.

The late havildar, Syed Nutter, of the 2d regiment Light Cavalry, who was shot near Arcot for mutiny, some five years since, has been deified or saintified, and his tomb made sacred. Evidence has been given before the commission at Chittoor that the moolavoe under trial did, three days after the above event, stigmatize his countrymen as cowards, for allowing one of the faithful to be thus slain without resistance, like a sheep by a butcher.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FALLACIES RESPECTING INDIA.

A writer in the *Bombay Times*, in exposing the fallacies uttered at the meeting of the British Indian Society some time back, observes: "Mr. Thompson charges the Government with being the authors of the many famines which, of late years, have occurred in various parts of India; and nothing can be conceived more easy than to carry such conviction home to the minds of a large proportion of a London meeting, where the want of local information makes way for easy credulity, and blind confidence in the truth of the speaker's impassioned address. But can the Governor and Council command the clouds of heaven to pour

down showers on the earth, when He, who alone can give the early and the latter rain commandeth, for the accomplishment of his own inscrutable dispensations, the heaven over our head to be as brass, and the earth to remain barren beneath our feet? But no! Mr. Thompson does not say anything about the monsoon-rains, or their failure; he puts it on *the Government not making roads*. Nonsense! In the neighbourhood of Madras, there are perhaps better roads than in most parts of India. Now, what did the roads avail towards alleviating the miseries of the famine which desolated that part of the country in 1833-4? What will roads do when the monsoon so totally fails that every tank and well is dry, and both water and pasturage have utterly perished from the land? What though the roads were macadamized, if cattle are unable to travel for want of sustenance, and when the only alternative to the wretched inhabitants is in flight to some region that has escaped the desolation which has ravaged their own! The fact is overlooked, that it is not grain alone that needs to be provided for the starving poor;—it is water they need—water, which no ingenuity or labour of man can supply to a parched and perishish district. A Government may, indeed, do much to alleviate the horrors of famine; but it is a visitation beyond the control of man to avert or remove."

VISHNU SHASTRY—THE POONA COLLEGE.

We understand that Vishnu Shastry, the principal professor of the Poona Sanscrit College, has been dismissed by Government, on a charge of peculation connected with the pay of the pensioned students of that institution. This learned Brahmin at one time gave promise of great usefulness, being distinguished for his liberality of sentiment and his readiness to co-operate with our European orientalists in the investigation of the antiquities of India. His aid in the discovery of the ancient cave characters has been on several occasions acknowledged. Some of his publications are extensively used in the Government schools. His patrons must have been much disappointed by the conduct which has led to his removal from the most honourable situation which he could well hold.

The Sanscrit College has much improved of late, under the vigilant superintendence of Capt. Candy. Vernacular literature now forms a part of the regular course of study; and the errors of the Pauranic geography and astronomy are qualified by the truths of the European systems. None of the branches of Sanscrit literature *directly* connected with the superstitions of the natives are

now taught, instruction being confined to grammar, logic, law, rhetoric, medicine and astrology, considered as subjects of secular knowledge, independent of the forms of inspiration in which they are usually propounded in the treatises of the sages.—*Gaz.*, Sept. 25.

OCCURRENCE IN SAWANT WAREE.

The *Bombay Gazette* publishes the following petition to the Governor in Council, from Ragoonath Nageh Purbhoo, of Taph Pedneh, in the district of Goa:—

"That, not having received an answer to your petitioner's petition, and having heard of your seat on the musnud of government, as well as your renown of giving attention and redress to your applicants, your petitioner has been induced to submit this, his second application, to inform your honour that Mr. Girbet, by order of Mr. Spooner, political agent, arrived with his sibundy, in the village Kurrutency Raut Warry, caught your petitioner's son, son-in-law, a cowkeeper, and five or six other men, and learned from them all the circumstances, when they mentioned to him that they had come there to see what has been going on; hearing this, he caused them all to be shot. In this manner, Mr. Girbet, by an order of the political agent, has destroyed your petitioner's family, and your petitioner believes such an act of atrocity has never been sanctioned by any of the government regulations; should a person be a rebel, he is not put to death; under such orders, this severity was exercised towards your petitioner. Your petitioner begs to suggest that Mr. Spooner be taken to Bombay, and the crime of murder be inquired into. Your petitioner will substantiate the charge with proofs and witnesses from the Warce state and Goa, and he begs that either Mr. Spooner be taken to Bombay, or an officer may be sent to this place to inquire into the matter. Mr. Spooner, combined with Moroo Crustna, has committed the mischief and exercised great severity towards your petitioner."—Dated 16th Sept. 1839.

The *Gazette* of the 18th September, observes:—"It must be well known that reports are every where current of an extraordinary event, which, a short time ago, took place in a neighbouring state, no less than the military execution, by order of a British officer, of five men not proved to have been in arms against him. The story goes that the officer in question had orders from the political authority on the spot, to grant no quarter, but to kill every man that should be found in arms against him; that five men having been brought into the camp as prisoners, and a report of the circumstance having been made to the political authority, the

officer was immediately ordered to put inquiry, or without ascertaining whether them all to death, without the form of they were enemies or not."

ADEN.

Range of the Thermometer in a Stone-house at Aden. July 1839.

Date.	6 A.M.	10 A.M.	Noon.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	REMARKS.
1	84	86	87	90	90	88	Light E. and S.E. breeze, with hazy weather.
2	86	87	89	90½	91	90½	Land and Sea. Clear weather.
3	87	88½	89	91½	93	94	Ditto ditto
4	86½	88	92	92	92	92	Calm A.M. Light W. noon. Light S. P.M.
5	86½	88	91	91	92	91	N.E. A.M.; afterwards light variable airs from E. to S.
6	86	87	88	91	90½	89½	Cloudy and calm A.M. Strong W. until 3 P.M. Moderate P.M.
7	86	87½	88½	90½	89½	89	Light W. A.M., and cloudy. Light S.W. 1 P.M. Cool Night.
8	84½	87	88	91	89	89	A.M. Light airs. Noon until 4 P.M. strong W. Calm at sunset.
9	87	87	87½	89	90	90	Calm A.M., S.W. and moderate. Light airs at sunset.
10	On board the <i>Coute</i> , when the thermometer at 7 A.M. was 84°, 87° at noon, 86° P.M.						
11	86	87	91	92½	91	86	A.M. light N.E. Sea-breeze at noon. Light airs P.M.
12	86	88	91	92	91	88	Foggy weather. Wind light & variable from S.E. to S.W.
13	87	88	90½	91	91	90	A.M. calm, pleasant sea-breeze until 4 P.M., when light airs. [nearly calm.]
14	86	88	89	89	91	90	A.M. calm, fresh W. until 4 P.M., when and afterwards W. gale all day, with gusts and clouds of dust 5 P.M.
15	86	88	91	93½	94	94	Moderate cool night.
16	87	89½	92	94	94	93	Ditto winds and weather, but winds a little warmer.
17	78	83	83	93	93	90	Cold night and morning. Strong W. gale with gusts between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., when as the wind diminished in strength it became warmer. Very dusty.
18	86	88	91½	93	94	94	Cold night, ditto winds and weather, with clouds and dust.
19	83	87	90½	91	89	87	A.M. light land wind. Fresh W. between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Night pleasant, with variable airs and cloudy.
20	82	85	88½	93	96	94	A.M. light airs between 10 and 4. Strong gusts from Shamsour, with dust latter part of the day. Wind very warm. Cool night. [at 1 P.M.]
21	85	87	89	93	95	97	Ditto winds and weather, with a light shower of rain
22	79	86	88	89	89	88	A.M. calm. Pleasant sea, light airs, sunset. Cool night.
23	76	86	90	91to86	85	84	A.M. light W. cool airs from 10 to 4 P.M. Light and variable from S. to S.W. affecting the thermometer 4 and 5 degrees in a minute.
24	81	86	93	94	95	90	A.M. calm. 10 till 4 P.M. strong W. and hot wind, with dust and thick weather. [Rather warm night.]
25	82	89	91	92	91	88½	Light airs, land and sea. Cloudy with rain at 10 A.M.
26	82	86	87½	87	86	85½	A.M. light N.E. P.M. sea-breeze, 4 P.M., when light and cloudy. [Warm W. airs at night.]
27	83½	85	88	90½	91	89½	Cloudy and calm A.M. S. wind 11 A.M. P.M. S.W.
28	84	85	88	90½	92½	91	All night and morning very strong W. with severe gusts; during the day moderate, and at sunset light southerly and clear. [light airs.]
29	83	85	88	90½	91	89½	Light A.M. S. at 10 A.M., and W. until sunset. Night, A.M. light airs. Moderate S. until sunset. Weather clearer. Night, light airs.
30	84	88	92	89½	90	90	
31	86	88	90½	90	91	90	S. A.M. All day light airs. Calm at night.

TRADE WITH CENTRAL ASIA.

The Report of the Chamber of Commerce, for the year 1839, contains the following remarks upon the fruits of our success in Afghanistan with relation to the commerce of Central Asia:—"The manner in which the camels, followers, and baggage of the army have been plundered on the whole line of march through Scinde and Afghanistan, in the late campaign, by tribes of Beloochees and Kakurs, resembling those which attack the cafilas in Arabia, in many instances too, as is alleged, against the wishes and express orders of the rulers of the country, shows how impossible it would have been to establish any large or secure trade with those regions, while the transit of goods remained so unsafe, owing to the

distractions, the weakness, or the culpable connivance of the several governments as then constituted. One happy result of the policy of Lord Auckland will be the removal of this evil, the taming or extirpation of these plundering hordes, and the establishment of secure channels for British commerce, from the mouth of the Indus to the heart of Central Asia. The fulfilment of that branch of the arrangements secured by recent treaties, which refers especially to the free navigation of the Indus and the security of our trade through Scinde, will, it is believed, take effect in the course of the next two months; and as measures for effecting the same object may be expected to be adopted in Afghanistan, as soon as Shah Soojah has

been settled on the throne of that kingdom; and our present relations with the Punjab are of the most friendly nature, a considerable impulse may be expected to our commerce from the new and secure footing upon which our intercourse with those three important states will thus have been placed."

The attention of our mercantile friends is specially invited to the following extract of a private letter, just received from an officer with the force now at Cabul, which will we doubt not induce them to bestir themselves, for surely with the facilities and advantages the Bombay merchant will now enjoy, by means of the River Indus, which is not only thrown open by treaty, but the countries along its banks tranquilized by the recent political and military events—he would have little difficulty in supplanting Russia not only in the markets of Cabul and Afghanistan generally, but throughout Central Asia, burthened as every article alluded to by our correspondent must be with the expenses of a long land journey, to say nothing of those arising from the plunder or exactions of the inhabitants of the barbarous countries they have to traverse. The grand obstruction, however, at present, to an extended traffic on the Indus is the high rate of carriage. Each boat now pays Rs. 500 duty:—

"There's one thing to us Englishmen very disgusting; every foreign article in the market is Russian; but our merchants in Bombay deserve to be whipped if, in twelve months, they don't drive every thing so obnoxious out of the market. In every grocer's shop is loaf sugar, originally from our own colonies to England, then to Petersburg, and across overland to this place; we can manage it cheaper from Bombay, I should think. Every native here dresses well, and all wear chintz, in some shape or other."—*Bomb. Times*, Sept. 17.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

We admit the many inconveniences to which our Calcutta friends, who wish to travel home, *via* Egypt by steamers, are now exposed, as also that bulky parcels or packets become too expensive at present for their availing themselves, as often as they would, of receiving them overland. Without a heavy contribution from government, however, they admit that their comprehensive scheme will not answer. This they cannot expect government to give, *merely* for the greater convenience of passengers, or the reduction in the postage for parcels. The object must be a public one, for which the government can give a grant of money, and such an one is the conveyance of the public mails

to and from India by the shortest route in the shortest possible time, and for which the nation at large would always justify the government in affording its aid, by an annual grant of the public money; but as this concerns the public generally, the interests of that public, in the widest sense of the word, must be consulted. The government is, therefore, bound to see, that the money they thus give is expended in affording, as much as possible, at one and the same time, to every district in this country, great or small, all the facilities of this speedy conveyance of letters, and for this purpose to select that route which is the shortest and best adapted to effect this, to the greatest number of places. That route, we maintain, is through Egypt and by the Red Sea to Bombay, and we further contend, however much it may be wanted or urged for the benefit or greater convenience of one particular place or district, that to gratify such, the steady conveyance of the mails by this route should never once be interfered with, or their regularity in the slightest degree endangered, which we fear might sometimes happen by grafting branches on it, for the junction of which, at the appointed place, the progress of the mail might in any measure be dependent. We are of opinion that, very shortly, steamers, for passengers only, may be so managed between England and India, that the receipts may cover the expenditure, and that these steamers should then be arranged so as best to suit the convenience of passengers for all the presidencies. We shall always be ready to join heart and hand with our Calcutta contemporaries in hastening the accomplishment of any such scheme of steamers for this employment; but we shall ever oppose any interference with the steady despatch of the overland mails between Suez and Bombay, or the endangering in any way the regularity of their conveyance throughout this route, as we feel convinced, as regards letters, it is the one which best suits the greatest number of people in this country.—*Bomb. Times*, Sept. 28.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE AND NATIVE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The sub-committee appointed to devise the best means of uniting the Elphinstone College and the Native Education Society's Schools, have entered in earnest upon their labours, and there is, at length, a prospect of seeing the valuable educational machinery which exists here, brought into efficient action and working out the ends for which it was designed. We have viewed with regret these two branches of a noble institution, for both sprung originally from the one root, de-

ceding gradually from each other, till they at last assumed an attitude of mutual antagonism and served the purpose of thwarting each other's usefulness, instead of conducting harmoniously to serve the common cause of education. In the production of this unfortunate state of things, accidental circumstances, and the anomalous constitution of the college, had, undoubtedly, a considerable share; but truth forces us to add that other causes, that need never have intervened, and cannot, therefore, be so easily excused, contributed both to produce and to perpetuate to the present moment this lamentable state of schism and discordant action. Private interests, private likings and dislikings, private jealousies and feuds, have long, we fear, been allowed to sway the destinies of these institutions to and fro, like rudderless vessels, at the mercy of every gust of passion and caprice: though the parties whose interest or whose feelings were the main-springs in all these vacillating and fitful proceedings, may be themselves utterly free from blame, and even justified on the principle of self-defence, we cannot say the same of the directors of the institutions, whose apathy has so long permitted private causes like these to paralyze the efficiency of the noble moral machinery entrusted to their guardianship and direction.—*Bomb. Times, July 10.*

INQUIRY INTO TITLES TO LAND.

The Brahmins, and other inhabitants of the Conkan, who have been enjoying enam lands, are at this moment in a state of agitation, owing to an inquiry into the nature of their sunnuds, or grants, which is now in progress before the collector of Tanah. While we admit that it is perfectly right for government to examine the claims of all enamdars to their possessions, we think that since the nature of their tenures is once examined and pronounced to be valid, as it was twenty years ago, there can be no object in setting a new investigation on foot. We hope no advantage will be taken of the misfortunes of those who may have lost their documents by the burning of their houses and other calamities, after having registered them before the Company's officers.—*Durpun, Sept. 27.*

SWAMI NARRAIN SECT.

The Rev. Geo. Pigott, travelling chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, thus details the particulars of a visit to the temple of the sect of Swami Narrain, the great Hindoo Reformer, with whom Bishop Heber had an interview at Kairah. "They are," he says, "in great numbers to the southward and south-west of Ahmedabad. The founder is

dead; and, in the absence of character and influence in his successor, many are lapsed to Hindooisms: in fact, the whole body appear to me in a transition state, prepared to go forward, or return to their old faith. I took a gentleman to see their principal temple. We found the shrine closed, and a few priests sleeping before the door of the 'chamber of imagery:' on our approach they arose—readily took some tracts which I had with me—and, bringing some chairs, commenced an animated conversation. A large concourse of the followers soon collected, and filled the spacious vestibule of the temple. I read to them a tract on the Creation; and, as far as my small knowledge of the language permitted, expounded every sentence. They listened with the deepest attention; and one, who appeared the principal of the priests there, caught, as I read, every sentence, and repeated it aloud to those around, commenting upon it. After offering refreshment, they requested us to go and see their Gooroo, or Head, the nephew of Swami Narrain. We passed through a long verandah, in which were at least sixty scribes making copies of those extracts from the shasters which their founder particularly enforced, to a small dark upper room, where a young man richly dressed received us very courteously, and immediately entered on the discussions of such metaphysical subjects as the nature of the deity-idol worship, as deduced from the possibility of his having a form; illustrating his idea by comparing the world to the room in which we sat—the influence and presence of the Deity to the rays of the sun, which beat strongly in at an open window—and his form to that of the sun, which could only be seen by passing out of the chamber."—*Miss. Reg.*

THE DECCAN.

The unpopularity of our Government with the native chiefs and princes of the Deccan is at present extreme. The harshness of our policy towards the old Jagheerdars, our severity in the affairs of Sawunt Warea, our disputes with the Guicowar, who is sending a barrister from Bombay, as his agent, to Calcutta; our extraordinary treatment of the Rajah of Sattarah, the state of the Myhee Kaunta, the distractions arising from our own fears and suspicions, are all working in the native mind, and spreading abroad a spirit of dislike and aversion. To all this we may be indifferent, and may regard the whole as the expression of offended pride and conscious weakness; but the propriety of continuing a line of hard and vexatious policy, in relation to our native subjects and feudatories, may

be very questionable. It is too soon as yet to lay aside the arts of conciliation. While we are aware that Government must preserve a constant vigilance and maintain a firm attitude, and readiness both to guard its own stability and the welfare of those whom Providence has placed beneath its sway; and while we are fully convinced that acts of necessary severity must often appertain to the security of these objects, yet conciliation and mildness will tend more to the strengthening of authority, and the basing it upon a solid foundation of public respect, than the prosecution of rigorous schemes approaching to tyranny.—*Bomb. Gaz., Sept. 20.*

SATTARAH.

The dewan of the ex-Rajah of Sattarah was released from prison on the 27th ult., under certain conditions and restrictions; he is now either at Poomah or Sattarah. It is further said, that he has contributed to the dethronement of his late master by divulging the secrets of his durbar, and that he is to be rewarded with a pension for these services. We cannot conceive why he should have been kept so long in prison, but if it be true, that a pension is to be given him, we think he could not have got it under more suspicious circumstances, and at a more suspicious conjuncture. We hear also, that the new rajah is still living out about the camp. He is said to have imprisoned some of his deposed brother's vakeels, and to have discovered a deficit of five lacs in the treasury. The ex-rajah is still at Nimbaum, waiting to see what is to be done with him.—*Ibid., Oct. 4.*

We said in our last that many persons like ourselves had viewed the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattarah with sorrow. Two of our European contemporaries are rejoiced at the event, and one of them has said, that those who are not particularly interested in the matter would be satisfied with the justice of the measure adopted by Government. As natives of the country, and disposed to watch every political change with attention, it is impossible that we can look upon the affairs of Sattarah with indifference. We are firmly of opinion that the subjects of native states properly managed under the counsels of the British officers are much more comfortable than those directly under the sway of the English Government, for these very simple reasons; that the native chiefs know better how to promote the happiness of their people; that their revenues are wholly spent in the country, giving direct employment to a great portion of its inhabitants and thereby enabling them to engage in agri-

culture and manufactures, which our beggared ryots have no means of doing. We are aware that the systems of native administration are faulty, and in many points far from equitable; but still they possess advantages for the people for which we must seek in vain in any Government situated as that of British India. But how much would the benefits derived by the subjects of the native governments be enhanced, were they aided by the salutary advice of the officers of the British Government, and were the civilizing influence of its laws and principles communicated to them! They would, in this manner, become the greatest blessings which it is possible for England to bestow upon India. What has been the conduct of the Rajah of Sattarah? we hope to shew it was not quite such as to merit the treatment he has received.

The first offence with which he stands accused is, that he held clandestine communications, contrary to the treaty. What were these communications about? From what we hear, they were complimentary letters, the worst of them containing nothing beyond the announcement of a present. We admit that, according to the strict interpretation of the treaty, the very circumstance of his highness' holding such communications was criminal; but it was too harsh to depose him for it, when the letters themselves bore no evidence of any evil designs. In the next place, his highness is charged with ambitious designs hostile to the British Government. The mere conception of these designs cannot constitute guilt, for what native prince has not conceived them, at some time or other? Situated as they are, the thought of their fallen greatness must sometimes recur to their minds, and induce them to hope that a time may come when they might recover the grandeur and power of their ancestors. As long, however, as this feeling has not broken out in any act of open hostility or insubordination, it would be better for the English Government to overlook or disbelieve its existence, than to hunt after it, and to punish men, even when no more than a suspicion attaches to their character. That the rajah may have harboured ambitious views is very possible, and is rendered even probable by the course of conduct which he has followed some time since. But from all we have heard, we can never believe that he has committed himself; and if he has not, we maintain that he ought not to have been punished. The strongest testimony against him, we hear, is contained in some intercepted letters addressed to him by some disaffected and exiled rajahs, such as Moodhojee of Nagpoor, who is now somewhere in Rajpootana. But what would these signify? The rajah denies

all knowledge of them ; and considering the improbability of a person already protected by a more powerful state seeking an alliance with a mock rajah, we should be very much inclined to look upon the letters as mere fabrication. The correspondence with the Goa rebels can be entitled to no greater weight on the score of authenticity. The other two charges are of no great consequence. The rajah may have advanced claims incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty ; but as they were never admitted, they can form no justification for the measures adopted against him.

Notwithstanding all we have said, there may have been ample circumstantial evidence to satisfy the Government of the criminality of the rajah. But one thing we had always expected from the humanity and good sense of our present governor, that, instead of going, as he did, upon the supposition that the guilt of the rajah had already been established, he should have formally made his highness acquainted with the grounds of the charges laid against him, and then he should have coolly and dispassionately considered his defence, before proceeding to extremities. This was not done, and the rajah was told, we understand, at the first interview, that Sir James was fully satisfied of his having made a *fittoor* (a plot), and that his Excellency had no time to make the inquiry which the rajah demanded.—*Dárpun*, Sept. 20th.

A vast deal more importance is attached to the Sattarah affair, if we are to judge by the writings of our cotemporaries, than it appears to us to merit. A vassal rajah, owing his power and fortune entirely to the generosity of the Indian Government, and bound by bond "to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his highness' court," thinks fit to run rusty and assert his independence, as well as to take for his guide other advice than that provided for him, and that advice of an unfriendly character, and when remonstrated with on the subject, and required to submit to certain terms, for the satisfaction of his benefactors,—terms marked by great kindness and generosity,—to refuse his concurrence and in a manner set the dominant power at defiance,—what course was left but that which the government has very properly taken? The proclamation of Col. Ovens will be completely satisfactory to every one, not peculiarly interested in the rajah's fate, and indeed most, we should say, will think that the government has acted towards him with great forbearance and lenity. Years ago, he ought to have been displaced, if he had had his deserts.

The man has always been considered an inflated fool, blind to his position, and from his egregious vanity, likely enough to be made the dupe of designing knaves, and it is thus that he has brought himself to so bad an end. Nobody can sympathise in the fate of such a man. The only fault that the government has committed is, in not having proceeded immediately to incorporate, in place of setting up another bird of the same nest, who may prove just as ungrateful and troublesome as the last.—*Cour.* Sept. 14.

The entrance of the Rajah of Sattarah upon the august stage on which his future destiny is to be performed, was marked, we are told, by an event of a very singular nature. Our information, whether true or false, communicates the fact, that the rajah was so drunk on the day of his installation, as to require being carried from his camp to his palace on a board, supported by four men.—*Gaz.* Sept. 18.

QUEEN'S AND COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

A draft of a memorial to the Court of Directors, from certain officers of the Bombay establishment, appears in the *Bombay Times* of October 2, in which the memorialists state that they find themselves painfully subjected to be constantly superseded in principal commands by officers of H.M. service ; "a circumstance most galling to the feelings and injurious to the military pride of the service."

They state that "the supersession arises from the application of a principle in the Royal Army, by which the rank of lieutenant-colonel regulates all after promotion, than which, were the two services similar in the system by which that rank is obtained, nothing could be more fair ; but as in the one case it may be rapidly obtained by purchase or favour, and in the other can only be arrived at by the slow working of *seniority*, it is evident that the higher grades of the Royal Army must have a considerable advantage over those of the army of India, and to show that this consequence is not imaginary, the memorialists point out "the number of lieutenant-colonels and colonels of H.M.'s service now in India, who, by virtue of this principle, supersede, as *local* colonels and major-generals, the colonels and general officers of the Company's service, and who consequently, in the field, hold a great majority of all important commands, as instanced in the distribution of brigade, division, and chief commands, in every campaign of importance for many years past in India." On a comparison of the average period of service, in obtaining a lieutenant-colonelcy, of all officers borne on the strength of re-

giments, (other than seniority corps,) of H.M.'s service, and of all officers borne on the returns of the Hon. Company's army at the commencement of the present year, it is found that the former is only eighteen years four months, and the latter twenty-five years nine and two-thirds months; while the calculations of Mr. Curnin gives the probable average for the future at no less than thirty-eight years. The memorialists observe, that the existence of a similar grievance having been felt in the seniority corps of H.M. service, to wit, the engineers, artillery, and marines, has been remedied by accelerating promotion from the rank of captain, to that of lieutenant-colonel, by substituting lieutenant-colonels for majors, thus bringing the average period of service passed in attaining the former rank, more on an equality with that of the line. But they say, "your memorialists would be loth to burthen your finances with the additional expenditure which the difference of pay between the rank of major and that of lieutenant-colonel would occasion; and should it be in the power of your Hon. Court to effect that desired object, would willingly waive any increase of pay attendant thereon, their principal object being an approach to equality with rank and commands in the field with officers of H.M.'s service; at the same time, should the measure be found impracticable without additional expence, they cannot for a moment doubt the willingness of your Hon. Court to incur it, when the object is materially to raise the character of your service, and to remove from it a most galling and distressing sense of unmerited degradation." For these reasons the memorialists implore the Court to adopt the principle recognized in all the seniority corps of the royal army, by abolishing the rank of major in the service, and substituting for it that of lieutenant-colonel.

DESCENT OF SPIDERS.

A letter from Sukkur, on the Indus, dated 17th September, mentions the following phenomenon:—"I was taking a stroll into the fields, when I found myself suddenly covered with a whole host of small and large spiders. On looking about, I observed that I was standing in the midst of a large cloud of these animals, who appeared descending in a filmy web of no small dimensions from the upper regions. Having extricated myself with some difficulty from their embraces, I took a position from whence I could see about me, without being annoyed by them, and, to my astonishment, I beheld descending, maze within maze, and fold within fold, an innumerable host of spiders, all suspended and dancing on their numberless tiny threads, which were

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at times seen to glance, in every variety of shade, amid the beams of the rising sun. The morning was somewhat dark and lowering, and the stillness was now and then broken by some distant rumblings of thunder."

EXCERPTA.

The *Gazette* contradicts, in decided terms, the statement in the *Courier*, (see last vol., p. 297,) respecting a supposed censure from the Court, relative to the proceedings of the government in the matter of the native converts. It states that a memorial was, indeed, sent home, which, so far from being numerously signed, "bore only twelve signatures, none of which belonged to Parsees, one to a Mussulman, and two to Hindoos, and was a compost of sheer misrepresentation and falsehood, the production of a mercenary tool of a European, too illiterate and insensate, too slavish and grovelling, for the performance of any work requiring honesty, and even a moderate share of literary ability."

The Rev. Mr. Ward has given umbrage to certain writers by preaching a sermon, in which he made our successes in Cabul a subject of pulpit congratulation.

The *Bombay Durpan*, October 18th, states, on the authority of private letters, that a Banian, by name Bhace Chund Nurse, living in Horee Pura, who had been converted to Christianity, died on the 2d inst., and that his body was burned by about 300 members of his caste, in the presence of the missionary. The son of the deceased, who followed the same religion as his father, is said to have been re-converted to Hinduism. Another case similar to the above is reported in the same paper as having occurred some years ago, in which a Banian convert left instructions for the burning of his body according to the custom of his fathers.

The steamer *Atalanta* took fire at Bombay, on the 13th October, and burned, from abaft her engines, down almost to the keelson, her after-quarters being nothing but a black half-burned shell. She was boarded, the decks ripped up, and seven barrels and some boxes of loose gunpowder were hauled out of the magazine, in the most gallant manner, by the boats' crews of vessels in the harbour. The cause of the fire is not stated, but the officer in charge (midshipman Zouch) has been put in arrest, and the subject is about to undergo investigation. The remains of the vessel were carried into dock in the hope of repairing her.

A new iron steamer has been launched from the Mazagon dock. She was named the *Comet*. With one of her chain cables on board, she drew only thirteen feet of

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water, whilst the *Indus*, when launched, drew twenty inches.

The iron steamer *Indus* is shortly to proceed to the *Indus*.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce are preparing a petition to government on the state of the roads in the interior.

The *Zenobia* proceeded to sea on the 7th October, with a mail of 16,711 covers, including 2,000 from Calcutta, left behind from the last mail. An express arrived for the steamer on the preceding night, from Madras in five days and seventeen hours, and another from Calcutta in eleven days and ten hours.

Ceylon.

The Governor, on his return from Trincomalee, in August was seized with fever at Matallee, and was moved, to Kandy. The *Ceylon Herald*, of the 13th September, states that his Excellency continued very unwell from the effects of the attack, and that it was probable his indisposition might compel him to take a trip to the Cape. The *Colombo Observer*, of the 16th, however, announces that he was by no means so unwell as rumour represented; but later papers (to the 7th October) state that his. Exc. had been again laid up with a fever attack, which had left him in great debility.

Mr. Justice Stoddart died on the 29th August, at his residence at Maradahn. Since his arrival from the last northern circuit, about a fortnight before, Mr. Stoddart was labouring under a severe attack of jungle fever, caught in his way through the sickly climate of Anaradhapoor. This circuit was rather a heavy one, and the Court sat, with only two exceptions, till midnight. Some persons present expressed their surprise at seeing Mr. Stoddart sitting close to his desk from nine in the morning till eleven or twelve at night; taking only a few biscuits and constantly sipping strong coffee. On his return (when he came through Anaradhapoor) he was put to no little inconvenience, and at some places was obliged to walk considerable distances under the burning sun. The consequence was that, no sooner he arrived here than he was confined to his bed, and such fast hold did the disease gain on him, that he was called to an untimely grave. Mr. Stoddart arrived in this colony in September 1836, as second Puisne Justice. He was reckoned a good lawyer. A short while ago, he applied for leave to go to England, which was granted, but he remained in consequence of the death of Sir Wm. Roush. He was a young man, hardly above thirty.

The Session of Oyer and Terminer, fixed for September 4, was adjourned *sine die*, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Justice Jeremie, who attended the remains of Mr. Justice Stoddart to the grave on the 30th August.

The vacancy occasioned by Mr. Stoddart's death will elevate Mr. Carr, Queen's Advocate, to the bench for the fourth time.

A Board of Inquiry was ordered to sit in Colombo on Saturday, to determine the probable losses incurred by the officers and men of the 61st in preparing twice for embarkation for England, and being as often countermanded, with a view to the regiment being reimbursed by Government. The responsibility of the compensation to be afforded will certainly fall upon the Governor; but we imagine that the East-India Government will ultimately bear the expense. Of this indeed there can be little doubt, as the Company already pay the "Island Allowance" of the 61st; and whilst II. M's. troop ship *Jupiter* is lying-up in ordinary at Trincomalee, Capt. Fulton is allowed "Company's Batta," to reconcile him to his detention.—*Colombo Obs.*, Aug. 26.

So few now think of the farcical sale of the Government cinnamon gardens, that we really forgot at the time to make any inquiry as to the 13th, at Morotttoo. We are, however, informed that there were on this occasion, not only no bidders, but not even any natives present, excepting a few of the Chalia Government peelers. This has been the fourth ineffectual attempt at disposing of the preserved gardens; nor will better success attend the forty-fourth, if a gradual reduction of the ruinous export duty of some 300 per cent. be not guaranteed.—*Ibid.*

Burmah.

The latest accounts from Rangoon are to the 24th September; they state that Tharawaddee was reported to be in much alarm from certain bazar rumours of its being the intention of the British Government to depose him, and reinstate the old king. He appears to have laid aside all warlike preparations. He is establishing trading monopolies on his own account, and making large importations of muskets and timber and other commodities, thus ruining the general trade of the country, in order to enrich his treasury. At Rangoon every thing was perfectly quiet, and no appearances seemed to exist of the tranquillity being imme-

diately disturbed, though the accounts from the capital did not report the existence of any more amiable or amicable feelings than usual. The Burmese authorities of Rangoon are said to be possessed with the idea of our preparing to invade the country; and the formidable movement of troops evidently intended for foreign service, which has lately taken place in Bengal, will tend to confirm this idea.

Siam.

Dr. Richardson and his whole party returned safe and well to this place on the 23d, and it appears that there never was any foundation for the reports current regarding him, and still less for those of foul proceedings towards him. He was well and courteously received by the several Shan states which he visited, among whom, with the sole exception of Zimmay, a manifest desire exists of cultivating the most friendly relations with Maulmain, and keeping up in all its vigour the long established trade in cattle. Zimmay, however, is now, and has been for some years, the paramount state among these Shan principalities dependent on Siam, and her chief is a cross-grained sort of gentleman, who, for some reason unexplained, has always thrown cold water on the export of cattle to Maulmain; yet one would think that he should be forward in conciliating us at the present moment, for it appears that he is in bit of a predicament, by having instigated a sort of border foray into the Burmese territories—destroyed three large villages, and brought the inhabitants away as slaves.

Dr. Richardson reports about 1,500 head of cattle being on their way down the country, and is of opinion that more will follow during the fine weather; but he does not hold out much hope of the trade fully reviving. There is a disposition to throw impediments in its way, and so long as this disposition lasts, the supplies will be small, though perhaps sufficient for the actual consumption of the troops. Dr. R. has brought a few elephants with him, some as return presents, and others purchased by himself; but he does not think that many more of these useful animals will be brought down, as the Shan authorities seem rather averse to allow many of them to quit the country.—*Maulmain Chron.*, Aug. 23.

We have not yet heard of the arrival of the cattle, which Dr. Richardson has announced as being on their way down from the Shan states. The weather has been very favourable for the journey, and they ought ere this to be in this neighbourhood. We trust that the opportunity of Dr. R.'s absence has not been taken to

throw more impediments in the way. Zimmay would be foolish in shewing her little teeth at us in such a way, at a time when she will require all her means to defend herself against the redoubted Tharawaddce. If the Shan invasion of the Burmese territories should be hostilely resented, as it decidedly ought to be, (for it seems to have been a most wanton and uncalled-for affair,) we may expect to see the whole Shan population flocking into these provinces for protection. Such an increase of 30,000 or 40,000 souls to our population, would be very acceptable.—*Ibid.*, Sept. 4.

Dutch India.

Java journals to the 6th of July contain an official note of the secretary-general of the Government, stating, that it is the wish of the Government to extend the cultivation by private persons of spice, especially nutmegs and cloves, in the islands of Java and Sumatra; therefore, to remove the erroneous idea entertained by many that the cultivation of these articles is subject to certain restrictions, it has been expressly declared by a resolution of the 28th of April last, that the cultivation of spices in Java and Sumatra is entirely free, and that every one may dispose of his produce as he pleases, saving the expenses of the export duties.

According to accounts from Java of the 26th of July, the bank of Batavia has suspended specie payments, from an apprehension of a drain on it for specie probably for account of the Government at home, which has for some time past been pressing heavily on the colonies.

Persia.

Letters have been received from the Persian Gulf, dated 13th and 14th September, which state, that the king's brothers and the people of Teheran had risen against the Shah, who was in consequence shut up in the ark or palace, and kept in a complete state of blockade. Ispahan is also said to be in a very disturbed state. At Shiraz, the Prince Viceroy having attempted to punish those who, a short time since, caused him to be expelled from the city, an out-break took place, near one hundred persons were killed, and by the last accounts, the prince was blocked up in his palace.

China.

The *Canton Free Press*, July 13, has published a letter, said to have been addressed by the imperial commissioner to the Queen of England, but not forwarded

by the superintendent, because the term (*wang*), employed in speaking of her Majesty, is not that which, in Chinese, denotes a sovereign. The object of the latter is to engage the Queen's government to co-operate with that of China, in preventing the growth of opium, and its introduction into the latter country. "As we of the Central Land," his Exc. says, "prohibit our people from using it, so it seems just that you prohibit the subjects of your honourable country from preparing it." The commissioner recommends that the whole of the "fatal drug" remaining on hand may be "cast into the bottom of the sea," lest the people of England may be tempted to use it themselves.

Capt. Elliot, in an official notice, dated Macao, 21st June, declares the "motives which have compelled him to require the merchants of his nation, to leave Canton, and the ships no longer to return within the Bocca Tigris. These are—first, his close imprisonment, with the rest of the foreign community, under a guard, with threats of privation of food, water and life; for which reasons of prevailing force, he demanded from the people of his nation all the English opium in their hands, in the name of their Sovereign, and delivered it over to the commissioner. Secondly, when one-fourth of the opium was delivered, the servants were not restored, nor the boats permitted to run when half was delivered, nor was the trade really opened when three-fourths were delivered, as stipulated by the commissioner, whose last pledge, that things should go on as usual when the whole was delivered, has been falsified by the reduction of the factories to a prison with one outlet, the expulsion of sixteen persons, some of whom never dealt in opium, and the proposal of new and intolerable regulations. He adds that the late measures of the commissioner have given an immense impulse to the traffic in opium, and shaken the prosperity of the provinces, and will probably disturb the whole coasts of the empire, and interrupt the peace between the Celestial Court and England.

An edict from the sub-prefects of Fatshan and Macao, dated June 16th, with reference to the English vessels remaining in Macao roads, in consequence of the superintendent's orders, announces that the vessels which have come for fair trading, may enter the port of Canton, and that those which have delivered up their cargoes of opium must depart, the commissioner having prohibited vessels from remaining in the roads.

A letter from Hong-kong relates a disgraceful occurrence in that bay, which will tend to widen the breach between

the Chinese authorities and the foreign merchants. It states that, on Sunday (!), July 7th, a party of sailors belonging to the *Carnatic* and *Mangalore*, went on shore, on liberty, and made an unprovoked attack upon a small village of friendly Chinese, breaking into several houses in quest of spirits, assaulting the inhabitants indiscriminately, with clubs, killing one man and desperately wounding many of both sexes, including children and women 70 years of age. "It was a shameful piece of business," says the writer, "and reflects the greatest disgrace on British sailors." The Chinese laid the dead body on the beach, abreast the shipping, where it lay for several days. Capt. Elliot came from Macao, and arranged to pay the relations of the deceased 2,000 dollars to hush the matter; but it having been reported to the Imperial Commissioner, two high officers were despatched from Canton to investigate the transaction, and require the surrender of the murderers. The superintendent had taken up several merchantmen as men-of-war, and *H.M.S. Volage* and *Hyacinth* were on their way to Canton, to protect British lives and property, thus wantonly placed in jeopardy.

A correspondence has taken place between the superintendent and the British merchants in China respecting the claim for demurrage, in consequence of the detention of British ships there. The Committee of Merchants (July 10) transmitted to Capt. Elliot (in accordance with his suggestion) a scale of demurrage for goods on board ships then lying in the outer anchorages, to commence one month after the date of Capt. Elliot's public notice of March 23rd. The committee say, "they do not profess, in the absence of legal decisions on any entirely analogous cases, to determine on what parties any claim for demurrage may eventually fall, the point being one which it may be necessary to determine in the English courts of law, unless the British Government should, by admitting in the first instance the validity of the claim on them, render any such reference unnecessary." The superintendent officially acknowledges the receipt of the communication, thanks the committee for the assistance thus afforded him, and concurs in opinion with them, that "the determination of the parties upon whom the charge should eventually fall must be left to the decision of the courts in England."

The bond to observe the new regulations, and to refrain in particular from trafficking in opium (to which the regulations attach the penalty of death) has at

length (after a good deal of repugnance) been signed by the Americans in this manner. The bond is written in Chinese and English, the former at the top of the sheet, the latter underneath. When the master signs it before the Vice-Consul, he signs only to what he understands, and protests against any interpretation of the Chinese which militates against the meaning of the bond in English. The Canton papers exclaim against the perfidy of the Americans, and observe that, "Messrs. Olyphant and Co. have the questionable honour of being the first to give in to a very tyrannical law, which compels people to put their name to they know not what." Meanwhile, the Americans have already become the carriers of the foreign trade. At the latest advices, five or six of their ships were filled with English goods, and earning a very handsome freight, *drs.* 2 per bale from cotton outside to Whampoa.

The latest advices were to the 20th of July; at which period no arrangements had been made for unloading the English vessels with inward cargoes, and re-commencing trade, though a committee of merchants had had the subject for some time under consideration.

The opium traffic was still "flourishing" along the coast; an action has occurred between the Chinese and the smugglers. A clipper brig, with opium, was lying outside, at anchor, becalmed, when a junk and several heavily laden armed boats bore down upon her. She weighed and made sail to catch what airs were stirring. The junk and boats fired, and the brig then commenced a heavy cannonade with grape and canister. One of her guns broke, and killed two of her crew; fifty of the Chinese are said to have been killed.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bushrangers. — Frequent complaints are made of the increase of bushrangers, and their outrages. Two, of notorious character, named Hall and Mayne, were convicted and executed in May, as accessories in a murder at Carrawang, near Yass, in September 1838. When sentence was passed, Hall expressed his sorrow that he had not shot every tyrant in the colony, adding, "I never had anything against prisoners, but I have a grudge at every d—d swell in the country; I will go to the gallows, and die as comfortable as a biddy, and shall be glad of the chance." He was removed from the gaol by force.

Steam Communication. — Upwards of

six hundred shares (50*l.* each) in the India Steam Ship Company, have been subscribed for at Sydney. Complaints are made that the number of steamers is wholly inadequate to the wants of the colony.

Land Tenures. — The colonial landholders have been thrown into some alarm by the claim of Sir Maurice O'Connell to very extensive portions of land at Sydney, Paramatta, &c., (including Mr. Wentworth's valuable estate at Vaucluse, some of which are held by grants from the Crown, which it had no title to make.

Street Preaching. — Mr. William Crawford, a Wesleyan minister, was ordered into custody by Col. Wilson, the chief police magistrate, and sent to the watch-house, for preaching in the open air, on a vacant spot of ground at the corner of Bathurst and George-streets, on Sunday, June 23, during the time of public worship. He was discharged by Mr. Windleyer.

Scarcity. — Owing to the prevailing scarcity, a public meeting was held August 1, to devise means for relieving the distress in consequence of the high prices of provisions.

Education. — In the estimates, the governor has inserted 3,000*l.* towards the establishment of schools on the principles of the British and Foreign Society, which he justifies, in an elaborate minute, on the ground that the great dispersion of the population of New South Wales renders, perhaps, more than in any country upon earth, a system of education necessary that shall be as comprehensive as possible; because the principles of the British and Foreign School Society's system are well known; and because the aim of the society is to give the greatest degree of religious instruction which persons of different creeds can be brought to receive in common.

Finances. — The revenue for 1838, exclusive of crown lands, amounts to £202,569, showing a decrease, compared with 1837, of £24,320. The sale of crown lands produced £131,499, making the total revenue for the year £334,079. The items of decrease were in the customs duties on imported tobacco and spirits, which was partly ascribed to the increase of smuggling, and of illicit distillation in the colony itself. The expenditure amounted to £463,161, exclusive of the commissariat expenditure defrayed out of the military chest, which, during the same time, exceeded £286,000.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

In this colony, as at home, the "school question" excites discordant opinions.

The Government have placed the management of the schools under the superintendence of a lay board. The Archdeacon, in a published letter to Sir John Pedder, observes: "How far the clergy can be reasonably expected to assist in carrying out a scheme which they generally disapprove, and which has been framed and promulgated without any deference whatever either to their wishes or opinions; and how far they can reasonably be expected to act in such a work under a board of lay gentlemen, however respectable, I shall not now say. But I must be permitted to express my regret that, if a change was imperatively called for, one more in unison with our late changes in ecclesiastical regulations was not introduced. This might easily have been done, and without putting the colony to any additional expense; by simply limiting the sum to be devoted to the purposes of education; and then apportioning it to the various denominations in proportion to the numbers, or their numbers and contributions jointly, the money, in every case, being to be laid out under such general regulations as might be deemed best calculated to ensure its efficient application; only leaving to the different parties the privilege of managing their own schools, and training their own children on the principles which they themselves approve; instead of attempting to establish a sort of forced union, which, like most forced unions, is little likely to be productive of peace and harmony."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

An investigation into the conduct of Mr. G.M. Stephen, the colonial secretary, relative to the Milner estate, has been instituted before the Governor. Mr. Stephen has been suspended, and has been held to bail to answer a charge of wilful and corrupt perjury, preferred by Mr. M'Dougall, of the *Southern Australian*, who was successfully prosecuted by Mr. Stephen for a libel, reproaching his conduct in having (as was stated) falsely represented that he had sold the half of the Milner estate to Capt. Allen, H.E.I.C.S. and Mr. Ellis, also from India, for 20,000*l*. Mr. Stephens was to take his trial on the 15th of July. Mr. Sydney Stephen was expected from New South Wales, to act in his defence.

Several large rivers have been discovered near Port Essington, one of which is described as being sufficiently broad to allow a vessel to stand upon a tack for an hour. The country affords good pasture for cattle, and also produces several descriptions of fruit; its only drawback is the great heat of the sun, which is too powerful for Europeans. The natives are peaceable; and a friendly intercourse

has been established with the Malays, who occasionally visit the coast for the purposes of trade.

On the 31st of May, two natives, Yerr-icha and Wang Nucha, were executed at Adelaide (having been convicted in the Supreme Court), for the murder of two settlers. Upon being led, or rather dragged, upon the scaffold, their countenances betrayed every symptom of terror and dread of dying; Yerr-icha's limbs quivering, and his whole frame agitated; while Wang Nucha, though showing symptoms of trepidation, made violent protestations, in his own language, against being hanged. Many of the natives were present.

PORT PHILLIP.

The *P. P. Gazette*, May 18, says: "We are sorry that we must still continue our unfavourable report on the present diseased and miserable state of the blacks in the vicinity of Melbourne. The most prevalent disease is syphilis; its ravages are common upon both sexes and all ages. Lately, a violent and general dysentery has made its appearance amongst them, and this, acting upon constitutions already debilitated by the aforementioned disease, has proved fatal to several; if not speedily repressed, its effects may make a serious devastation on their numbers."

The same journal intimates that it is the intention of government to form a settlement at Portland Bay, in the district of Australia Felix.

The following facts show the rise of the town of Melbourne in two years. The first land sold in Melbourne (Australia Felix), on the 1st of June 1837, consisted of one hundred allotments, the lowest price being £7, and the highest £95. The £7 allotment was lately put up for sale, and part of it realized nearly £600. Another allotment, near the river, sold for £930, which originally cost £27; and a third, with a weather-boarded house on it, sold for £950, which originally cost £25.

Cape of Good Hope.

PORT NATAL.

Letters from Port Natal represent the settlement as prospering under the "Emigrants' Government," of which A. Pretorius is chief. Their corn lands look well, and the country around improves on examination. The bay is resorted to by shipping.

The remains of Treichard's party had been brought from Delagoa Bay, but so thinned by death and wasted by the unhealthiness of that place, that scarce any of the heads of the families survived.

When the *Mazeppa*, which brought the survivors, entered the Bay of Natal, all was anxiety and curiosity. "Many mounted their horses, and rode with all speed to the harbour, others made use of boats, in order to see and to embrace their long missed countrymen; but how were their feeling hearts affected, on being informed that, of all those who had gone to Delagoa, only twenty-six, mostly children, were on board, as the greater part of them have died during their three years' journey, and many from the pestilential climate of Delagoa! the survivors look miserably pale, pining away and sickly. The bellies of the children were all swollen." It appears that, from the Great River they got as far as the Vaal River, in one month and a half; from thence in two months, to Zoutpansberg, where they arrived in May 1836. On that journey three persons died. Triehard and his party (forty-nine persons) stayed on that mountain until August. Hans Rensburgh, with forty-eight persons, left the party of Triehard shortly after they had arrived at the Zoutpansberg, to proceed before them to Delagoa, and his party being three weeks from Triehard, they were all massacred by the Malonka or Knopneus (knobnose) Caffers. Triehard and his party left the Zoutpansberg in August, 1836, and arrived at the Ba-loela River, after they had passed an extensive plain, of four days' extent, on horseback, which they followed until near to Delagoa. Almost all their cattle died on the journey. In May 1837, they reached Delagoa. They intended to return, not liking that country at all, from its being so unhealthy; but almost all their cattle having died, they were obliged to give up that intention, and to choose Delagoa as their place of abode.

The farmers are still in their camp; few only had gone out to plough, on account of the measles. This epidemic was spreading itself in every direction, and nearly all the camps of the farmers had been attacked with it. At Pietur Mauritzberg, where about twelve persons had died from having caught cold, the disease was most violent; but at other places mild.

On the 24th May, a mission of three persons was despatched to Dingaan, by Commandant Pretorius, who had encamped with his people at the Togala, to tell him, that they were waiting at that place, and that they claimed all the cattle, sheep, and other articles, which had been taken during the last war. On reaching the royal kraal, they were directed to the opposite side, that the king might have a proper view of them. He sat at the upper end of the kraal, with a spy-glass in his hand, covered with a large red cloak; in front of the entrance sat three

of his chief captains. The envoys dismounted and saluted them; they stood up and shook hands, asked their names, who was chief, and what report was brought? They brought a fat cow and killed it for them, and invited them to drink beer, sent by Dingaan. After having sat about an hour, there came a messenger from the king to call them. "We went," says Mr. Koube, the chief envoy, "accompanied by the three chiefs; there were about three hundred people in the kraal, and in front of them stood one shouting and praising the king, who sat at the upper end of the kraal. On our approaching within about ten or twelve yards of him, the chief captain ordered us to sit down upon the ground, which we did; the king sat for some minutes with his eye fixed upon us, before he spoke; he then ordered us to come nearer, he wished to salute us; we approached to within about three or four yards, when he saluted us in a most cheerful manner; we returned the compliment; he asked us our names, and what report we had brought? I told him we had come from the chief of the emigrants, to inform him that the said chief was waiting on the overside of the Togala river, with the people who had lost their cattle and goods by the war, and that he demanded from him all the sheep, cattle, and other goods that had been taken from them during the said war; and also, that if he could not come in person, to send all his chiefs or great captains to hear the conditions of peace, and to sign their names to the same. He asked me if that was all I had to say? I told him that was all. He said, it seemed strange, that we should come to talk about the cattle and other things, and nothing about the peace. I told him I had no power to make the peace with him, but that I had come here on purpose to assist in bringing the war to a termination. He said it was good that I told him the truth, and did not say any thing that I had no authority to do; he added, that our chief could have entrusted us with the power to act in his name. I told him I had no authority to speak further on that subject. He asked me when we intended to depart? I said, early the next morning, if we were ready; he said he was sorry we could not remain a day or two with him, that he had no enmity in his heart against us. We then left him, and went to the hut that they had prepared for us to sleep in. We arose early the next morning, and went to bid farewell of him. He told us he could not send his great captains, because they were afraid to go; but that he would send two others, with full power to do every thing in his name, as if he was himself present. One of the great captains told him, that

as well as we could demand every thing from him, he might also demand the cattle taken from him in the last engagement; he said no, that if we returned the copper and brass, he would not mention the cattle; and as a proof that our hearts were as good for him, as his is for us, he had asked the copper, to see if we would give it. Before taking leave, I asked him to uncover himself, that I might see him; he smiled, and let fall his mantle. He is a stout, robust man, of a cheerful countenance, about the age of forty years. We arrived at our camp on the Togala on the 31st."

On the 7th of June, Dingaan sent 1,300 head of cattle, and between four hundred and five hundred sheep, which had belonged to the farmers, and which were called *Christian* cattle; as also, fifty-two guns, and forty-three saddles and bridles, with a message that he was ready every moment to deliver up the 19,300 head of cattle which had been claimed by Pretorius.

Pietermaritzburg was again visited on the 30th June by two of Dingaan's ambassadors. They said they came to ask when the cattle were to be delivered up; but it having been denounced by a Hottentot, that they were no captains, but merely a *beer* brewer and a *gardener* of Dingaan, and they themselves acknowledged it; Pretorius asked them why the real captains had not come? They replied, that they considered themselves too high. They were then ordered to leave immediately, and to tell Dingaan, that if his chief captains did not appear at Pietermaritzburg within twelve days, he might expect him (Pretorius), with a commando, in his country. Dingaan also shortly afterwards sent four Natal Caffers, who had been convicted of stealing cattle in his country, well secured, to Pietermaritzburg. The thieves were well flogged, in the presence of ten or twelve of Dingaan's people: but the case did not rest here, as an Englishman, an old inhabitant of Port Natal, is concerned in it. The Caffers allege, that he had sent them, and the case is under investigation.

On the 10th August, the chief commandant arrived at Congella, with a commission from the council (Volksraad) to inspect both the banks of the fine and magnificent river Umgunie, where some of the emigrants intend to establish themselves. This commission was also empowered to make provision for the establishment of a local government, or, drostly, to comprise all the land between the Togala and Umsumvobo, until it meets the boundaries of Pietermaritzburg, where Mr. F. Roos engaged provisionally for six months to act as landdrost; while six persons had been

elected as heemraadens. Mr. Roos took the following oath of office:—"I swear, that I will execute the duties which have been entrusted to me with fidelity and sincerity, to the utmost of my power; that I will maintain justice, according to the prescripts of my instructions, without distinction of person; that I will respect and protect divine service by authority, and my own example; and that I will do every thing that may tend to be useful and necessary for the weal and prosperity of this country and its inhabitants. I further promise to execute, or cause to be executed, the directions of the (Volksraad) council, to the utmost of my ability; to encourage, with mildness and indulgence the tribes residing under my jurisdiction, to diligence and industry, and to civilize them; and further to act in a manner as the honour and authority of the council, and the dignity of the situation entrusted to me, will require."

On the 3d July, a house catching fire, the whole camp was reduced to ashes. There were twenty-nine families in the camp, and ninety-nine children. Almost all they had was consumed. Four men were killed by the powder, two little children, and three young blacks. Five men, one woman, and four children had also been severely wounded.

Sandwich Islands.

A correspondent of the *Sandwich Island Gazette*, March 2, expresses his indignation and horror at observing, on one of the public wharves, "a heavy horse waggon, loaded with cane, and drawn by fifteen females, harnessed to its fills, like beasts of burthen, sweating and groaning under their heavy load." Being apparently a stranger, he inquired who the women were, and what they had done to be so degraded? He was informed that they were "frail women of easy virtue, who had been persuaded, in a moment of temptation, to stray from the path of virtue, and thereby had broken a law of this evangelized nation, which, for such misdemeanors, has thought proper to inflict a punishment so revolting to humanity." The editor of the *Sandwich Island Gazette* assigns us a reason for believing the missionaries to be responsible for such a law, that they have themselves avowed that their power is supreme, and that they are never asked the reason of any thing they propose; that the people are credulous, and assent to all the missionaries tell them, without asking why or wherefore; and that this mental indolence is the result of fear. This system of severity, he adds, wholly fails of its effect.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 18.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of E.I. Stock, which was also made *special* for the consideration of two questions, was this day held, pursuant to the terms of the Charter, at the Company's house in Leadenhall-street.

HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir R. Jenkins, G.C.B.) stated, that the warrants for the payment of the half-yearly dividend, under the 3d and 4th Wm. IV., cap. 85, would be issued on Monday, the 6th of January next.

SUPERANNUATION.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that a list of superannuations, granted to the Company's servants in England, under the 53d Geo. III., c. 155, sec. 93, since the last general Court, was now laid before them, in conformity with the by-law.

THANKS TO LORD AUCKLAND, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR J. KEANE, AND THE OFFICERS AND TROOPS EMPLOYED IN AFGHANISTAN.

The *Chairman* informed the Court, that it "was made special, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors documents relative to the late military operations in Afghanistan, and resolutions of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors." Those resolutions should now be read.

The clerk then read the resolutions, *viz.* :—

At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 11th December 1839,—

Resolved, *nem. con.*, that this Court, taking into consideration the despatches relative to the late brilliant successes in the expedition to Afghanistan, the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Governor-general, for the sagacity and promptitude with which he planned that expedition, and for the zeal and vigour which he displayed in preparing the troops to take the field, to which may be attributed in a great measure the rapid and signal triumphs with which the British arms have been crowned by the result of the military operations in Afghanistan.

Resolved, that the thanks of this Court be given to Lieut.-General Sir John Keane, for his great and eminent services, and for the invincible intrepidity and spirit manifested by him in the command of the army serving in Afghanistan, by which he has maintained the honour of the British nation, and reflected additional lustre on the reputation of the British arms.

Resolved, *nem. con.*, that the thanks of this Court be given to the general, field, and other officers, both of her Majesty's and the Company's services, for their gallant and meritorious conduct in the field throughout the late operations in Afghanistan.

Resolved, *nem. con.*, that this Court doth acknowledge and highly approve the zeal, discipline, bravery, and patient endurance of fatigue dis-

played by the non-commissioned officers and privates, both European and native, during the late operations in Afghanistan, and that the thanks of this Court be signified to them by the officers of their respective corps.

Sir C. Forbes said, he was sorry, on an occasion of this nature, to be obliged to check the course of the proceedings. The directors had thought proper to make this a special court for two particular purposes. Now, he was not aware that they had any right to take such a step, and thus to claim precedence for motions emanating from them, when several notices of motions of great importance, which had been given at the last quarterly general court, stood for discussion on this day. Every one of those motions was, more or less, important; and by thus setting them aside, the directors interfered with the regular course of their proceedings. One of the subjects for the consideration of which the court had been made special, he conceived to be of very great importance; and to it, if to any new motion, precedence ought, in his opinion, to be conceded. He alluded to the Company's petition to parliament, on the part of the suffering natives of India, for an equalization of certain high duties now most unjustly levied on articles the produce of the soil of India. Then there was a notice of motion given by Mr. Poynder, on a subject which he had repeatedly brought before the court, relative to the directors' despatch of February, 1833, which, he believed, was considered by many members of the court as highly important.—(*Hear, hear!*) Again, there was a motion, on the part of one of the Company's old and faithful servants, who claimed the enjoyment of that compensation for his past services to which he was fully and fairly entitled. That claim, he believed, was admitted by the Court of Directors, but its confirmation was refused in another quarter. Lastly, he had himself given notice of a motion on a subject relative to which he was anxious to receive some satisfactory information. He alluded to the immense sum recently disbursed under the head of "secret service money," by order of the secret committee of the Court of Directors. During the last twelve months upwards of 50,000*l.* had been expended in that way. Now these questions are all well worthy of being considered. But, if fresh motions were interposed, how was it possible they could get through all this business? He thought the subjects which he had mentioned ought, in fairness and justice, to command precedence. He contended, that the

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Court of Directors had no power to make courts special at their pleasure, and thereby to throw aside, at least for a time, other questions of paramount interest and importance.

The *Chairman* said, he would, in the first place, admit that the Court of Proprietors were perfect masters of their proceedings, and were at liberty to decide on what course should be adopted. (*Hear, hear!*) But he must observe, that nothing was more usual than to make courts special in this manner; and the custom had been to entertain subjects thus specially brought under consideration in the first instance. In proof of that fact, he would refer to the resolution of the general court of the 16th of December, 1835, for considering a grant to Lord Clare, when it was decided that business which had been made special should take precedence of subjects relative to which notice had been given. With regard to placing this motion before others, he believed that a motion returning thanks to their servants in India for great services, had always taken precedence. He would leave it to the Court to say whether that course should not be followed in the present instance. (*Hear! hear!*)

Sir C. *Forbes* said, the rule alluded to by the hon. chairman, authorizing courts to be made special in this manner, and giving precedence to the subjects thus selected, would be "more honoured in the breach than in the observance." Four years ago, the resolution alluded to by the hon. chairman, was undoubtedly passed, when they were called on to decide what allowance was to be made to an individual on account of alleged losses. But that was a particular case, and the resolution applied to it only. It was not meant to operate beyond that occasion. Now, he saw no necessity for this quarterly court being made special for the particular purpose of voting thanks to the Indian army. In his mind, it would have been more complimentary to the parties if a special court had been called for this purpose alone, instead of the vote being introduced so as to set aside business which was previously fixed for discussion this day. He did not see why that business should be postponed, since there was nothing in the vote of thanks that called for a hasty decision, or required them to proceed with the precipitation now manifested.

Mr. *Weeding* was of opinion that the motion which related to the equalization of the duties on articles the production of India ought to be taken in the first instance. He could see no reason why a court should not be specially summoned to consider of a vote of thanks to the Governor-general of India, and to the

Indian army. That, as his hon. friend (Sir C. *Forbes*) had said, would be the more complimentary course of proceeding, and would also, as it appeared to him, be more in accordance with the dignity of the court.

(The feeling of the court was here manifested in favour of proceeding with the vote of thanks.)

The *Chairman* said, that, under all the circumstances, and looking to the expression of feeling which they had just heard, he should submit the vote of thanks to the proprietors, although an hon. gentleman seemed to think that the dignity of the court required a different course 'to be adopted—a sentiment in which he (the Chairman) certainly did not coincide. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped, as the resolutions which had been read were intended as a compliment to their servants, civil and military, in India, for the great services which they had rendered to their country, that the court would permit him, without further delay, to proceed with them. (*Hear, hear!*) Under that feeling, and relying on the approbation of the court, he should now proceed to introduce those resolutions. It had never fallen to his lot to discharge a more pleasing duty than that which devolved on him on the present occasion—the gratifying duty of asking that court to return their well-earned thanks to the Governor-general of India, to Sir John Keane, and to the officers and troops, European and native, who were employed in the recent successful campaign in Afghanistan, for the brilliant services they had rendered to the empire at large, as well as to the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) The resolutions which had been passed by the Court of Directors had been read; and thinking that they would meet with the cordial approbation of the proprietors, he should, after a few observations, submit those resolutions, *seriatim*, to their consideration. The papers which had been laid before the proprietors had informed them that the British forces, amounting to about 15,000 men, from the army of Bengal and Bombay, Europeans and natives, accompanied by the new levy of 6,000 men under Shah Soojah, were put in motion towards the end of last year, with a view to the accomplishment of certain objects which the Governor-general felt to be indispensably necessary for the safety and security of the mighty empire entrusted to his charge. These forces travelled a distance of from 1,200 to 1,400 miles in the course of seven or eight months, and Sir John Keane succeeded in accomplishing every object, and in effecting every point that had been originally contemplated (*Hear!*), carrying into complete effect the intentions of the Governor-general, and crowning

ing their labours by one of the greatest military achievements ever recorded in history. (*Hear, hear!*) When it was considered that the route of the troops led them through deserts and defiles (heretofore considered impassable)—when it was considered that they had to make their way through regions relative to which they necessarily possessed very imperfect and unsatisfactory information—those who marked their career could not be surprised that, in spite of every preparation, in spite of every precaution which prudence and foresight could provide, those troops were exposed to no ordinary trials and privations. (*Hear, hear!*) It would be, however, admitted at the same time that the spirit and patient endurance of the British force, European and native, never proved itself more worthy of national confidence, or of national approbation, than it did in the course of this arduous and important campaign. (*Hear, hear!*) He was sure it would not be thought, great as were the difficulties to be encountered, that the force employed was in any respect inadequate to the service which was to be performed. Never, he believed, either in Asia or in Europe, was there fitted out an army more complete in every department. (*Hear, hear!*)—Greater means, indeed, had been prepared before information was received that, by the gallant defence of Herat, the tide of Persian invasion had been turned from Afghanistan, and that, consequently, the assistance of the Indian Government to Shah Soojah would not be interfered with by foreign forces. The conquest of Afghanistan was never contemplated, and the forces employed were adequate, with the support of his own party, and the general feeling in his favour, to re-establish the Shah on his throne. He should propose, then, in the first place, to thank Lord Auckland (a meed of praise, which seemed pre-eminently to be his due), for the sagacity and promptitude with which he planned the line of operations, as well as for the zeal and energy which he displayed in preparing the troops to take the field, to which so much of their rapid and brilliant success was to be attributed. The plan of the Governor-general comprised—first, a series of movements which should traverse the whole line of the Indus, demonstrate our power to the different states on its banks, secure its course, both as the base of our operations, and the channel of our supplies, and confirm the opening of its navigation to the commerce of the world. Then (having brought the Bengal and Bombay armies into communication), a movement in advance, to place us in military occupation of that extraordinary defile, the Bolaun Pass, which must be

traversed by an enemy coming towards Hindostan by a southern road. The plan included, moreover, such a demonstration to the north, on the Khyber Pass, as should prevent Dost Mahomed from moving southward to the relief of his brothers in Candahar; thus affording the best chance of keeping the Afghan powers detached, of having the weakest portion to attack first, and so, with the least resistance, possessing ourselves of that post which was the key to further operations, whether on the side of Herat or of Cabul. It might have appeared, on a superficial view, that the shortest line of operations would have been the best, viz. that by the Khyber Pass to Cabul, a line by which we could have approached, through a friendly and fertile country, to within 180 miles of that capital. Independently, however, of some weighty political objections to this plan, there would, probably, (had it been followed), have been serious risk, if not of absolute failure, yet of considerable loss and delay, on the very threshold of our operations; for from this pass being in one part fortified, and from its comparative proximity to Cabul, there would have been every facility for its defence; and if defended by an active and determined enemy, it might be pronounced to be nearly impregnable. On the other hand, the distance of the Bolaun Pass from Candahar, and the absence of any military post in it, afforded an excellent prospect that the Afghan chiefs would either be unable to advance so far from their resources, or at any rate to defend it effectually; whilst, without uncovering too much our north-west frontier, and other points threatened with foreign invasion or internal convulsion in the rear, this route was attended with the advantage of bringing the Bengal and Bombay divisions at once on the scene of action. The result has proved the sagacity of these arrangements, as well as the perfect efficiency of the unexpected means provided for carrying them into effect. But for the treachery of the Khan of Kelaut, who let loose upon us bands of plunderers in the Bolaun defile, no enemy would have been met with between the Indus and Candahar. As it was, the difficulties were all most gallantly surmounted, and, aided by divisions amongst the forces of the chiefs of Candahar, and the presence of partizans of the Shah, opposition was rendered futile, and the Shah was seated on the throne with every apparent satisfaction to the Afghan nation. Here he could not resist reading to the Court the orders issued by Sir John Keane, on his entering Candahar.

(The Hon. Chairman here read the general orders, dated "Head-quarters, Camp, Candahar, May 4, 1839," which

appeared in this journal for October, last vol. p. 146.) After what he (the Chairman) had stated, it was quite unnecessary for him to speak of the further operations of the army. Every where their efforts had been crowned with the most brilliant and decided success. The storming of Ghuzni, the desertion, in consequence of the usurper's troops, his consequent flight, and the arrival of the British forces with Shah Soojah in Cabul, followed each other with rapidity. Of the storming of Ghuzni—that glorious action—he might be allowed to remark, that it occupied the wondering attention, not only of the British public, but, he might truly say, of the whole world. (*Hear!*) He was sure that no operation was ever recorded—even the achievement of British troops—that displayed greater valour or determination than was manifested in that attack. (*Hear, hear!*) It was agreed on all hands, that a more brilliant enterprize, and one productive of more decisive consequences, had rarely indeed occurred. (*Hear, hear!*) He felt convinced that the country, and that Court, in addition to the honours which it was announced her Majesty had conferred on many of those gallant men, would award to them the just meed of praise and admiration. (*Hear!*) Her Majesty had been graciously pleased, on this occasion, to confer the honour of companions of the Order of the Bath on ten of the Company's officers who had been present at Ghuzni. (*Hear, hear!*) Their gratitude was assuredly due to her Majesty, for thus promptly acknowledging the gallant services of the Indian army. (*Hear, hear!*) The honours bestowed on the Governor-general, on the Commander of the forces, and on others who had contributed to the successful result of the expedition, by their anxious exertions in the cabinet and in the field, must produce feelings of the most pleasing and gratifying nature. (*Hear, hear!*) It would not, then, become this Court to be backward in following their Sovereign's example, by adding to her splendid favours the tribute of thanks to those eminent persons, and to the whole of the gallant army, in whose labours and triumphs they must feel a peculiar sympathy. Having said thus much, it only remained for him to express his anticipation that the resolution of thanks would be cordially and unanimously agreed to by that Court. And, he would add, that he should not have done justice to his feelings, or to his station in that chair, if he had introduced those resolutions without, at the same time, expressing his heartfelt admiration of the patient perseverance and undaunted spirit that distinguished our troops, native and European, on this most arduous and eventful occa-

sion. (*Hear, hear!*) The hon. Chairman concluded by moving the resolution of thanks to Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India.

The *Deputy Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.,)—I rise, with great pleasure, to second the motion.

Sir *C Forbes* said, he rose to object to the motion, and he should briefly state his reasons for doing so. It would appear, notwithstanding the statement of the hon. Chairman, that the Court of Directors did not entertain any very high opinion of Lord Auckland's conduct. Why could they not have gone higher in their praises? Why did they not give the Governor-general credit for wisdom? Would not that have been more proper, if they felt that he deserved it, than eulogizing him for zeal, sagacity, and promptitude only? Was it Lord Auckland who really planned these operations? He believed not; he was informed by public report—he had learned from those organs through which they generally derived information,—that it was ministers, and not Lord Auckland, who had the credit of this proceeding. He understood that the campaign arose out of the suggestions of Sir J. Hobhouse and Lord Palmerston. If this were true, then the credit belonged to them; and they had a right to claim at least one half of the thanks of that court. The Court of Directors praised Lord Auckland for his sagacity; but what would have been thought of his sagacity, if we had heard of our troops being defeated instead of achieving this brilliant success at Ghuzni? Had we failed there; the army must have retreated—and the most direful consequences must have followed. But the question still remained, how those troops were to get out of the situation in which they now were? Had they got to the end of this business? Was every thing settled by the capture of Ghuzni? That was the point. As that gallant veteran, the Duke of Wellington, said, in his place in the House of Lords, "We shall be able to judge of this expedition when the troops return." He wished to God that they might return; but he, for one, must say, that he had exceedingly strong doubts on the subject. He had heard that the troops were in such a state of sickness, that it was scarcely possible for them to return; that in fact, the native regiments particularly were reduced almost to skeletons. As to any merit in adopting warlike measures, he could not see it. He wished to God that the expedition never had been planned. What right had the British troops in Afghanistan? What right had the Indian Government to force a sovereign upon that country? It was said, that this operation was meant for the

strength and security of our north-western frontier. He denied it. On the contrary, that frontier would be more exposed than ever, if the troops did not advance. It was clear to him that they must go on. On whom did they depend for the security of their frontier? Did they rely on the Affghans? They could not, for the Affghans were all enemies to the British power. The Indian Government would be obliged to go to war with them. They could not help themselves. The conduct of Persia has been complained of, but the Government of India had committed equal faults. It was, however, the fashion of the day for the strong to prey upon the weak. Why did not Great Britain call Russia to account at once for all her intrigues and machinations? No—that was not the way which ministers approved of. It was thought better to proceed in a round-about manner, and to have a touch at Russia through India. It was also, he supposed, considered more convenient, in another point of view, with reference to the supply of funds,—“the sinews of war.” The people of this country would not sanction the expense of a war with Russia or Persia; and was India to be burdened with the expense of a war with Russia, or with Persia urged on by Russia? He trusted every proprietor would hold up his hand against the charge of the late war being put on India, or farewell to their dividends. The revenues of India were not sufficient to pay for this expensive war. He had stated before that those revenues were deficient at least 1,000,000*l.* It had been said that the late war in India would not cost more than 3,000,000*l.* It was now admitted that it will cost 5,000,000*l.* By the time the troops were back to Bengal and Bombay (if they ever got there), he (Sir C. F.) would not pay the expenses for 7,000,000*l.* What, then, was to become of their dividends, and of their pensions to old and faithful servants? He was one of those who still thought—and a few short weeks ago the feeling was general throughout that court and the country—that this contest was a most unwise and improper proceeding on the part of Sir J. Hobhouse and Lord Palmerston. But, however unwise it might be, he believed that those individuals would be very much displeased if they were not allowed the credit of the plan. It was said that the plans of the Governor-general and of Lord Palmerston had passed each other on the road, so that each might lay claim to the credit of this plan. He would leave them to settle that matter between them. He could give them no credit for their proceedings. He looked upon this to be a most ruinous and unnecessary war. He, therefore,

would not support a vote of thanks to the Governor-general, but should hold up his hand against it.

Mr. *Weeding* should support the vote of thanks, because he thought that great “sagacity and promptitude” had been displayed in the selection of the pass through which the army had proceeded, and, indeed, throughout the whole of the operations. He was also of opinion, that great “zeal and vigour” had been manifested in preparing the British forces to take the field. If not properly supported by the British arms, he feared, however, that the reign of Shah Soojah would not be very long. Under these circumstances, therefore, he thought it was hardly right for Lord Auckland to have received honours from Shah Soojah. The additional rank which had been bestowed on him by the Queen was a very different matter. He wished to call the attention of the Court particularly to the officers and men of the engineer department, who were employed at Ghuzni. He hoped they would not be forgotten. Indeed, he thought they ought to be specially thanked; since it was through them that Cabul had been so easily taken.

The *Chairman* said, that the Governor-general could not but accept the honour conferred on him by Shah Soojah. The matter had been submitted to the Queen, and her Majesty had been graciously pleased to express her approval. As to the merits of the engineer department, the army had but one opinion on the subject, and no man was more ready to allow these merits than Sir John Keane, Captain Thomson, of that service, had not only been promoted to the rank of Major, but had been made a companion of the Bath. Capt. King, of the Bombay engineers, had also been promoted.

Mr. *Twining* said, he rose, with unfeigned pleasure, to offer his congratulation to the Court on the subject they were then engaged in discussing. He recollected many achievements for which the thanks of that Court had been voted; but he recollected none more brilliant, or which promised to produce more beneficial effects.—(*Hear, hear!*) He, therefore, felt very great satisfaction in embracing that opportunity to express his hearty and cordial concurrence in this resolution.

Mr. *Marriott* wished, before the resolution was put, that it should be inserted that these victories were achieved “under Divine Providence.”

The *Chairman* observed, no one could object to that; but though the Divine Providence was not expressed, it was always understood that, without the favour of the Almighty, success could not be obtained.

The resolution was then agreed to, Sir C. Forbes alone opposing it.

The *Chairman* then put the resolution of thanks to Sir John Keane.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Sir C. Forbes said, he again rose to oppose this resolution; and those who knew him would believe him when he stated, that he did so with sincere regret. But he felt it to be his conscientious duty to oppose this vote of thanks until he received some explanation on one point, which had been brought prominently before the public of this country and of India through the medium of the press. He alluded to the melancholy fate of certain prisoners taken by the army, whether by Sir J. Keane's force or by Shah Soojah's contingent, did not exactly appear. But it was stated that they were taken on the 22d of July, and beheaded on the spot, in cold blood, by order of Shah Soojah. He did not mean to say that Sir J. Keane authorized such a proceeding; but he should be glad to hear that he had strongly deprecated such atrocious conduct on the part of Shah Soojah;—that he had severely called him to account for so barbarous a massacre. Had Shah Soojah any right to act, in a matter of this kind, independently of Sir J. Keane? Certainly not. How, then, did it happen that Shah Soojah, who was surrounded by advisers, civil and military, was allowed to perpetrate such cruelty? It might be said, that this statement rested only on newspaper report; and, if that were so, he might be induced not to notice it. At the same time, he must say, that such reports were not likely to come through the public press, without there was some foundation for them. There was an old and homely, but a shrewd observation, that "where there was much smoke there must be some fire." And, for his own part, he did not think that any man would be wicked enough to bring forward such a report, without some reason for it. In confirmation of this statement, he held in his hand a letter dated from Ghuzni, on the 25th of July, which was entrusted to him to make use of as he might think proper. In that part of it where allusion was made to the circumstance to which he had referred, the writer said "that on the day preceding the capture of Ghuzni, the camp was attacked in the rear by a large body of men from the hills, who were driven off and some prisoners were made, which prisoners were beheaded on the spot, by order of the Shah." Now, could it be said that such a report was circulated without any foundation? The officer who wrote that letter, so far as he knew, would not think of circulating such a report without proper information.

Then, until that matter was explained, he could not conscientiously give his support to this vote of thanks to Sir John Keane. He hoped the report was unfounded, for he had a very great respect for that meritorious officer, not only on account of his services in India, but elsewhere. Still, if he should stand alone in that place, he should vote against thanks being given to any officer, who countenanced such a proceeding, or who could not clear himself from the charge of allowing a number of prisoners to be massacred in cold blood—without taking prompt notice of such a revolting transaction. Yes, if he stood alone in that Court, as he had formerly done, in another place,* when thanks were proposed to an officer, who, in the absence of proper information, seemed to him to have been guilty of a deliberate murder, he should do so, and oppose this motion, even single-handed. He hoped and trusted he should hear that Sir J. Keane not only did not countenance this proceeding, but that he protested against it; for he would maintain that Sir J. Keane was bound to have gone the length of telling him roundly of his cruelty, if the Shah had been guilty of such an atrocity. But why need they wonder at such cruelty? Were they not told, on authority not at all contradicted, that, when a rumour was circulated, that a force unfriendly to the Shah was approaching Cabul, which turned out to be a different body of troops, the poor wretch that was first laid hold of as the author of that report, had, by order of the Shah's son, his nose and ears cut off, was mounted on an ass, and, in that condition was paraded about? Was there no paramount authority at Candahar that could interfere and stop such atrocities? For, he would contend that whoever were with Shah Soojah in a civil or military capacity, on the part of the British, were accountable for allowing him to put these people to death. With respect to the honours and promotions granted to certain officers of the Company's army, he did not think that justice had been done. His hon. friend (Mr. Weeding) had spoken of honours conferred by Shah Soojah. For his own part, he would not envy those who wore the ribbon and star of the "new order." He hoped he should not see any of the decorations of the Shah's "new order" in that Court. Perhaps, however, one would be forced on the chairman. He knew not the name of the order. The bloody hand would be most appropriate for it.—(*Question, question!*) If the hon. proprietor were anxious for the

* The Hon. Bart. alluded, we presume, to his opposition to the vote of thanks proposed to Sir Thos. Hloppe, in the House of Commons, on the 4th of March, 1819, on account of the execution of the Killadar of Talneir.

question, he would suffer him (Sir. C. F.) to proceed without interruption. Assuredly, he would not be put down by that cry. He was speaking strictly to the vote then under consideration. He would say, that, in the promotion which had been conferred on some of the Company's officers, great injustice had been done to others who had not the good fortune to be present at the taking of Ghuzni, but whose merits were nevertheless unquestionable. It was, in his view of the case, very unfair, thus to place officers of their own body above them, because they did not participate in that brilliant exploit. He would ask individuals in that Court, how they would like, under such circumstances, to see young captains, by receiving brevet rank, raised over the heads of old ones? Nay, in one instance, a lieutenant was raised to the rank of major, and, thus did he supersede a number of the Company's old and deserving officers. Why was not some other means of rewarding them devised, without giving them rank in this objectionable manner, by which they were enabled to supersede their seniors when they came into the field, and to take the command of officers who had been longer in the service? He knew not who made the selection; but it appeared to him to be exceedingly unjust. He thought it would be much better if rank had been given to them, but not in India. The Company's officers took rank in this country by courtesy—and there was an evident leaning in favour of the Queen's officers. Indeed, he knew that an attempt was made to exclude them from appearing at the royal levees in their uniform. He had only again to express his extreme regret, that he felt himself called on to oppose this motion, which he was compelled to do in the absence of satisfactory explanation. He should be most happy to find that he had been misinformed, and that there was no real ground for this complaint. But, even in that case, he saw objectionable matter in the resolution. In one part, Sir John Keane was praised for his "great and eminent services," and also for his "invincible intrepidity." Now, he quarrelled with that word "invincible," which belonged alone to the Almighty, which was applicable only to the Lord of Hosts. It was a word that ought not to be used; and he trusted, if the motion were carried, that it would be omitted. He conceived that it was proper also to notice the fact, that no mention was made in the resolutions of that Power through whom victory was achieved. They did not recollect that "the battle was not always to the strong, nor the race to the swift;" and they ought to have mentioned that Divine Power in

whose hands alone victory lay.—(*Hear, hear!*) He strongly objected to the word "invincible." It was highly improper—it was worse—it was impious. In taking this course, he was actuated by conscientious feelings alone. For Sir John Keane he entertained every respect. His conduct to the natives of India, whose interests, on all occasions, he had taken care of, was most praiseworthy; and his conduct, while Commander-in-chief at Bombay, was extremely commendable. He hoped, therefore, that the accusation against him would prove to be unfounded. He did not charge Sir J. Keane with an act of commission, but of omission; for, when he was apprized of this transaction, he ought to have called Shah Soojah to a severe account. He ought to have gone the length of threatening to withdraw the British troops from the service of a man, who could be guilty of such atrocious conduct; and thus, as a British officer, have sustained the honour of the British name.

Mr. Poynder regretted exceedingly that they had, in all those resolutions, left out, most unworthily for a Christian community, any mention of the Almighty. They had omitted to mention him from whom alone came victory. It was considered highly honourable to Lord Nelson, that he had commenced one of his despatches with these emphatic words—"Almighty God has blessed his Majesty's arms in these seas with a great victory." That example ought to be followed on the present occasion, and the objectionable omission rectified.

The *Chairman* said, he could not but express his deep regret that the hon. baronet should have founded his objection to this motion on unauthorized information as to Sir J. Keane's participation in, or even his knowledge of, the circumstances to which the hon. baronet alluded, at the time they occurred. He had himself seen those letters and reports in the newspapers, and the hon. baronet had also seen them. But he wondered that the hon. baronet had not also seen in the same papers the contradiction of those reports. The contradictions were not, it was true, officially authentic, but he believed that they were perfectly correct, and they decidedly negated the idea that Sir J. Keane had any participation, directly or indirectly, in the act to which the hon. baronet had referred.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes.—I did not assert that he had. I read the statement from the letter that was put into my hands.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. baronet, in the first instance, assumed that the information was correct; and on the strength of that he brought forward in that Court, and in the face of the British nation, a

serious accusation against a British officer, an accusation from which not only the established character of Sir J. Keane, but the established character of a gallant British soldier, ought to have protected him. (*Hear, hear.*) But that Court, at any rate, would not countenance such a charge. (*Hear, hear.*) He must admit that there was no official information before the Court of Directors on the subject; but he knew from private letters that Lord Auckland, as soon as he saw the statement in the papers, called for a report on the subject, but the time had not yet arrived for ascertaining the result. As to the execution, or whatever it was, the hon. baronet did not pretend to say, that Sir J. Keane ordered it, but that it was directed by Shah Soojah, whose proceedings they could not control. Now, he must say, that the Indian Government did not mean to set up Shah Soojah as a mere pageant king, without power, and our Governor-general as "Viceroy over him." Their object was to make him really the monarch of a great country. They must all be aware that such a state required the existence of a power, not certainly consistent with our notions of what a government should be, but still necessary under the circumstances. They knew, however, from the character of Shah Soojah, and they had Mr. Elphinstone's testimony to his character, that cruelty never formed any part of it; and if formerly he had exercised a greater degree of that quality, it was probable that he never would have lost his throne. He should now venture to read an extract from a private letter, written by one who, from his opportunities of observation, was no light authority on this matter—he meant Mr. Macnaghten, who thus expressed himself:—"Our king is a good king, and I have no hesitation in saying that there is not a better nor abler man in this country." So much, then, for Shah Soojah's general character. With regard to the more important point, namely, the execution, he would also read to the Court a private communication, coming from one who was well informed of what really occurred, and which, he thought, afforded an explanation that must be satisfactory to all unprejudiced minds. Alluding to the reports which he had seen in the newspapers relative to the execution of certain men who had been made prisoners, the writer said: "I learned from the best authority that the circumstances which led to the immediate execution of certain prisoners, were these. The men who were executed had been murdering our unarmed camp followers, whenever they could seize them. They were taken fighting against the Shah, and when brought into his presence, they abused

him in the most scurrilous manner, one of them drawing a dagger and plunging it into the body of the Shah's Peish Kednut, who was standing before his Majesty. Their execution was in consequence ordered by the Shah, who was fully justified by all the laws of the most civilized nations, in putting to death these desperate and cruel wretches, who could not have been let loose without great danger." As to the observation of the honourable proprietor (Mr. Poynder), he had not the least objection to introduce the words "under Divine Providence" into the motion. With regard to the other words, "invincible intrepidity," he conceived it to be a phrase very properly used in thanking a man who had, under all circumstances, behaved with so much spirit and determination. (*Hear, hear.*) What was the meaning of the expression? Why, that Sir J. Keane never quailed at any difficulty which he encountered, however formidable. (*Hear, hear.*) Were they, by omitting the expression, to leave it to be supposed that Sir J. Keane had, at any time, acted with irresolution and indecision? He hoped that those words would be allowed to remain, and he was perfectly willing, as he well knew that the victories gained by their arms were achieved by the favour of Divine Providence, to insert these words in the motion. (*Hear, hear.*) Though not immediately connected with the question before the Court, the hon. baronet had alluded to the supposed partiality shewn towards the Queen's troops by the Indian authorities, as compared with the troops of the Company, and the alleged disposition to undervalue the services of the latter corps. Now, whatever might have been the case in former days, he could assure the hon. baronet, that the Commander-in-chief was disposed to do what was just and fair to the Company's troops, and that they would have no reason to complain that their services were in any degree undervalued. He must again express his hope that the hon. baronet would not hold up his hand against the motion of thanks to Sir J. Keane.

The motion was again read and the question put, when

Mr. Poynder begged of the Chairman to substitute the word "distinguished," or any other word he might choose, instead of the word "invincible."

Mr. Mills (a director) said, that before the question was put, he wished to make a remark on one observation of the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes). He had complained of certain officers in India having obtained brevet rank, and being thus placed over the heads of many who were much their seniors in the service. That, however, was a matter which, as the

hon. bart. must know, did not rest with the Court of Directors, but flowed from the will of the Sovereign—from the same source as that from whence the honours of the hon. bart. himself had been derived.

Mr. *Forbes* (a director) said, that he had held up his hand against this motion in the other room (the Court of Directors), and it was his intention to have held up his hand against it here also, but for the explanation given by the hon. Chairman. That explanation was not, however, as satisfactory as he could wish, and, therefore, he would not vote for the motion; at the same time, he would not raise up his hand against it.

Sir C. *Forbes* rose amidst cries of "Spoke, spoke." The hon. Chairman had said, that he (Sir C. *Forbes*) had brought a charge against Sir John Keane, as if he had sanctioned or been in any way accessory to the beheading of the twenty-five prisoners by Shah Soojah. Now he had made no such charge. He had only called for an explanation of some statements which had gone before the public through the medium of the newspapers, and in which it was more than hinted that the influence of Sir John Keane could easily have prevented the beheading of those prisoners, if he had chosen to exert it for that purpose. He (Sir C. *Forbes*) had seen none of the contradictions referred to by the hon. Chairman. As to the private letter, to which the hon. Chairman referred, it was met by the authority of another private letter on the other side. The statements in the letter alluded to by the hon. Chairman might be all true, but still he would contend that it would not justify the putting the other prisoners to death in cold blood. He wished the hon. gentleman was at liberty to give the name of the writer of the letter. They should then know the degree of weight that ought to be attached to his statements. However, as far as that letter went, he was disposed to follow the example of his hon. relation within the bar, and not vote against the motion, regretting at the same time that he could not conscientiously hold up his hand in its favour. He should be most happy to see the day when it could be clearly established that Sir John Keane had not in any way sanctioned this murder, for so he would call it, of twenty-five prisoners in cold blood. As to the honours which had been conferred on the Queen's troops; what he complained of was, the giving brevet rank to officers in India only, by which they would be placed over the heads of so many who were by many years their seniors.

Mr. *Weeding* was understood to express a hope that the influence which we so justly possessed in the estimation of

Shah Soojah, would be exerted in endeavouring to procure the blessings of civilization and happiness to that people over whom we had so mainly contributed in placing him.

The *Chairman* said that, in compliance with what appeared to be the general feeling of the Court, he had introduced the words "under Divine Providence." (*Hear, hear!*)

The resolution, thus amended, was put and carried, *nem. dis.*

The next resolution (of thanks to the general, field and other officers, both of her Majesty's and the Company's service, for their gallant and meritorious conduct, &c.) having been again read by the clerk,

The *Chairman* said, he was sure it was not necessary for him to offer another remark, in order to recommend this motion to the Court. He would, therefore, content himself with moving that it be agreed to.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

On its being put from the chair,

Mr. *Weeding* suggested the insertion of the words "and more particularly the officers of the engineer department;" for it was admitted on all hands, that the capture of the fort of Ghuzni was mainly owing to the skill and valour of the engineers.

Mr. *Poynder* was sure that, on a moment's consideration, the good sense of his hon. friend (Mr. *Weeding*) would point out to him—that to particularize any one branch of the service, in such a motion as the present, would lead to invidious distinctions, which it would be most desirable to avoid.

The *Chairman* concurred in this remark. There was no doubt that all who were engaged in the campaign were equally deserving for their zealous efforts to attain its objects. It would be much better to leave the motion as it now stood.

Sir C. *Forbes* said he concurred cordially in this motion, because none could admire more than he did, the bravery and discipline of our troops on the late occasion. In the assault on Ghuzni, only one woman was killed, and that that was by a chance shot, that might be inferred from another fact, most creditable to the troops—that no outrage of any kind was offered to any woman. (*Cheers*).

The resolution was then put and carried *nem. dis.*

The next resolution (acknowledging and highly approving the zeal, discipline, bravery, and patient endurance of fatigue displayed by the non-commissioned officers and privates, European and native, in the late operations in Afghanistan, &c.) having been again read by the clerk,

The *Chairman* moved that it be agreed to.

The *Deputy Chairman* seconded the motion.

Sir C. Forbes gave his most cordial support to the motion.

Mr. M. Martin hoped that he might be allowed to make a suggestion. From the accounts of the operations before Ghuzni, it appeared that one European regiment brought from the Bengal presidency had suffered most severely—having lost one Lieut.-Col., one Major, one Captain, three Lieutenants, and fifty-one rank and file. He would suggest that that regiment, as a mark of the Company's approbation of its great bravery, should be allowed to bear on its colours—the word "Afghanistan."

The *Chairman* said that this was a matter which did not rest with the court; but no doubt the authorities in India would attend to it.

Sir C. Forbes would mention one circumstance, which he was not aware had been made public before, and which was highly characteristic of the coolness and bravery of our troops. When the troops had been ordered to advance to the breach at Ghuzni, it was arranged that when the force had got possession of the fort, a union jack should be hoisted on the highest point of the citadel. This was done to prevent a larger number of troops from entering than was necessary. As soon as possession was gained by our troops, a soldier mounted the eminence, but not being provided with a union jack, he very coolly pulled off his jacket, and, placing it on the point of his fixed bayonet, waved it in the air, and thus gave to his companions beyond the walls the intelligence that the fort was taken. (*Hear, hear!*)

The motion was then put and carried *nem. dis.*

The *Chairman* was about to call on the next business of the court,—when

Mr. Tessier begged pardon for interrupting it for a moment. The court had, on the motions just passed, been loud, and very justly so, in the praise of those officers who had so distinguished themselves in the late operations in Afghanistan. Now it was well known that many, or indeed he might say most, of those officers had lost what he might call the whole of their *kit*—on their long march. He did hope that, as this was a loss very severely felt by many of them, and one that ought to be made good to all—the court would take the matter into its consideration, and that something more substantial than mere praise might be awarded to those who had merited so well of the country. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* said that the present was, neither the time nor the place for

entering upon the subject to which the hon. gentleman had adverted. He had no doubt, however, that the Government of India would give the matter the most liberal consideration. (*Hear, hear!*)

EQUALIZATION OF DUTIES.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to acquaint the court that it was further made special, for the purpose of taking into consideration the draught of a petition to Parliament, praying for relief in regard to such customs duties levied in Great Britain and its colonies as pressed unequally upon the productions and industry of India, as compared with other parts of the dominions of the British Crown, and from restrictions operating prejudicially to the interests of the natives of India; which draught of a petition had been prepared by the Court of Directors, in pursuance of the resolution of the Special General Court of the 3d of July last. The petition should now be read.

The clerk then read the petition, as follows:—

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Petition of the East-India Company.

Showeth.—That the territories, the government of which is committed, by Act 3 and 4 of William IV., c. 85, to your petitioners, constitute a very large and important portion of the British empire, contributing greatly to its power and resources, and defraying the entire charges of its own government.

That, in the exercise of this duty, your petitioners have long laboured to effect the removal of every impediment to the exercise of the agricultural and manufacturing industry of India, and to procure for the products of that country admission into the ports of Great Britain on the same terms of advantage as are granted to other dependencies of the British empire. The justice of this claim, your petitioners submit, must be acknowledged by all who consider, not only that the Indian empire has been founded and maintained without subjecting the people of Great Britain to any expense whatever, but also that it contributes largely to the wealth and power of the country by which it is governed. Your petitioners, however, have to lament that their exertions have been attended by only partial success. The sugar of Bengal is now (5th and 7th of William IV., cap. 26) subjected to the same amount of duty as that of the West-Indies and the Mauritius, and the same principle has been applied to coffee (5th and 6th of William IV., cap. 66), the produce of the British possessions in India; but, in both instances, the admission is fettered by restrictions which considerably diminish its value.

The measures prescribed by the 1st and 3d of Victoria, c. 33,* for extending to the other parts of the British territories in India the same advantages which were conceded to Bengal by the 6th and 7th William IV., cap. 26, are circuitous, tardy, and uncertain. Evidence is to be produced to satisfy

* Sec. 4. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if at any time satisfactory proof shall have been laid before her Majesty in Council that the importation of foreign sugar into any British possession within the limits of the East-India Company's charter is prohibited, it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, or by her Majesty's order in Council, to be published from time to time in the *London Gazette*, to allow the importation of sugar, the growth of any such British possession, at the lower rate of duty in the said first-recited Act specified, in like manner and under the same restrictions and conditions as sugar the growth of the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, may be imported, subject to a lower rate of duty under the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

the Privy Council that the importation of sugar into any particular district is prohibited; and then it is declared to be lawful for her Majesty in Council to issue an order allowing the importation of sugar from such district into Great Britain at the lower rate of duty. Your petitioners respectfully submit that no valid reason exists why the Governor-general in Council, who is intrusted with the power of suspending the prohibition of importation in Bengal, might not also be vested with the further discretion of extending the prohibition in any other district of India, when such district is capable of supplying its own consumption of sugar, and producing a surplus for exportation.

That, with regard to coffee, great uncertainty and inconvenience have arisen from the ambiguity of the words 'British possessions,' and this ambiguity it appears highly important to remove. The strictest interpretation of the words, notwithstanding the earnest remonstrances of the Court of Directors, has been in some cases adopted; and this has not only excluded those native states with which the British Government has subsidiary alliances, but also Mysore, where the government is actually administered by the British authorities, and where all the resources of the country are under its control. The immediate interest which Great Britain has in the prosperity of states thus situated, renders it most desirable that a more liberal interpretation of the words 'British possessions,' than has heretofore prevailed should be adopted, and this can be effectually secured in no other way than by a declaratory enactment of the Legislature.

That while, with regard to both the articles in which some relief has been afforded, that relief has been imperfect, there are others in which the inequality of duty between the products of India and those of other British dependencies is still maintained. Spirits, the produce of any British possession in America, are subject to an import duty of only 9s. per gallon. Spirits, the produce of the British possessions in India, are subject to an import duty of 15s. per gallon, an excess of 6l per cent. over the former. Tobacco, the produce of the British possessions in America, pays a customs duty of 2s. 9d. per pound. If raised in British India, it is charged 3s. per pound, the same as is levied on the article when imported from foreign states.

That the cotton manufactures of England and Scotland have, in a great degree, superseded those of India, even in India itself (and, as far as this is the effect of the natural course of trade, it is not represented by your petitioners as a ground of complaint); but they beg most respectfully to submit that it is alike unnecessary and oppressive to aggravate the difference between the British and the Indian manufacturer by unequal duties, the inequality being in favour of the former, and at the expense of the latter. The cotton piece goods of England are imported into Calcutta at an *ad valorem* duty of only 3½ per cent., if in English bottoms, and 7 per cent. if in foreign bottoms. The cotton piece goods of India, brought to an English port, pay an *ad valorem* duty, which is in no case less than 10 per cent. In regard to silk piece goods, the inequality is still greater, they being subjected in British ports to a duty of 20 per cent., while British silks are admitted into Calcutta at 3½ per cent. if imported in British bottoms, and 7 per cent. if in foreign.

That these inequalities are the more grievous from the disadvantage being thrown on the poorer country.

That while articles which long formed the staple manufactures of India are not admitted into Great Britain at a less rate of duty than 10 per cent., the rate in many instances, especially on drugs and spices, amount to 100, 200, and 300 per cent. on the value of the article.

That there is one production for which a constant and increasing demand exists in this country, and which, though not hitherto forming part of the regular exports of India, may possibly at a future period become an important article of its commerce. There appears some reason to hope that India may, in the progress of time, supply a considerable quantity of tea for consumption in Great Britain, and with a view to the improvement and encouragement of its cultivation, your petitioners would suggest that it is deserving consideration whether it might not be politic to make some difference in point of duty between the tea

produced in British possessions and that obtained in a foreign country.

That it is not in Great Britain alone that India has to complain of a want of fairness in the imposition of duties upon its productions, but that in other parts of the British dominions similar inequalities exist. At Ceylon, the cotton goods of Great Britain are charged with a duty of 5 per cent., those of India with duties varying from 10 to 20 per cent. Goods not especially enumerated in the published tables, are directed to be charged 5 per cent., of the growth or manufacture of Great Britain, Ireland, or even any part of Europe; but if the growth or manufacture of any other place (India being included), they are subjected to a duty of 10 per cent. Here not only Great Britain and Ireland, but the whole of central Europe, is placed in a better condition than the Indian portion of the British empire.

That in the Australian colonies, British productions, with the exception of spirits, are admitted duty free. The goods of all other countries, including British India, are charged with an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

That these provisions of the navigation laws of this country, which relate to natives of the territories in India subject to the British Government serving as seamen, operate injuriously to the interests of such natives, and that the policy of continuing the existing restrictions is a fitting subject for consideration. Provided always that natives of places within the limits of the East-India Company's Charter, although under British dominion, shall not, upon the ground of being such natives, be deemed to be British seamen.

That the facts, to which brief reference has been made, furnish grounds for the wise and beneficial interference of the Legislature.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that in regard to these premises, your hon. house will be pleased to grant such relief as may be effectual to remove the grievances to which, under the existing law, India is, in many instances, subjected.

The petition having been read,

The Chairman said, that the petition had been prepared with great care, and included the views on this important subject, which the Court of Directors had always entertained, and which it was their intention to press on the consideration of the Legislature and the Government. He would now, therefore, move that the petition be agreed to as that of the Court.

Mr. M. Martin, fully concurred in the observation of the hon. Chairman, that the petition had been prepared with great care, and he also agreed in the conclusions drawn from the reasoning in it; yet, he could not but express his regret that the directors had not resolved to ask for a Committee of each House of Parliament, to take this question into consideration. He regretted this the more, as he knew that the Company had gained nothing hitherto by petitioning Parliament. The Company had petitioned on the subject of the equalization of duties on the 18th of March 1835; and they were now about to agree to a similar petition. When he found the prayer for justice to India had not been successful, he thought it was the duty of the Court to come forward and ask Parliament for a full inquiry into the subject. Considering then what had been done, or rather what had been left undone by Parliament, he did not anticipate any good result from a petition, however ably it might be drawn up. Yet, if the Court

would press the matter on the attention of Government, he would offer no opposition to the petition. He must say, that it was a melancholy reflection on their policy towards India, to think that one of the objects for which they were assembled there that day, was to thank their officers and troops for the extension of their dominion in that country; and that the same Court should be made special for the purpose of considering a petition to the Legislature, praying that justice might be at length done to the inhabitants of possessions so long under our control. One great object of the extension of our dominion in India, ought to be the extension of our commercial and financial resources; and in doing this, we should still further render those resources available, by giving every encouragement in our power to the people brought under our dominion, to profit of their natural advantages of soil and climate, in order to be enabled to exchange their produce for our manufactures. In this way, our colonial possessions might be made an inexhaustible source of wealth; instead of being, as many of them were, a serious burden to us. He had heard it said, that India had been greatly benefited by her connexion with England. He was sorry to be obliged to deny the accuracy of that statement. He had given this subject a great deal of attention, and the result of his most mature consideration of it, led him to come to a very different conclusion. He had examined all the papers on this subject, which had been laid before that Court, and before both Houses of Parliament; and he must say, that, so far from improving, the trade of India had been declining for many years, in some of its most important branches. If they compared the ten years from 1816 to 1825, with the same number of years from 1826 to 1835, they would find that, in the latter period, there had been a decrease in the imports of India. In the former period, the imports had amounted to S. Rs. 916,220,850. In the latter, they had fallen to S. Rs. 798,072,892, being a decrease in that period of S. Rs. 118,147,958. In the same periods, the exports had been in the first ten years S. Rs. 993,191,358; in the second period, S. Rs. 1,099,227,994; but taking the total amount of imports and exports in the first period at S. Rs. 1,909,412,208, and those of the second period at S. Rs. 1,897,300,836, it would shew a decrease in the total trade of all British India, of more than twelve millions of rupees in the last ten years up to 1835. It appeared that in the exports from India there had been an apparent increase on the last ten years amounting to S. Rs. 106,036,636; but this could be accounted for by the opium

trade, and the remission of treasure to Europe. If he took the returns of the tonnage of all nations to ports of India, he also found a diminution of the trade to that country. He would compare, for the purpose of shewing this, two periods of seventeen years each. In the first period, from 1802 to 1818 inclusive, the tonnage from the British colonies to Calcutta amounted to.....Tons 1,496,731 In the second period, from

1819 to 1835..... 1,599,449

Being an increase of..... 102,718

In the same periods, the shipping to Calcutta from the United Kingdom amounted

In the first toTons 456,545

In the second to 733,725

Shewing an increase of 277,180

But against these let him take the shipping of all nations, in the same two periods, and it would be seen that

In the first period, it was Tons 2,632,653

In the second..... 2,140,471

Shewing a decrease on the whole of..... 192,182

Here, then, it was clear that, in the shipping to the ports of Bengal alone, there had been a falling off of nearly 200,000 tons in a period of seventeen years. The returns from the other presidencies were imperfect, but they would shew an increase, though only a small one, in the last few years. Thus, in the Madras returns, it appeared that, between the years 1824 and 1829, inclusive, the shipping from the British colonies amounted to 1,096,633 tons. In the years from 1830 to 1835, it amounted to 1,069,803 tons; being a decrease in that period of 26,830 tons. But in the shipping from the United Kingdom, in the same years, there had been an increase of 3,399 tons. In the shipping of all nations, to the same presidency, in the same years, the returns shewed that they amounted

In the first to.....Tons 1,683,390

In the second to 1,710,605

Shewing an increase of 27,215

In the Bombay presidency, the returns were from 1826 to 1830, and from 1831 to 1835. In the second of those periods, as compared with the first, there had been an increase on the shipping from the British colonies of 15,838 tons—on the shipping from the United Kingdom an increase of 27,186 tons; but the increase in the same years on the shipping of all nations did not exceed 7,341 tons. Now the imports and exports of merchandize and treasure into and from Calcutta, by sea, from the years 1827-28 to 1836-37 gave further proof of the decline of the trade to that port. He would di-

vide this into two periods, of five years, and, taking the average of each, shew the amount to which the imports into Calcutta from several nations had declined. In the imports from the United Kingdom, there had been a decrease (in the latter period) of S. Rs. 28,12,496. In those from France, there was a decrease of S. Rs. 4,59,589
 From Hamburgh, a decrease of 6,22,760
 From Sweden, a decrease of ... 1,70,878
 From Portugal, a decrease of ... 3,36,370
 From America, a decrease of 10,33,138
 From China, a decrease of ... 6,83,005
 In the exports to Great Britain in the same period there had been a decrease of S. Rs. 68,08,410. Let it be borne in mind, that in the latter period of five years, there had been free trade to India for all British subjects, an abolition of all transit duties and tolls on commerce, large imports of silver to pay for opium, and the additional advantage of being a period of universal peace, and increased activity and intelligence; and yet with all these "appliances," there had been a decrease in the trade of India with all nations! In calling the attention of the Court to these matters, he was influenced solely by his desire to see justice done to India. He would now proceed to shew that this diminution of Indian trade did not take place from any increase in the price of, or in the amount of duty on, the articles of her usual importation. From the price current of merchandize at Calcutta, taken at decennial periods, from 1806-7 to 1816-17, and 1836-37, it appeared that on woollens, metals, and spices, the prices had declined in some instances nearly to half, and in others to forty and thirty per cent., while the articles of export at the same periods had increased very considerably in value. Now, was this falling off in the trade of India owing in any degree to the increase of customs duties on articles imported or exported? By an act passed last year, the following duties of customs were ordered to be levied at Bombay on articles the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possessions, if imported in British ships. Bullion, corn, grain, coals, and books, free; marine stores, metals wrought or unwrought, three per cent.; cotton and silk piece-goods, cotton-twist, and yarn, &c. three and a-half per cent.; wines and liquors, ten per cent. Besides this reduction of duties, an act (No. 1, of 1838, Bombay) abolished the levy of transit or inland custom duties, or the payment of any fee whatever on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Bombay Presidency. The duties which he had thus named were doubled, if any of the articles mentioned were imported in foreign bottoms or from foreign countries.

The export duty on many country articles was only three per cent.; cotton-wool was altogether free. Now, if the consumer in India was made to pay double for all articles imported from foreign countries or in foreign bottoms, surely we ought to consider the exports of India to this country and have a lower duty on them than on those of foreign countries. In the article of coffee alone, the preference given to other countries over India would be manifest. If one were to look over the returns made to an order of the House of Commons for an account of all coffee imported from the Cape of Good Hope from the 1st of January 1838 to the 31st of July 1839, distinguishing the place of growth and the rate of duty, one would be led to think that not a coffee-tree grew in India. From those returns it further appeared, that the quantity of coffee imported from the Cape of Good Hope, within the space of little more than a year and a-half, was not less than 7,413,282 lbs., and we did not allow the coffee from Mysore, which was to all intents and purposes a British possession in India, to be entered here for home consumption, except at a duty at which it would be impossible for the importer to compete with the coffee brought from the Cape and other favoured possessions. Another branch of Indian industry and speculation (like many others in which Indian capital could be usefully and profitably employed—not alone for the benefit of India, but also greatly to the benefit of England) had been crippled, if not altogether ruined by the operation of British laws. In 1838, there were not less than fifty vessels belonging to the port of Bombay alone, all of them large vessels, and some of them of tonnage varying from 500 to 1000 tons. The whole of these belonged to the Parsees, and would be constantly employed in trading to this country, but for the operation of British laws, which obliged them, when they sail from this country on their return voyage, to take with them four British seamen for every 100 tons burden, in addition to the crews of Chinese or Lascars, whom they may have brought to navigate the ship to England. Formerly, ship-building was a profitable and extensive trade in India, but it is now almost wholly unproductive. As an illustration of what might be expected from India, if due encouragement were given to her people to avail themselves to the extent they might do of the advantage of their soil and climate, he would mention the article "indigo." The culture of that dye was first introduced by Europeans into India, which formerly used to import it. That cultivation was encouraged—it was not excessively taxed in England, and its culture now occupied 1,200,000 acres;

gave full employment to 500,000 families, and required an annual outlay of more than one million and a half sterling. Somewhat similar results might be expected, if equal encouragement were given to other articles, for which the soil, climate, and other advantages of India were peculiarly favourable. Last year, when the report of the sugar duties was brought up in the House of Commons, a motion was made to equalize the duties on the sugars of the East and West-Indies, and it was supported by an hon. member (Mr. Clay), on the ground that the supply of other sugars in the market was short. Now, if that were the case, there could be still less reason for not putting the sugar of India altogether on the same footing as that of the West Indies, for India could supply this country to any extent required. One subject connected with, and indeed directly arising out of, this question deserved the serious consideration of the Court. We were now trading to the west of the Indus, and were likely to carry our commerce much further by means of the opening thus made for it. A duty of only two and a half per cent. was imposed on the transit of goods to Cutch, and it appeared that the amount of goods forwarded thither last year, and belonging to British merchants, amounted to 800,000*l*. It would, however, be neither a generous, nor a wise policy, to endeavour to extend our commerce in India by the ruin of the trade of its inhabitants. Our policy ought to be so to encourage native manufactures and the cultivation of those articles of produce, for which the soil and climate of India were peculiarly favourable, as to enable the natives, by the disposal of the fruits of their own industry, to become, as they certainly would in that case, our best customers. Another matter arising out of the connexion between India and England, which some persons believed to be advantageous to the former, was the constant drain of bullion from India to England. From an account of the net produce of specie imported from India by the East-India Company in several years, from 1810-11 to 1833-34, both inclusive, it appeared the total amounted to 7,976,819*l*. In 1818-19 and 1819-20, the Company exported to India specie to the amount of 1,000,537*l*. in the former, and of 166,302*l*. in the latter, for the purpose of paying off debt there. The amount here mentioned, however, did not bear a very large proportion to the whole drainage of bullion from India, as the Company had recourse to that mode of remittance only to pay a part of the territorial charges in England, whilst individuals imported specie at the same time as merchandize. The Company often obtained specie in China for

bills on India, and imported the specie to pay territorial charges at home. That operation of course lessened the quantity of dollars sent from China to India to buy opium, the Company's bills being used instead, and therefore occasioned nearly the same results as if the bullion had been brought direct from India. He should also mention that when the Company paid off a considerable portion of the Indian five per cent. debt, in 1828-29, and 1832-33, a good deal of the money, not re-invested in the four per cent. loan, was remitted to the proprietors in England in specie, parties having been afraid to take bills on mercantile houses, owing to the then recent failures. Another, though not very large drain on the specie in our Indian presidencies was made by the supplies sent to Ceylon and others of her Majesty's possessions, which were occasionally supplied from thence, and for which bills were given on the Lords of the Treasury in England. From another account it appeared that, in the five years 1816-17 to 1820-21, there had been imported into Bengal treasure to the amount of S. Rs. 179,450,290, and that, in the five years ending 1836-37, the importation did not exceed 33,288,876 sicca rupees, showing a deficit in the last five years, as compared with the former, of not less than S. Rs. 146,161,414. Looking at the sum of very nearly eight millions sterling, drawn by the Company in the years he had named,—

A Proprietor.—Not that amount annually?

Mr. M. Martin.—No—not annually; but the calculations and returns he had just read, would sufficiently shew that this was altogether independent of the drains for territorial revenues and other purposes. Now, then, could any country stand such a drain of the precious metals, and more particularly one which had no paper currency? From an account of the annual charges in England on the revenues of India, for one year, from May 1st, 1838, to May 1st, 1839, it appeared that the whole of those charges, civil and military, payable in England, were not less than 3,643,980*l*., for which little or no value was sent out to India in return. The whole of the civil charges amounted to 1,643,980*l*. the total military charges to 2,000,000*l*. Now, if India had been treated with common justice and fairness, that amount would be a very unimportant item in the sum which her commercial intercourse with England would enable her to afford. In fact, with the encouragement which the natives ought to get, we should derive not 6*d*. a-head, which was now the extent of their consumption of our exports—but even more than 5*l*. a-head, which was the amount of the consumption of our ma-

nufactures by the negro population of some of our West-India colonial possessions. A wise and generous policy on our part towards our Hindoo subjects would, while it enabled them to partake to the full of the advantages of their natural resources, render India an inexhaustible mine of wealth to this country. We had not done—we were not now doing justice to India, and unless we changed our policy, we should have to regret it, when it would be too late to retrieve our error. He had referred to many instances of this unwise and ungenerous policy of the legislature and the government; very many more could be adduced. In fact, in viewing the progress of our government in India, we were met by them at every turn. Take the case of cotton alone. It was well known that it abounded in every district in India, and yet we were paying ten millions a-year to the Americans for it, when we could get it cheaper, and in any quantity, from our Indian possessions. What a stimulus to Indian industry and to our trade with the natives, would the trade in that article produce if thrown open to them! Then again, look at sugar. The importation from our West-India colonies would not afford a supply more than equal to the consumption of five ounces per week per head to our own population, while other countries could import at the rate of thirty ounces per head per week for their own consumption; but we could get it in any quantity from our Indian possessions, and yet we did not place them fully on the same terms as our West-Indian colonies. He was glad to find that this particular subject had been noticed in the petition now before the court. He hoped that the Directors would not fail to press the matter strongly on the attention of government, and that something might be done in it in the approaching session; but should they not obtain what they desired, he again hoped that they would endeavour to obtain a committee of each house on the subject. What would be the use of extending our conquests in India, if we did not give to the inhabitants the full advantage of our protection? Unless we altered our policy towards India, conquests in that country would tend more to weaken than to consolidate our power. What would be our condition in India if we had failed the other day in taking the fort of Ghuzni? Was it not almost certain that many of the native princes, who now anxiously sought the continuance of our alliance, would by this time have been up in arms to destroy our power, and to intercept the return of our troops to their respective presidencies? It was a sad commentary on our Indian policy, that the amity of the people of the country towards us, should depend on

circumstances so unimportant in other respects. The interests of the Company, as well as of the Hindoos, would be best consulted by a free and unrestricted commercial intercourse between England and India.—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. D. Salomons said that there was much in what fell from the hon. proprietor in which he agreed, but he could not concur with him in thinking that the trade of India had been declining for the last twenty years, and still less could he agree with him (supposing he admitted the falling off in the trade of India), that it was caused by the injustice and oppression of England. He was not prepared to follow the hon. proprietor through all his various details, but he could not allow it to go forth to the public without contradiction, that our policy towards India had been ungenerous, unjust, and oppressive. Sure he was, that we should never have arrived at the power and influence which we possessed in India, if our policy towards it had been such as it was described by the hon. proprietor. We never could have gained our present dominion if we had not acted very differently from those to whose power in India we had succeeded. He could not concur with the hon. proprietor in his details about the import of bullion from India; he could not believe that the amount of bullion imported was eight million in a few years.

Mr. M. Martin.—What he said was, that the net produce of the specie imported in the years between 1810 and 1833 was 7,976,819*l.*;—but that, besides that, the importation from other sources was very considerable.

Mr. D. Salomons did not concur with the hon. proprietor as to the drain of specie from India, but he did agree with him, that it was unjust in the Government not to treat India with the same favour as the other colonial possessions of the country. He thought that all our foreign possessions should be on the same footing with respect to the introduction of their produce into this country, and he hoped that the Directors would press the subject on the attention of the Government and the Legislature. While he concurred thus far with the hon. proprietor (Mr. M. Martin) he must again protest against the statement that we oppressed the natives of India. We might, and he believed we did, act with very mistaken policy towards India in some respects; but that we oppressed them he must again deny. He cordially supported the motion that the petition be agreed to, and he earnestly hoped that it would be zealously followed up by the Court of Directors.

Mr. St. George Tucker, adverting to the importation of bullion, mentioned by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin), said,

that the large quantity imported between 1810 and 1815 was rendered necessary to enable the Duke of Wellington to carry on that war which he had so gloriously concluded. Specie was so very scarce towards the close of the Peninsular war, that it had been found necessary to import it from India. Another cause of the increased importation of specie from India, at a later period, was, that we had transferred a part of the Indian debt for payment to this country, and it had been found necessary to make large remittances in specie to meet it. Goods had been sent against some of those remittances, but they were not available to any great extent, and the difference was to be made up in specie.

Mr. *Weeding* said that, with respect to the annuities which the proprietors received on their stock, they were under no obligation to India. They obtained on that stock ten per cent.; but instead of being in any way indebted to India for that amount, India was indebted to them for the sacrifice they had made of their capital. The proprietors had, in fact, ample means to pay themselves their own dividends out of their capital, out of which they had purchased them for much more than they were worth. He did not agree in the general views taken by the hon. proprietor (Mr. Martin) as to our Indian policy; but he was ready to admit that, as far as regarded the produce of India, it should be allowed to enter here for consumption on the same terms as that of our other foreign possessions—and this not only with respect to the raw material, but also to the manufactured article. If we refused to do justice to India, by not admitting her produce on the same terms as that of our other foreign possessions, we should not be surprised if she attempted to rival our own manufactures. If we gave India fair play, we had nothing to fear from it; on the contrary, the more she was allowed to develop her resources, the better it would be for our as well as her commercial interests. He agreed that the petition should be presented to both houses of parliament, but he did not think it was necessary to ask either house for a committee on the subject. They did not want inquiry. They were all aware of the nature and the justice of their petition. If a committee were appointed, one certain effect of it would be, to throw over the prayer of their petition to the session after the report of the committee. Let them, then, go on with the petition and not waste their time in an inquiry into what they were all fully convinced of—the justice of their claim on behalf of India.

Sir C. *Forbes* did not concur with the hon. proprietor who spoke last, who

seemed to think India was about to set up a competition with the manufacturers of this country. Sincerely did he (Sir C. Forbes), trust that they might do so, and he hoped that he might live to see the day when the natives of India would do themselves justice in that way, and manufacture for themselves. In that and in the unrestricted cultivation of those articles of produce, for which their soil and climate were peculiarly favourable, could they alone find the advantage of their connexion with Great Britain, or give to Britain the advantage of its influence in India. It was, therefore, the duty of the Directors to exert themselves, so that every encouragement should be given to the natives of India in their agricultural and manufacturing industry. He did not think that the manufactures in which we had succeeded in rivalling India were (looking at the change in all points of view) an adequate compensation for the loss which we sustained by the ruin of the native Indian industry in that branch. With respect to the petition before the Court, he would not hold up his hand against it, if he thought they could gain anything by it; but he did not think they would. He was, therefore, in favour of a motion for a committee, which would enter upon the whole inquiry as to the state of the trade between this country and India: in that way only could the subject be brought fully under the notice of the country. If they had not a committee, they would find that, when the question of "the India Company's petition," came on in the House of Commons, there would be as great a rush towards the door as there had been that day, when the present question was brought on.* In fact, the majority of the proprietors did not care a rush for the trade of India. All they cared for was, the payment of their dividends, and as long as these were secure, they considered nothing else; but they should recollect that even to those dividends they had no claim, except out of the surplus revenue of India. This was a point on which very many proprietors laboured under a very serious mistake. The only guarantee they had, for the payment of their dividends, was the fund of two millions, invested at three per cent. He was sorry to observe that almost all Indian questions were pushed to the wall when they come before Parliament. Out of that Court, and out of, and sometimes in, Parliament, they were told of the happiness of the people of India, and thus heard votes of thanks to officers and soldiers for the extension of our Indian dominions, but unless we intended to make our justice to India, and

* The hon. bart. alluded to the circumstance of many proprietors having left the Court immediately after the votes of thanks were carried.

our protection to those whom it brought under our control, co-extensive with our conquests—those conquests, as had been observed by his hon. friend, would weaken, instead of consolidating, our Indian empire. We might send the petition now before the Court; it might be read in part, and be treated with much apparent respect for the moment; but after it was ordered to lie on the table, it would be placed in the blue-bag of the clerk, when it would be heard of no more, which might be avoided by having a committee moved for to consider the whole subject. As that course was not proposed by the directors, he would suggest that the petition (to which he, in the absence of what he thought a better course, would not object,) should be signed by all the proprietors, and not by the Chairman. He thought that, being signed by all, or the great majority of the proprietors of India stock, the petition would have much greater weight than if signed by the chairman and deputy-chairman.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. baronet must know that the usual mode of sending petitions from this Court is under the common seal of the Company.

Sir C. *Forbes*.—That may be so; but I think still that it would add to the weight of the petition to have it signed by the great majority of the proprietors. Would not the signatures of the body of proprietors give a much better effect to it? As to the seal of the Company being attached, and thereby giving it an important appearance in the House of Commons, as coming from a corporation, he thought the effect would be quite the reverse (*laughter*); and that the seal would carry very little weight with it. (*Laughter*.) However, setting this matter entirely on one side, he would entreat the Court to consider the importance of the petition. In his opinion, his hon. friend (Mr. Martin) deserved the thanks of the Court for bringing this subject before them, and for having done so much to elucidate it. (*Hear, hear.*) He had not yet heard any thing fall from a single member of the Court, calling in question his calculations; but he much apprehended they would see that this petition would not be more effectual than other petitions sent to Parliament from this Court. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. *Warden* said, that although the hon. gentleman who had first spoken (Mr. Martin) had directed a great portion of his observations to him (Mr. Warden), yet it was not his intention to occupy the time of the Court by entering into an examination of the various statements which he had made, as he had taken an opportunity of doing so when the hon. member had last brought the subject before the Court; and had then endeavoured

to shew that the trade between this country and India had of late years very considerably increased; and he had no doubt whatever that it would continue to increase, if the object of the petition now under consideration were carried out. (*Hear, hear.*) His object, indeed, in rising, was to call the attention of the Court to one particular paragraph of the petition, and much was he surprised that it had not attracted the notice of any other person in the Court. He was really astonished that hon. gentlemen, who seemed to bestow so much attention on the trade between the United Kingdom and the colonies, and especially India, should be the authors of a proposition which struck at the very root of the wealth and greatness of this country. (*Hear.*) The passage in the petition, to which he alluded, was the following: "That those provisions of the navigation laws of this country, which relate to natives of the territories in India subject to the British Government serving as seamen, operate injuriously to the interests of such natives; and that the policy of continuing the existing restrictions is a fitting subject for consideration." (*Hear, hear, from Sir C. Forbes.*) The hon. baronet seemed to cheer that; but would he say that he was contented to allow one of his ships to be manned and commanded by native Indians?

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"Thank God! I have none." (*A laugh.*)

Mr. *Warden* was, however, not pleased with the concluding part of the paragraph, which said, "Provided always, that natives of places within the limits of the East-India Company's charter, although under British dominions, shall not, upon the ground of being such natives, be deemed to be British seamen." What was the object of the petition? He naturally thought, with others, that it was to place India on an equality with this country as to taxation; but when they attempted by Act of Parliament to equalize their nature with Englishmen, and to infuse the energies and activity of British seamen into the natives of India, they were attempting an impossibility; and even if it could be done, what would be the result? If British mariners were superseded, it would strike at the root of the navigation, prosperity, and wealth of this country. Observing this paragraph in the petition, therefore, he could not abstain from bringing it before the notice of the Court, for he thought it entitled to more consideration than had been bestowed on it. He must repeat that it was departing from the policy that had been adopted by this country since the first navigation law was passed; a law, too, that was passed with the utmost attention on the part of the Legislature;

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and by which the shipping of India was rendered efficient and brought to assimilate, as far as possible, with that of this country. But equalization would be carried to too great a length, when the natives of India were considered on the same footing with British seamen. The Navigation Act provided that to every ship, for every one hundred tons, there should be four British seamen. How, then, after this Act has been passed, could they introduce such a paragraph into a petition to Parliament? It was quite impossible the Legislature would listen to it; they would scout it at once. He should have been much better pleased with the petition if the paragraph in question had not been inserted, and trusted that the Court would well consider its importance.

Sir C. Forbes said, he wished to say only a few words on this subject.

Mr. Warden begged to ask, whether it was customary for hon. Proprietors to be allowed to make two speeches on the same subject? The hon. Bart. had already spoken, and if he were now to be permitted to speak again, it would impose on him (Mr. Warden) the necessity of replying; so that there would be no end of it (*hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes said that, at all events, if the Court could not hear him now, he should have another opportunity of addressing to them what he wished to say.

An hon. Proprietor here rose to address the Court, but the Chairman called on

Sir C. Forbes, who proceeded to say, in reference to what had fallen from the hon. Director, as to his surprise that gentlemen who took so much interest in the trade of India, should advocate such a proposition as that contained in the paragraph to which he had alluded, that although his hon. friend (Mr. Martin) might be considered as the father of the clause in question, and the object of it was that the natives of India should be regarded the same as British seamen, yet the hon. Director did not appear to know on what grounds this proposition had been made. Was he aware, but surely he could not be; that, by the Act of Parliament passed in the year 1832, the natives of India were to be considered in every respect as British subjects, and entitled to the same privileges? And so indeed they ought, let it cost our colonies what it might, (*hear, hear!*) That was the boon conferred by one Act; but according to the Navigation Act, which was passed in the same year, the natives of India were debarred from the privileges of being British seamen. Was he aware how that would operate? That in fact every person in India, although born of British parents, would not be considered fully as a British subject? Why, even the hon. Direc-

tor himself, and many others perhaps now present, would not be entitled to the privileges of British seamen, because they happened to have been born in India, though of English parentage; and yet would he say, that if he had been brought up to the sea, he would not have been quite as able to conduct a ship from India to any part of the world as the most efficient British sailor? The navigation law was also a hardship on our own seamen; for when they came home with a crew of Lascars from India, or from China with a crew partly of Lascars and Chinamen, not being able to get British seamen there, they were obliged, on returning to India, to take back a double crew, inasmuch as the Act imposed on them the necessity of taking out four British seamen for every one hundred tons, and also compelled them to take back all Lascars or Chinamen whom they had brought over (*hear, hear!*) Was there any justice in that? (*hear, hear!*) Was it not preposterous? (*hear, hear!*) It would be a very great point gained if ships were allowed to return to India with the same crews they brought home, instead of there being imposed on them an additional crew of four British seamen for every one hundred tons (*hear, hear!*) In fact, the hardship on our shipowners was still greater; for if British seamen were taken out to India, they were obliged to be sent home again; and on more than one occasion suits had been instituted in the Courts of India against owners of vessels for not sending home British seamen whom they had taken out. Was there any reason or justice in that? Was there any advantage to our own seamen in denying this concession to the natives of India? Did they want employment? Why so few are the hands now, that we could not get our own British ships manned; vessels were being prepared every where, but no men could be got, and they were compelled to put to sea without a proper crew. (*Hear, hear!*) He should indeed be very happy if the hon. Director could shew that he had stated anything upon this subject that was not fully justified by facts. Was he not aware that the natives of India were allowed the privileges of British soldiers? that the Court of proprietors had been thanking them only to-day for their good service in that character. (*Hear, hear!*) Why then should they deny them the privileges of British seamen? The natives of the West-Indies are to a man all allowed those privileges; and ships might go to India, or from one part of our colonial possessions to another, entirely manned with blacks—with negroes. (*Hear, hear!*) There was no law against that. He hoped, however, that this matter would be taken up, and all the grievances

which he had stated be removed. For his own part, he had no ships in this country, or India, or elsewhere, except shares in several old ships, which he had held for many years; but even if he had, he should have expressed the same opinion.

Mr. Warden said, that the worthy chairman would now see the evil of any member being allowed repeatedly to address the court. It was not his wish to trouble the court with a second speech, but when the hon. bart. appealed to him as to whether he knew this or that, he felt himself called upon to reply. Now, with respect to the claim which he himself had to the privileges of a British seaman, and to which the hon. bart. had alluded, he would say that he certainly was born in India, (*Hear !*) and he gloried in the name of an East-Indian; and as far as had laid in his power, he had always endeavoured to promote the welfare of his native country. But he would say nothing more on that point, for he fully concurred in a remark that had been made by an hon. friend of his some two years ago as to the impropriety of personal allusions in any debate, and thought with him that they were much better avoided. With respect to the Act of 1832, to which the hon. bart. had referred, as putting the natives of India on an equality with other British subjects, he must say that he rejoiced greatly that that Act had passed, and that they now enjoyed much greater privileges than formerly; but he could not recognize them as British seamen, and on that ground did he object to this clause. It was, moreover, subversive of the navigation law of this country, on which our wealth chiefly depended, and he must therefore express his decided opinion against it. (*Hear, hear !*)

Capt. Shepherd said, he thought his hon. friend, Mr. Warden, had argued as if this clause, supposing the petition to be granted, would compel the owners of ships to man them wholly with natives of India; whereas, all that is asked for, and what the hon. bart. wished, was, that where owners of Indian ships either found difficulty in obtaining men, or in cases where it might be their interest, they should be allowed to take Indians on the same footing as British seamen. The court had heard it stated that the Lascars were found to be quite as efficient seamen, in a temperate climate, as our own countrymen, and he had witnessed the truth of that statement, both here and in India. Why, then, should Indian ships, arriving here in April or May, and sailing again in July or August, be compelled to have an additional crew of British seamen, their own being fully competent to navigate their vessels? (*Hear, hear !*) There may be sound po-

licy in this Government employing and encouraging British seamen above all others, but this was not sufficient reason for placing so severe a restriction on Indian commerce and shipping, which the present state of the law entailed on all Indian-built ships.—(*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. F. C. Brown said, that as the subject of cotton had been mentioned, and as he was a native of India, he would state to the court one or two facts respecting that article, and those who doubted what he said might inquire into the correctness of his statement. About three years ago, when there was a great demand for cotton in this country, and considerable delay in the importations, owing to various causes, a very large amount of capital was taken down from Bombay to Compta, from which port large quantities of cotton were generally exported, by several Parsee merchants, for the purpose of speculation. They went about into all the districts of the country, bought up all the cotton they could meet with, and sent it down loaded on bullocks to Compta. On the road to that port, they had to go through a very difficult pass, about six or seven miles long, and so narrow that there was only sufficient room to admit one loaded bullock. On going down, however, they met a large body of bullocks laden with salt, going up. They could neither advance nor retreat. Those who were descending could not, and those who were ascending would not. The drivers of the bullocks at length came to blows, and, as was reported, life was lost; but an undoubted fact was, that many of the bullocks were hurled over the precipice. This struggle continued for several days; until the drivers parleyed together, and seeing that such a state of things would never do, and that they were only injuring themselves, agreed that for one half the day those who were descending should have free use of the ghaut, and those who were ascending for the other half. But when the bullocks laden with the cotton had got through the pass, they had to travel over a country destitute of roads, and so rough that much of the cotton was dragged from the bullocks, and the way actually whitened with it. How then could any one be surprised at the dirty state in which it arrived here? In addition too to what he had mentioned, the country was intersected with various rivers and arms of the sea, and as there were no bridges there, and generally no boats to be had, the drivers were compelled to ford through them, and thus was the cotton often injured by the water. It might be supposed, however, that when they got to Compta all their difficulties were at an end; but no such thing; for before exportation the cotton was obliged to be

weighed, and as there was only one pair of scales in the place, the merchants were quarrelling amongst themselves for twenty-four hours who should first use them. At length the collector of the port gave them another pair, and the cotton was ultimately shipped to England. But when it arrived here, there was a duty to pay; besides which, a land-tax of thirty per cent. had already been paid on it in India: and he would therefore ask whether it was possible to put India on an equality with England as to cotton goods, and if any one thought it was let him go to India and see. (*Hear, hear.*)

The petition was then agreed to.

Sir C. Forbes said, that, in his opinion, the petition ought to be signed by the proprietors at large.

An hon. Director said, that such a course would not be legal; for as the Company was a corporation, the common seal rendered signatures quite unnecessary.

The Chairman said, that if it were sent to Parliament with a number of signatures attached, it would be the petition of the East-India proprietors only; but if it went under the common seal, it would be the petition of the East-India Company.

Sir C. Forbes.—It was the petition of the proprietors (*hear*); and therefore ought to be signed by them. As to its not being legal to do so, as an hon. proprietor had told them, he would at once refer to the learned counsel, who was now present.

Mr. Serjeant Spunkie said, that undoubtedly the petition ought to be sent to Parliament under the common seal of the Company; but there was no illegality in its being also signed.

The Chairman said, that, of course, the petition would be sent in the usual form; viz. with the common seal attached to it, unless the Court objected to it.

Sir J. Campbell would suggest the course that had been proposed by the hon. baronet; for he certainly concurred with him in thinking, that if the petition were signed by a numerous body of the proprietors, it would be more attended to by Parliament than if it were sent only under the common seal.

Mr. Weeding said, he considered it quite impossible that, if this petition was signed at all, it could be received by Parliament: it must be under the common seal.

Sir C. Forbes said, that, if the signing of the petition were objected to, he hoped that those proprietors, who were of the same opinion with him, would hold a public meeting in their own room, and that they would get up a similar petition, and have it signed by as many proprietors as possible. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Twining was of opinion that it would be running a great risk if the Court were to depart from their usual course. If the petitions were to be considered as proceeding from the whole Company, how could that be better represented than by affixing their common seal? (*Hear.*) And in his apprehension it would carry more weight with it than if it bore the appearance of being numerous; for the practice of obtaining signatures to petitions was well known, and it was probable that this petition, if it were left to be signed by the proprietors, would contain the signatures of only a very small portion of them. There was no reason to suppose that the petition, with the common seal affixed, would not receive all the attention that was due to it, as emanating from such a body as the East-India Company.—(*Hear, hear.*)

An hon. Proprietor said, he had no doubt that the common seal was necessary to make the petition acceptable to the House of Commons; but that was no reason why it should not also be signed. In his opinion that would recommend it more to Parliament.

The Chairman said he could not think that a petition of the hon. East India Company, which was formed of the whole body of proprietors, could be strengthened by the signatures of a small portion of that body; for, as the hon. bart. (Sir C. Forbes) had said, it was only a small number of them who took any interest in the affairs of India (*a laugh*), it was not probable that many would attend to sign it (*Hear.*) He certainly did think the petition should be under the common seal of the East-India Company; but of course the hon. bart. was at liberty to take what steps he pleased for getting up a separate petition (*Hear.*)

Mr. Martin said that, as the hon. director, Mr. Warden, had adverted to the statements which he (Mr. Martin) had made, and said that he had formerly shown that those statements were incorrect as to the trade of India, he only wished to say that in the accounts he had read to the Court, he had not included the quantities of cotton exported in the years 1818-19 and 1819-20. The hon. director, Mr. Warden, had also said—

The Chairman wished to observe, that as the matter had already been so fully discussed, and as there was a motion of Mr. Poynder's to come on after this, he (the hon. gentleman) should not enter again into the subject.

(*The remainder of the Debate will be given next month.*)

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

By his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and G.C.H., Commander-in-chief, &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp near Cabool, Aug. 27, 1839.—Subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct the following distribution of the troops composing the Army of the Indus:

To remain at Cabool and in its vicinity.

4th Troop 3d brigade Bengal Horse Artillery.

No. 6, Light Field Battery.

2d Regt. Bengal L.C.

Detachment 1st Local Horse.

H.M. 13th Lt. Infantry.

16th Regt. Bengal N.I.

48th Regt. Bengal N.I.

The whole will be under the orders of Brigadier Sale, C.B., who will receive his instructions direct from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, or through his military secretary.

The troops above-mentioned will continue to report to the officers under whose orders they are now serving, so long as the head-quarters of their respective divisions may continue at Cabool.

To remain at Candahar.

4th Comp. 2d bat. Bengal Artillery.

43d Regt. Bengal N.I.

These troops will be under the orders of Lieut. Col. Stacy, who will also, until further orders, exercise command over the troops of his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, at Girishk and Candahar.

To remain in Shawl, and to be disposed of as may hereafter be specified.

31st Regt. Bengal N.I.

42d Regt. Bengal N.I.

The following troops will be held in readiness to move towards the Bengal provinces on such day in October as may be hereafter directed, *viz.*

2d Troop 2d brigade Bengal Horse Artillery.

H.M. 16th Lancers.

3d Regt. Bengal L.C.

4th Local Horse.

Sappers and Miners.

European Regiment.

35th Regt. Bengal N.I.

37th Regt. Bengal N.I.

The following troops belonging to the Bombay presidency, under the command

of Major Gen. Willshire, C.B., will likewise be held in readiness to move on the 15th proximo, towards the provinces, by such route as may hereafter be indicated, *viz.*

3d and 4th troops Bombay Horse Artillery.

Capt. Lloyd's Battery.

Wing of H.H. 4th Lt. Drags.

1st Regt. Bombay L.C.

Poona Auxiliary Horse.

Engineers, Sappers and Miners.

H.M. 2d regt. of Foot.

H.M. 17th regt. of Foot.

19th Regt. Bombay N.I.

Capt. Pontardent's battery will be prepared to join the Bombay column on its reaching Quetta.

The batteries moving to the provinces are to be furnished with a suitable proportion of service ammunition, at the discretion of the brigadier commanding the artillery; and officers commanding infantry regiments will indent on the park for as much as will complete their supply to two hundred rounds per man.

The spare ordnance and stores now in the park are to be left at Cabool, in charge of a conductor, to be selected for the duty, and the brigadier commanding the artillery will send in a detail of what may be considered by him a suitable magazine establishment.

This conductor will be under the immediate orders of the senior artillery officer at the station, through whom he will forward periodically, to Brigadier Sale, a balance return of the stores he may have in hand.

The superintending surgeons will see that the corps remaining in Afghanistan are fully supplied with the prescribed number of doolies and bearers, and they will take care that the different medicine chests are well stocked; the remainder of the medicines in the Bengal depot, which may not be required for the equipment of the troops proceeding to the provinces, are to be left at Cabool, and placed in charge of the senior medical officer with the force.

Superintending Surg. Atkinson will forward a detail of establishment required to be left with this temporary depot.

Such tools as may not be required by the Bengal sappers and miners proceeding to the provinces, or which will not be needed in facilitating the progress of troops across the rivers of the Punjab, are to be left at Cabool in charge of the conductor of ordnance.

Officers holding staff situations in the provinces, who have been permitted by government to join their regiments for

the present service, and whose corps remain in Afghanistan, will return to their respective presidencies, along with the troops under orders for Hindoostan.

Capt. Nash, of the 43d Regt. N. I., and baggage-master to the Bengal column, will rejoin his regiment at Candahar by the first favourable opportunity; his appointment as baggage-master will cease on the date of the march of the Bombay division from Cabool.

STORM REPORTS.

Notification. — Sept. 11, 1839. — The importance of investigating the course and phenomena of storms has been brought to the notice of government by the Hon. Court of Directors, and the Hon. the President in Council is in consequence desirous of obtaining local registers of these phenomena, taken simultaneously at as many stations of India as may be found possible. The public officers of the different settlements and stations of India are accordingly invited and requested, upon the occurrence of any hurricane, gale or other storm of more violence than usual, to note accurately the time of its commencement, the direction from which the wind first blows, whether in gusts or regular, and whether accompanied with rain, thunder and lightning, or other phenomena; also to note, with as much accuracy as possible, the changes of direction in the wind, and the time of the occurrence of each; and, lastly, the duration of the gale, and in what quarter the wind is when it ceases. The variations of the thermometer and barometer at each period noticed will also be of importance, if the means are forthcoming of making such observations.

The President in Council refrains from making it the business of any particular officer to note the above circumstances, but relies on the known desire of all enlightened persons to promote objects of scientific and useful inquiry, that the public officers will arrange in such manner as to ensure that the observations will be taken by some one in the vicinity of each station.

Reports upon matters of the description comprehended in this order, may be forwarded to the secretary to government in the general department, free of postage, (superscribed "Storm Report.")

A scientific gentleman in Calcutta has obligingly undertaken to combine all reports that may be so received into a synopsis for exhibition of the results in the manner adopted and recommended by Colonel Reid, R. A.

ESCORT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Sept. 20, 1839.
—The following movement of troops is

directed, for the purpose of forming the escort of the right hon. the Governor-general:

Two six-pounders from the first troop first brigade of horse artillery at Kurnaul, with the usual detail, under the command of a subaltern officer.

The 5th regt. L. C. from Kurnaul.

The 26th regt. N. I. from Meerut.

The infantry will commence its march on the 14th proximo, *via* Kurnaul, whence it will escort camp equipage and cattle to the foot of the hills, so as to reach Bar by the 1st of November.

The artillery and cavalry will leave Kurnaul on the 25th proximo, and proceed to Munnymajra, there to await his Lordship's arrival.

Routes will be furnished by the quarter-master general of the army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

July 31. Mr. F. O. Wells, accountant for N.W. Provinces, authorized to make over charge of current duties of his office to his deputy, Mr. Morland, and to retain resource department thereof in his own hands, during period of his absence.

Aug. 14. Mr. C. Beadon to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Champaran during absence of Mr. Quintin.

Mr. W. Wynyard, assistant to magistrate of Muttra, to be invested with special powers described in clause 3, sec. ii. Reg. 111. of 1821.

26. Mr. H. Milford placed under orders of magistrate and collector of Banda.

Sept. 2. Mr. W. Wynyard placed in charge of joint magistracy and deputy collectorship of Muttra, until arrival of Mr. Cunningham.

19. Mr. G. L. Martin to officiate as magistrate and collector of Pooree, during absence of Mr. Ewart.

Mr. J. W. Templer to be special commissioner under Reg. 111. of 1820, for division of Chittagong.

Mr. T. A. Shaw to be ditto ditto under ditto of ditto, for division of Cuttack.

Mr. A. Smelt to be civil and sessions judge of Patna.

Mr. C. G. Udny to be ditto ditto of Rajeshye.

Mr. J. C. Dick to be magistrate and collector of Shahabad.

Mr. M. S. Gilmore to be collector of Patna.—Mr. Gilmore for the present to officiate as superintendent of Khas Mehals and settlement affairs in Patna and Behar, v. Mr. Dick; and Mr. G. F. Houlton to continue to officiate until further orders as collector of Patna.

Mr. G. T. Shakespear to be magistrate of Midnapore and Hidgelee.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to be commissioner of Soonderbuns and deputy collector of Jessore.

Mr. G. D. Wilkins to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, and to be stationed at Shahabad.

Mr. J. Dunbar to be civil and sessions judge of Rungpore.—Mr. W. Luke to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Rungpore until further orders.

Mr. W. Onslow to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Mr. J. A. O. Farquharson to officiate as magistrate of Patna.

Mr. James Grant to be civil and sessions judge of Dinapore.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe to be magistrate and collector of Dacca.

Mr. D. J. Money to be collector of Tipperah.

Mr. W. J. Allen to be magistrate of Tipperah.—Mr. A. S. Annand to officiate as magistrate until relieved.

Mr. R. M. Skinner to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Pubna.

Mr. J. Wheeler to be magistrate of Mymensing.

Mr. J. Reid to be a joint magistrate and deputy collector, and to be stationed at Behar.

Mr. C. Chapman authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bhagulpoore.

Mr. C. Beadon authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Behar and Patna.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Buggorah, during absence of Mr. Law.

21. Mr. A. A. Roberts, assistant to magistrate and collector of Benares, to be attached to station of Jounpoor, as an assistant to magistrate and collector of that district.

25. Major J. W. J. Ouseley to perform duties of secretary to College of Fort William, during absence of Capt. Marshall for one month.

30. Lieut. R. W. Ellis, 23d N.I., and officiating assistant to resident at Gwallor, to be assistant to ditto.

Oct. 3. Mr. G. A. C. Plowden to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Sylhet, until further orders.

Mr. A. C. Bidwell to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sylhet.

Mr. D. Robertson to be an assistant to magistrate and to collector of Nuddea, and authorized to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in 24-Pergunnahs.

4. Mr. A. H. Landers to be special assistant to commissioner of Assam and to political agent in Cossyah Hills.

Mr. L. J. H. Grey to conduct current duties of collectorate of Moonshehabad, during absence of Mr. Taylor.

5. Mr. A. Grote, superintendent of settlements in Midnapore, to be put in temporary charge of special deputy collector's office.

8. Mr. J. C. Dick, magistrate and collector of Shahabad, to continue, till further orders, to officiate as superintendent of Khas Mehals and settlements in Patna and Behar.

Mr. Gilmore, collector of Patna, to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Shahabad, until further orders.

Mr. Wm. Roberts reported his arrival as a writer on this establishment on the 21st Sept.

Mr. S. Bowring, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from the Cape of Good Hope on the 25th Sept.

Mr. G. J. Morris, of the civil service, reported his return to this presidency from England on the 24th Sept.

Lieut. W. J. Eastwick, assistant to the resident in Sind, reported his having received charge of the Sind residency from Lieut. Leckie on the 28th Aug.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Aug. 14. Mr. C. B. Quinlan, for two months, on med. cert.—28. Mr. George Tod, for six weeks, in extension to that formerly granted to him to Cape, for health.—29. Mr. W. H. Woodcock, to remain at Simla till 1st Nov. 1839, with permission to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furlough.—Mr. J. Hawkins, for one month, on private affairs.—Sept. 19. Mr. J. K. Ewart, for one month, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs.—Mr. John Davidson, for two months, from 18th Dec. 1839, for purpose of visiting presidency for medical advice.—Mr. E. T. Trevor, for six weeks, in addition to period allowed him for joining his station.—Mr. W. A. Law, for three months, to visit presidency on private affairs.—30. Mr. R. E. Cunliffe, for one month, on private affairs.—Oct. 3. Mr. H. Stainforth, for two months, on med. cert.—5. Mr. W. P. Good, for two months, to Calcutta, on med. cert.—6. Mr. P. G. E. Taylor, for two months, on private affairs.—7. Mr. C. T. Sealy, absence for one month, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 1. The Rev. F. Fisher and the Rev. C. Garbett, reported their arrival as assistant chaplains on this establishment.

9. The Rev. F. Fisher, assistant chaplain, to be chaplain at Chinsurah.

The Rev. C. Garbett, assistant chaplain, app. to North-Western Provinces.

The Hon. the Court of Directors have permitted the Rev. William Parish, late a chaplain on this establishment, to retire from the Company's service from the 28th May 1839.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Simla, Sept. 6, 1839.—Lieut. Thomas Quin, 4th L.C., who has been permitted to resign his situation as 2d in command of Bundelcund Legion, placed at disposal of Commander of the Forces.

Sept. 11.—Surg. Donald Butter, M.D., to officiate as civil surgeon of Benares, during period of leave of absence granted to Mr. Lindesay on 29th Aug., or until further orders.

Sept. 20.—Lieut. J. Brind, of artillery, in charge of revenue surveyor at Ferozepore, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander of the Forces.

Capt. B. Y. Reilly, officiating executive engineer at Delhi, superintending the building of the Hindi bridge, and commandant of the sappers and miners, to be executive engineer of 8th or Bareilly division, v. Capt. H. Goodwyn permitted to visit presidency, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert. Capt. Reilly to remain in his present officiating appointment until relieved by Capt. G. Thomson, of engineers.

1st-Lieut. J. Glasford, executive engineer, Kumaon division, to officiate as executive engineer of 8th or Bareilly division, until relieved by Capt. Reilly, or until further orders.

The general orders issued by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus, placing the following officers at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the court of H.M. Shah Shoojaool-Moolkh, confirmed:—1st-Lieut. H. M. Durand, of engineers; 2d-Lieut. R. Warburton, of artillery; Capt. J. B. Backhouse, of artillery; Capt. A. W. Taylor, of Europ. regt.; Lieut. R. S. Trevor, 3d L.C.

Sept. 23.—Capt. E. Watt, 6th L.C., permitted to resign appointment of second in command of 1st cavalry regt. Oude Auxiliary Force.

Sept. 24.—Assist. Surg. James Steel, M.D., attached to civil station of Goruckpore, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander of the Forces.

Sept. 26.—Assist. Surg. G. G. Andrews appointed to medical charge of civil station of Ramee in Arracan.

Oct. 1.—Surg. Andrew Ross placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor-general for employment in judicial department, N.W. Provinces.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Sept. 23, 1839.—3d N.I. Capt. David Downing to be major, Lieut. Thomas Wallace to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. M. Lockett to be lieut., from 15th Sept. 1839, in suc. to Major G. N. Prole dec.

2d-Lieut. Richard Strachey, of Bombay engineers, transferred to corps of engineers in Bengal.—2d-Lieut. Strachey to take rank in engineer corps under this presidency, agreeably to list received from Hon. the Court of Directors, and published in G.O. under date 20th May last.

Sept. 25.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. J. H. Litter to be colonel, from 30th July 1839, in suc. to Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir Robert Stevenson, K.C.B., dec.

30th N.I. Major Francis Grant to be lieut. col., Capt. and Brev. Maj. Edw. Pettingal to be major, Lieut. E. A. Munro to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. N. Thomas to be lieut., do. do.

Sept. 30.—Cadets of Infantry C. E. Philipotts, Hon. E. P. R. H. Hastings, and Geo. Coare, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. Mackinnon, having withdrawn his application for leave of absence from his station, the orders dated 9th Sept., placing Assist. Surg. D. MacRae at disposal of Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as assistant surgeon at Tirhoot, during Mr. Mackinnon's absence, cancelled.

Oct. 7.—*Infantry.* Major Richard Benson to be lieutenant-col., from 3d Sept. 1830, in suc. to Lieut. Col. John Herring, c.b., dec.

11th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. David Hepburn to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Jas. Maclean to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. S. J. Becher to be lieut.; do. do.

31st N.I. Lieut. Robert Beavan to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. A. Jackson to be lieut., from 17th Aug. 1830, in suc. to Capt. P. Meik dec.

Asst. Surg. John Magrath to be surgeon, from 3d Oct. 1830, y. Surg. John Colvin, m.d., dec.

Cadets of Infantry A.D. Pottinger and Andrew Macqueen, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Oct. 9.—The services of Capt. F. Brind, officiating deputy principal commissary or ordnance, being required at Dum Dum, to assume command of a bat. of artillery, he is permitted to vacate his appointment, and rejoin head-quarters of his regt.

Oct. 14.—*Regt. of Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Edward Madden to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. H. A. Charleston to be 1st lieut., from 12th Sept. 1830, in suc. to Capt. H. Timings dec.

The undermentioned officers to have rank of Captain by brevet, from date expressed:—Lieut. F. A. Miles, regt. of artillery; Lieut. Jasper Trower, do.; and Lieut. John Ewart, 55th N.I., from 13th Oct. 1830.

Asst. Surg. W. Grahame to act as 2d assist. garrison surgeon, Fort William, during absence of Asst. Surg. Allan Webb, who accompanies the Lord Bishop of Calcutta on his intended tour of visitation.

Cadets of Engineers J. R. Becher and J. S. Alexander admitted on estab., and prom. to 2d lieuts.

Cadet of Cavalry T. R. Snow admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Surg. James Hutchinson to be a presidency surgeon, from date of demise of Presidency Surgeon John Colvin, m.d.

(By the Commander of the Forces.)

Head-Quarters, Sept. 13, 1830.—Capt. S. Nash, 4th L.C., doing duty at convalescent depôt, Landour, at his own request permitted to proceed and join his regt.

Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 23d N.I., to do duty at convalescent depôt, Landour, until further orders.

Cornet and Adj. E. Harvey to act as 2d in command to 3d local horse, until arrival of officer who stands permanently app. to that situation.

Ens. S. J. Becher, 11th N.I., to officiate as adj. to 3d local horse, during time Cornet Harvey may be employed as 2d in command.

Sept. 17.—Cornet R. Richardson, now attached to 10th, to join and do duty with 6th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Lieut. J. R. Western, engineers, to receive charge of office and perform duties of executive engineer at Delhi, during absence, on service, of Capt. Reilly; date 27th Aug.

Brev. Maj. S. L. Thornton, 13th N.I., to take charge of sudder bazar at Nusseerabad, during employment of Lieut. D. T. Pollock, sub-assist. com. gen., with force proceeding to Joudpore; date 6th Aug.

The following removals directed:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. H. Little from 70th to 36th N.I.; Lieut. Col. P. M. Hay from 24th to 70th do.; Lieut. Col. W. G. Mackenzie from 36th to 24th do.

Sept. 19.—Surg. J. Griffith, 13th N.I., to afford medical aid to squadron of 9th L.C., and sick and recruits left behind by corps proceeding on service; date Nusseerabad 10th Sept.

The following Marwar field force orders, issued by Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, confirmed:—Appointing Surg. W. Darby, 1st L.C., to afford medical aid to general staff of the force.—Directing Brigadier C. F. Wild, on his arrival at Ajmere, to detach Asst. Surg. W. Shillito to Nusseerabad, for purpose of assuming charge of sick of corps arrived from Neemuch in progress to Joudpore.

Sept. 20.—Asst. Surg. W. Pringle, m.d., now at general hospital, to do duty with H.M. 21st regt. (Fusiliers) at Chinsurah; date 8th Sept.

Ens. S. H. Becher, 61st N.I., to act as adj. to

Kemason local bat., on departure of Lieut. Lip-trott, to join his own corps, the 30th N.I., proceeding on service; date 9th Sept.

The suspension from rank and pay of Lieut. F. W. Cornish, of 5th bat. artillery, by sentence of a general court-martial, terminates on the 29th Sept., when that officer is to resume his duties.

Asst. Surg. E. V. Davies removed from left wing 44th to 25th N.I., which he will proceed to join on receipt of this order.

Sept. 21.—Capt. P. C. Anderson, officiating major of brigade, to receive charge of executive engineer's office at Delhi, consequent on departure of Capt. Reilly; date 26th Aug.

Capt. E. J. Betts, inv. estab., permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at presidency.

Sept. 23.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. C. R. Gwatkin, 60th N.I., to act as station staff at Kur-naul, on departure of Capt. Grant to Ferozepore, and until arrival of deputy assist. adj. general of the division; date 4th Sept.

Engineers. Lieut. R. B. Smith to be adj.

Sept. 24.—The undermentioned ensigns, recently admitted into service, to do duty with the corps specified, viz.—Ensigns D. C. T. Beaton and J. Fowles, 58th N.I., at Barrackpore; D. L. Wake, W. Graydon, R. C. Gernon, and J. Nisbett, 69th do., at Berhampore.

Asst. Surg. K. W. Kirk, m.d., doing duty with H.M. 40th regt., to proceed to Tirhoot and relieve Asst. Surg. J. Balfour, 23d N.I., from medical duties of that station.

Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th N.I., to be placed in medical charge of 3d comp. 3d bat. artillery; date Dinapore 11th Sept.

Lieut. A. N. M. MacGregor, 66th N.I., to act as adj. of infantry to Bundelcund legion, during absence, on leave, of Ens. Young; date 17th Sept.

Asst. Surg. F. Anderson, m.d., 4th tr. 1st brigade horse artillery, to afford medical aid to sappers and miners, and train establishment with Marwar field force; date 17th Sept.

Lieut. J. MacDonald to act as adj. to 66th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Chowne; date 16th Sept.

Capt. T. Fisher, 48th N.I. (lately returned from furlough) to join and do duty with recruit depôt at Allypore, until further orders.

Asst. Surg. J. Barber, garrison assist. surg. at Chunar, at his own request, removed from that appointment, and posted to 40th N.I.

Sept. 25.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. W. McCulloch, 13th N.I., to act as station staff at Nusseerabad, v. Lieut. J. C. Cooper, 49th regt., proceeding with his corps on service; date 10th Sept.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. S. Master to act as adj. to 4th L.C., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Onslow, on leave; date 18th Sept.

Sept. 26.—Ens. John Robinson, at his own request, removed from 69th to 73d N.I., as junior of his rank.

Sept. 27.—2d-Lieut. H. P. de Teissier to act as adj. and qu. mast. to 3d bat. artillery, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Salmon; date 20th Sept. 30th N.I. Lieut. R. S. Ewart to be adj., v. Downes proceeded on furlough.

Sept. 28.—Capt. W. H. Burt, 40th N.I., to officiate, until further orders, as major of brigade at Delhi, in room of Capt. P. C. Anderson, 64th do., who has been placed in charge of the palace guards.

Sept. 30.—Ens. E. Thomas (recently admitted to service) to do duty with 58th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Asst. Surg. K. W. Kirk, m.d., to remain at Dinapore division head-quarters, and assume medical charge of the 40th N.I., making over that of 3d comp. 3d bat. artillery to Surg. J. Turnbull, of 28th do.; date 21st Sept.

Civil Asst. Surg. T. W. Burt app. to medical charge of 9th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Asst. Surg. T. W. Wilson, m.d., or until further orders; date 2d Sept.

Oct. 2.—The following orders, dated 6th Sept., by Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, commanding force assembled for service in Marwar, confirmed:—Appointing Brev. Maj. W. J. Thompson, assist. com. gen., to charge of treasure chest, and Capt. and Brigade Major P. LaTouche to conduct post-office duties of the force.—Appointing Lieut. J. R. Old-

feld, of engineers, to be major of brigade to that department.

Lieut. and Adj. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st N.I., to officiate as station staff at Neemuch, and to receive charge of military treasure chest and records of brigade major's office; date 20th Aug.

Lieut. A.W.W. Fraser, inv. estab., permitted to reside at Monghyr, and receive his pay and allowances from paymaster of Benares circle.

Examination.—1st-Lieut. J. H. Campbell, interpr. and quarter master 7th bat. artillery, is exempted from further examination in the native languages, having been declared by the examiners of the College of Fort William, to be qualified to perform the duties of interpreter to a native corps.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Sept. 30. Capt. John Platt, 33d N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 23. Lieut. T. H. Sale, corps of engineers, for health.—1st-Lieut. A. C. Hutchinson, artillery, for health (embarking from Bombay).—Oct. 7. Lieut. H. G. Mainwaring, 1st N.I.—Surg. J. R. Martin.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Sept. 23. Capt. J. C. Tudor, 46th N.I., deputy assist. com. gen., for two years, for health.—Lieut. John Gilmore, executive engineer, Darjeeling, for two years, for health (via Isle of France).

To Sea Coast.—Sept. 9. Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, superintendent of Chilidroga division in Rajah of Mysore's territories, for three months, for health.

To visit Presidency.—Sept. 11. Major M. Nicholson, commanding Nerbudda Sebundy Corps, for one month, from 1st Nov. 1839, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—16. Ens. T. H. Shum, 33d N.I., from 15th Sept. to 15th March 1840, on med. cert. (also to proceed on the river).—17. Assist. Surg. T. W. Wilson, M.D., 9th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 1st Dec., on private affairs.—21. Ens. E. Close, 33d N.I., from 1st Aug. to 15th Sept., on private affairs, and to enable him to join.—27. Surg. C. Renney, 5th L.C., from 19th Nov. to 10th May 1840, on med. cert., and apply for furl.—Lieut. Col. M. C. Webber, 53th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1840, on private affairs.—30. Lieut. S. Tounnin, 63d N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1840, on private affairs.—Oct. 1. Col. L. Smith, 8th L.C., from 10th Nov. to 10th March 1840, in extension, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furl.—Surg. T. Drevor, M.D., 53d N.I., from 20th Oct. to 20th Feb. 1840, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—Maj. C. D. Wilkinson, 28th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Nov., on private affairs.—Ens. P. C. Clark, 41st N.I., from 30th Sept. to 30th Dec., in extension, on med. cert.

To visit Hills north of Deyrah.—Sept. 16. Surg. T. Forrest, 35th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 20th Oct. 1840, on med. cert.—21. Lieut. and Adj. M. R. Onslow, 4th L.C., from 16th Sept. to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—25. Capt. H. Clayton, 4th L.C., from 2d Oct. to 20th Nov., on private affairs.

To visit Lucknow.—Sept. 17. Lieut. O. Campbell, inv. estab., from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1840, on private affairs.—Lieut. A. Huish, horse artillery, from 30th Sept. to 31st Oct., to remain in extension, on private affairs.

To visit Kurnaul and Simla.—Sept. 25. Brev. Maj. J. L. Jones, 5th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st April 1840, on med. cert.

To visit Mynpoorie.—Sept. 21. Mr. W. Smith, under suspension from rank of capt. in 19th N.I., from 3th Oct. to 22d Feb. 1840, on private affairs (also to Potorahguri).

Obtained leave of absence.—Sept. 14. Maj. R. Low, principal assistant to commissioner of Jubulpore, for four months, from 1st Nov., on private affairs, with permission to visit Bombay, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—26. Lieut. H. Siddons, revenue surveyor in Chittagong, absence for six weeks, on private affairs.

HIER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Col. John Leslie, K.H., to be colonel by brevet in East Indies only; date 18th June 1839.

FURLONGHS.

To England.—Sept. 1. Lieut. Jekyll, 6th F., for health.—Lieut. Gibbons, 49th F., on private affairs.—13. Lieut. Wyld, 3d L. Drags., on private affairs.—24. Lieut. Codd, 3d L. Drags.—Capt. Bagcheil, 3d F.—28. Capt. Havelock, 13th L. Inf., on private affairs.

To Calcutta.—Aug. 28. Lieut. A. DuBoulay, 31st F., from 15th Oct. to 31st Dec., on private affairs.—Lieut. C. K. Macan, 44th F., from 1st Sept. to 30th Nov., on med. cert., to appear before a medical board.—Sept. 23. Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, Lieut. Col. 9th F., in extension, from 19th Aug. to 19th Nov. 1839.

To Muesoorie.—Aug. 28. Lieut. A. J. Cameron, 3d F., in extension, from 3d Sept. to 1st Nov., on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Sept. 25. *Plantagenet*, from London; *Claudius*, from Havre de Grace; *Ashmery*, from Juddah and Bombay; *Fattel Burrey*, from Juddah.—27. *Isadorah*, from Madras, &c.—28. *Martha*, from Mauritius.—30. *Janet Boyd*, from Glasgow; *Jeany*, from Penang; *Indien*, from Bordeaux; *Pondicherry* and *Madras*; *Washington*, from Philadelphia.—Oct. 1. *Abeille*, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—2. *Sarah and Elizabeth*, from Sydney; *H.C. steamer Enterprise*, from Madras.—4. *Serapayatam*, from London and Madras; *Sereri*, from South Shields and St. Helena.—5. *Houghley*, from Port Adelaide; *William Galea*, from Bordeaux.—6. *Satellite* (steamer), from Aberdeen, St. Helena, and Moulmein; *Abassy*, from Muscat and Allepee.—9. *Bordeaux*, from Bourbon and Pondicherry.—12. *Princess Victoria*, from London, Bordeaux, and Mauritius.—13. *Bazon*, from Nantes, Balavia, and Mauritius; *Midlothian*, from N.S. Wales; *Emily*, from Mauritius; *Seppings*, from South Australia; *Richards*, from Liverpool.—15. *Water Witch*, from Mocha and Aden; *Tamar*, from N.S. Wales; *Forth*, from Madras and Rangoon.

Sailed from Seewor.

SEPT. 23. *Sylph*, for Singapore.—24. *William*, for Liverpool; *David Malcolm*, for Mauritius; *Triton*, for London; *Memford*, for Mauritius.—30. H.M.S. *Conway*, for Hongkong; *Patriot*, for Penang.—OCT. 3. *Blackely*, for Liverpool; *Isle*, for Macao.—5. *Margaret Parker*, for London; *Glasgow*, for Liverpool; *Syria*, for Mauritius.—6. *Thames*, for Singapore and China; *Mary*, for Mauritius.—7. *Hero of Malown*, for Ceylon and Mauritius; *Arcthusa*, for Madras.—8. *Indian Oak*, for Moulmein; *Hamilton Ross*, for Cape; *Patriot*, for Mauritius; *Kleira*, for Mauritius.—9. *Tenasserim*, for Penang and Singapore.—10. *Robert Surcouf*, for Bourbon; *Thomas Worthington*, for Liverpool; *Caribbean*, for Mauritius; *Ranger*, for Cape; *Augustus*, for Mauritius; *Bilton*, for Newcastle.—11. *Blair*, for Liverpool; *Marquis Camden*, for Singapore and China.—14. *General Scott*, for Boston; *Anna Maria*, for London; *Falcon*,—16. *Catherine*; *Victoria*.

Departures from Calcutta.

OCT. 3. *Equitable*, for Cape and N.S. Wales (since wrecked).—4. *Colombo*, for Madras.—8. *John Denniston*, for Cowes and Dundee.

Departures from Diamond Harbour.

OCT. 15. *Diamond*, for London; *Agostina*, for London; *Marcambie*, for Bourbou.

Departures from Kedgeree.

OCT. 16. *Rosburgh Castle*, for London; *Agnes*, for Bombay.

Arrivals of Passengers.

Per *Midlothian*, from Sydney: Mrs. Cunliffe; Mrs. Ramsay; David Cunliffe, Esq., civil service; Capt. E. D. Townshend, 9th N.I.; Ens. A. Skene, 68th N.I.; James Mackenzie, Esq.; Thos. Richardson, Esq.;—Ramsay, Esq.

Per *Seppings*, from South Australia: Charles Flaxman, Esq., lady, and family; Mrs. Murray and family.

Freight to London (Oct. 17).—Saltpetre, £3 10s. per ton; Sugar, £3 15s.; Rice, 24 to 24 4s.

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Linseed, £4 4s.; Hides, £4 to £4 4s.; Safflower, Jute, Shell Lac, and Lac Dye, £3. 15. to £4; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.; Raw Silk, £5. 10s. to £5. 15s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Sept. 6. At Cawnpore, the lady of Brev. Maj. G. Holmes, 7th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Agra, Mrs. W. L. Harwood, of a daughter.
 13. At Allahabad, the lady of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
 14. At Neemuch, the lady of Lieut. G. W. G. Bristow, 71st N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Noacolly, the wife of Mr. Wm. Jackson, of a daughter.
 16. Mrs. M. Rochfort, of a daughter.
 17. At Hameerpoore, Mrs. H. D. Lawrence, of a daughter.
 18. In camp, near Joudpore, the lady of Lieut. Baldoek, 22d N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Meerut, Mrs. C. C. Foy, of a son.
 20. At Burrisaul, Mrs. R. Erskine, of a son.
 23. At Bancoorah, the lady of T. C. Lock, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
 — Mrs. C. Wilkinson, of a son.
 — At Sylhet, Mrs. Johnson, of a son.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. V. Landerman, of a daughter.
 26. At Calcutta, Lady Farrington, wife of Capt. F. E. Manning, 16th N.I., of a daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Aldwell, of a son.
 27. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, superintendent Gurranhutta dispensary, of a son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. W. C. Spain, of a son.
 — At Delhi, the lady of Colin Lindsay, Esq., of a daughter.
 28. At Calcutta, the lady of J. W. Macleod, Esq., of a daughter.
 29. At Burdwan, the lady of the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, of a son.
 — Mrs. James Stark, of a daughter.
 — At Sulkea, the wife of Mr. M. T. Wade, of a daughter.
 30. In Durrumtollah, the lady of C. Lloyd, Esq., of a son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Bell, of a son.
 Oct. 2. At Arrah, the lady of G. D. Wilkins, Esq., civil service, of a son.
 — At Chandernagore, the wife of Mr. J. M. Martin, of Ballacoe, of a son.
 — Mrs. T. H. Wakeford, of a son.
 4. At Midnapore, the lady of Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N.I., of a son.
 5. At Garden Reach, Mrs. Jas. Low, of a son.
 6. At Fort William, the lady of Allan Webb, Esq., garrison assist. surgeon, of a daughter.
 7. In the Fort, the lady of Capt. James Paterson, Cameronians, of a daughter.
 — At Kishenpoor, Hazarebhaugh, the wife of Major J. R. Ouseley, Governor-general's agent and commissioner, of a daughter.
 — At Seebpore, the lady of Mr. J. A. A. Chew, of a son.
 9. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Macdonald, Scottish mission.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. P. Deimar, of a son.
 13. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. H. Reynell, of the *Water Witch*, of a daughter.
 15. At Calcutta, the wife of Henry Vincent Bayley, Esq., B.C.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

- Sept. 12. At Kurnaul, William Balfour, Esq., assistant surgeon of H.M. 44th regt., to Anna, second daughter of the late William Bishop, Esq., of Gray's Wood, Surrey, and North Bank, Regent's Park, London.
 17. At Agra, Edward Wyly, Esq., civil service, to Marianna, only daughter of the late Robert Magness, Esq.
 19. At Patna, Thomas Coutts Trotter, Esq., civil service, to Sophia Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. W. Templer, Esq., civil service.
 21. At Midnapore, Mr. Robert Rennell to Miss Angelica Miranda.
 24. At Cawnpore, Mr. T. Greenway to Miss Louise Sophia Nuthall.
 Oct. 1. At Seebpore, Thomas James Driberg,

Esq., to Frances Phillippa, eldest daughter of the late C. H. Benn, Esq.

4. At Calcutta, the Rev. T. Atkins to Miss Harrison, of Allipore.

7. At Bareilly, E. H. C. Monckton, Esq., civil service, to Miss Maria Catherine Tydd.

8. At Calcutta, Mr. Munnings Thomas to Eliza, relict of the late Capt. C. C. Clark.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. M. S. Templeton to Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Clark, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aug. 20. At Cabul, Brigadier Robert Arnold, colonel of H.M. 16th Lancers. He had been suffering greatly from a complication of internal disorders arising from the wounds he received at the battle of Quatre Bras. He was interred in the Armenian burying ground with military honours.

Sept. 3. At Hyder Kheel, within six marches of Cabul, Lieut. Col. John Herring, C.B., commanding the 37th regt. Bengal N.I. (he was barbarously murdered by a band of native plunderers).

6. At Cabul, after a long illness, Capt. George Fothergill, H.M. 13th Light Infantry.

— At Quetta, Capt. W. B. Gould, adjutant 42d regt. Bengal N.I.

12. At Cabul, Capt. Henry Timings, commanding the 4th troop 3d brigade Bengal Horse Artillery.

13. At Mirzapore, Jas. Urquhart, Esq., aged 37.

19. At Chunar, Lieut. Col. Wm. B. Walker, of the invalid establishment.

20. At Allahabad, the lady of G. H. M. Alexander, Esq., civil service.

25. At Ghazepore, Brev. Capt. D. B. T. Dodgins, adjutant H.M. 31st regt.

26. At Calcutta, William Henry Warner, Esq., late of Rampoor Bauleah, aged 30.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. C. Smith, relict of the late D. R. Smith, of the Local Corps, aged 40.

27. At Calcutta, Capt. William Allen, Inspector Preventive service, aged 48.

— At Purneah, Charles Evans, Esq., deputy collector, and late capt. of H.M. 17th regt., aged 53.

Oct. 1. At Intally, Mr. James Taylor, assistant in the Secret and Political Department, aged 54.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Edmund Burkinyoung, of the firm of Stewart and Co., aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. James Baddiley, aged 46.

2. Mrs. Rose Brannon, of Monghier, aged 71.

4. At Calcutta, John Colvin, Esq., M.D., presidency surgeon, aged 45.

5. At Calcutta, P. J. DeVise, Esq., aged 50.

6. At Calcutta, Oceana Malvina, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Blake, aged 21.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Rondeau, aged 35.

9. At Calcutta, suddenly, Lieut. Col. G. T. D'Aguilar, of the invalid establishment, aged 40.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Bowers, aged 34.

10. At Entally, Mr. J. J. Marquess, aged 31.

14. At Calcutta, Mrs. Marie Dombal, wife of John Durup Dombal, Esq., aged 53.

Lately, At Quetta, of brain fever, Capt. Meik, of the 31st regt. Bengal N.I. It appears that he was ill only five days, and that during four of them he was delirious.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JASPER NICOLLS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 5, 1839.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief being about to embark for Bengal, and probably to loosen the intimate communication which he has enjoyed with the army of Madras, during his short command of it, is anxious to express the high satisfaction which that intercourse has given him.

His Excellency felt a pride in finding himself placed in authority over an army which had produced, or supported, so many eminent men, but he was and is confident, that similar ability, zeal, and

energy are ready, at this moment, to rise into action when called for by difficulty or danger.

The Commander-in-chief returns his best thanks to officers commanding divisions and forces for their steady attention to their various duties and for their maintenance of discipline.

Sir J. Nicolls will ever be anxious to hear that this army continues to maintain its proud position amongst the forces of our gracious Sovereign in India, and with every hearty good wish for its honour and welfare, he bids it farewell!

TEMPORARY COMMAND OF THE ARMY.

Fort St. George, Oct. 5, 1839.—His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief, having embarked for Bengal, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Maj.-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., the next senior officer on the staff, to the temporary command of the army of this presidency. All returns are directed to be made to Sir Hugh Gough accordingly.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 10, 1839.—The temporary command of the Madras army having devolved upon Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Gough, and to which he was nominated in the G. O. G. of the 5th inst. the Major-General feels assured that by a steady perseverance in the system so judiciously pursued by the estimable and distinguished officer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., whose loss every officer and soldier of this presidency must lament, the same high character which has so long distinguished the Madras army, will be maintained unimpaired, and that in handing over this army to the individual whose good fortune it may be to be nominated to the command, Sir H. Gough will be enabled to say of that army, what he now feels a just pride in expressing of the Mysore division, that from the zealous support he has uniformly received from the officers in command of stations and of corps, from the general good feeling prevailing throughout all ranks, and from the unceasing attention and zeal of his staff, his command has been one uninterrupted scene of gratification and pride to him as a soldier.

All orders issued by his Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls will continue to be strictly obeyed.

SECOND MADRAS EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 15, 1839.—Under the authority of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the officer commanding the army in chief directs the publication of the following or-

ders for the formation of the 2d Madras European regiment.

The regiment to be formed as Light Infantry, and to be armed with the double-sighted light infantry musket, with buff accoutrements.

Clothing, red—facings, pale buff—and lace, white with black worm.

Officers' Uniform as under.

Dress.

Coat—As prescribed for officers of infantry of the line, with bugle skirt ornaments.

Epauletts—Field officers are to wear epauletts of the same pattern as field officers of infantry of the line.

Wings—Are to be worn by the other officers; gold, the straps having three rows of chain, and a gilt centre plate bearing a bugle in silver; a row of bullion one inch and a quarter deep at the centre, diminishing gradually towards the point—Subalterns distinguished from captains by smaller sized bullion.

Cup—As prescribed for officers of infantry of the line.

Tuft—A green silk ball.

Trousers, Boots, Spurs for mounted Officers; Sword, Scabbard, Knot, Belt (with gilt whistle and chain)—as prescribed for officers of infantry of the line.

Plate—According to regimental pattern.

Sash—Crimson silk patent net, with cords and tassals.

Stock—Black silk.

Gloves—White leather.

Undress.

Jacket—as prescribed for officers of infantry of the line—Field officers to wear small plain epauletts—Captains and subalterns skeleton wings, as prescribed for officers of light companies of infantry of the line.

Frock Coat, Shoulder Straps (a bugle within the crescent), Waist-belt, Forage Cap, Cloak, as prescribed for officers of infantry of the line.

Trousers, Boots, Spurs, Sword, Scabbard, Knot, Sash, Stock, Gloves—as in dress.

Facings, pale buff—Lace, gold.

Note.—Patterns of Cap, Breast, and Waist Plate, and of Buttons, will be issued from the Adjutant General's Office.

Officers posted to the 2d Madras European regiment, not on staff or other duty or on furlough, are directed to join at Arnee, where the head-quarters of the corps will be established.

COURTS MARTIAL.

LIEUT. OGILVIE.

Head-Quarters, Fort St. George, Aug. 5, 1839.—At a general court martial, held at Bangalore, on the 10th July 1839, and

continued by adjournment to the 13th day of the same month, Lieut. W. H. M. Ogilvie, of H.M. 4th (or King's Own) Regt. of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charge:—

Charge.—For scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having on the 20th April last, falsely stated, at a Court of Requests, of which Lieut.-Col. Cleveland of the 38th Regt. N.I., was president, as a set-off to a charge for wages, made by Chinniah Maty, a native in his employ, that a pair of English boots, in charge of the said Chinniah, were lost by him, and for which boots he, Chinniah, was mulcted by the court in fifteen rupees; he, Lieut. Ogilvie, well knowing he had himself given the said boots to Syed Homed Moonsheer, a native; upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner, Lieut. W. H. M. Ogilvie, of the 4th, or King's Own, Regt. of Foot, is not guilty of the charge, and the court does therefore acquit him of the same.

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS,
Lieut.-General.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief.—It would have been more satisfactory to me, had the evidence permitted the court to pronounce a full and honourable acquittal. As a warning to Lieut. Ogilvie, of the great impropriety of, and of the risk attendant upon, a want of punctuality in the payment of his servants, I hope his having been twice brought forward as a defendant, will not be lost.

The prisoner is to be released from arrest and to return to his duty.

LIEUT. BRASSEY.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 5, 1839.—At a European general court martial, held at Fort St. George, on the 25th Sept. 1839, Lieut. G. A. Brassey, of the 19th Regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having at Madras, on the afternoon of the 18th Sept. 1839, been drunk on duty, while under arms; upon which the court came to the following decision:—

Finding on the charge.—That the prisoner is guilty.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above stated, doth sentence him, the said Lieut. George Ashburner Brassey, of the 19th Regt. N.I., to be cashiered.

Recommendation by the Court.—The court, having thus performed the painful duty of awarding punishment in strict

conformity to an article of war, which deprives them of all discretionary power, begs leave to recommend the case of Lieut. Brassey to the merciful consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, from the circumstance of he, Lieut. Brassey, having been allowed to remain on the parade till the officers were dismissed, and no notice taken of it at the time, together with his having being unavoidably detained in Black Town, and the parade being an unexpected one, and the prisoner having been unavoidably exposed to the sun in his debilitated state of health, which is apparent to the court.

(Signed) C. M. BIRD, Lt. Col.
M.E. Regt. President.

I am exceedingly concerned that nearly the last act of my authority should be such an ungracious one as this, but my duty requires that I should confirm this sentence.

In April last, Lieut. Brassey gave his written assurance that he would not repeat this most unmilitary crime, for which he had previously been reprimanded in December 1838.

There may be hope of reform in some other walk of life—in the 19th Regt. Lieut. Brassey's respectability is for ever lost.

The conduct of Ens. Pattison, on the subject of this trial, is very reprehensible, and if repeated, may draw down upon him similarly severe punishment.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Lt. Gen.
Commander-in-chief.

Mr. G. A. Brassey is struck off the strength of the army from this date.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 1. J. Walker, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, during absence of Mr. Waters on other duty.

W. Lavie, Esq., to continue to act as judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, until relieved by Mr. Walker.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., to act as collector of sea customs at Madras, during absence of Mr. Wroughton on leave.

F. P. Thompson, Esq., to act as principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, during absence of Mr. Clementson on sick cert.

H. A. Brett, Esq., to act as head assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Salem, during employment of Mr. William Elliot on other duty.

R. D. Parker, Esq., to act as secretary to Board of Revenue, during absence of Mr. Smollett on leave.

Hatley Frere, Esq., to act as sub-secretary to Board of Revenue, during employment of Mr. Parker on other duty.

4. Lieut. Col. T. Maclean, 9th N.I., permitted to resign appointment of resident of Tanjore.

Capt. A. Douglas, 49th N.I., to be resident at Court of H.H. the Rajah of Tanjore.

Lieut. Col. T. Maclean, 9th N.I., to act as resident at Court of H.H. the Rajah of Travancore, during employment of Maj. Gen. Fraser on other duty.

7. Lieut. Col. Hitchens, stipendiary member of Military Board, to be a member of Marine Board.

8. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., permitted to resign his situation as acting head assistant in accountant general's office.

13. N. B. Aeworth, Esq., permitted to resign appointment of solicitor to Hon. Company at Madras.

W. H. Rose, Esq., to act as solicitor to Hon. Company until further orders.

H. F. Dumergue, Esq., assistant judge of the Udalt of Canara, assumed charge of his office on the 26th Sept.

R. J. Sullivan, Esq., is permitted to prosecute his studies under the superintendence of the principal collector of South Arcot until the public examination in Dec. 1839.

C. W. A. Dance, Esq., is permitted to proceed to Cuddalore, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies under the collector of that district.

T. J. Knox, Esq., is permitted to proceed to Cuddapah, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies under the superintendence of the collector of that district.

J. Walker, Esq., delivered over charge of the zillah court of Malabar, on the 7th Oct., to R. W. Chatfield, Esq., register of that court.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Sept. 27. P. Grant, Esq., for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.—P. B. Smollett, Esq., for four months, to Calcutta, on private affairs.—The leave granted under date 20th Sept. to A. Freese, Esq., cancelled at his own request.—Oct. 5. W. E. Cochrane, Esq., to Europe, on private affairs, for one year.—7. R. H. Williamson, Esq., to remain at Bombay, for two months.—8. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., for two months, on private affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 11. The Rev. R. W. Whitford to act as chaplain at Vizagapatam, during absence of the Rev. V. Shortland on leave, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor in Council).

Fort St. George, Oct. 1, 1839.—3d L.I. Ens. W. H. Haynes to be lieutenant, v. Sharp dec.; date of com. 23d Sept. 1839.

Supernum. Ens. J. H. A. Lillierap brought on effective strength of army from 20th April 1839, to complete estab., v. Eagleton resigned.

The apps. of adj. and qu. mast. of 1st bat. artillery to be considered as having merged into one in person of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Gunthorpe, from 8th Aug. 1839, the date of decease of Lieut. and Adj. Beadwell.

Oct. 4.—Assist. Surg. James Shaw to act as port and marine surgeon during absence of Assist. Surg. S. Rogers on leave, or until further orders.

Capt. T. Baylis, C. E. V. Bat., to be station staff officer at St. Thomas's Mount, from 1st Oct.

7th L.C. Lieut. Fred. Hughes to be capt., and Cornet Robert McDowall to be lieutenant, v. Erskine dec.; date of coms. to be settled hereafter.

34th L.I. Lieut. John Sibbald to be capt., and Ens. E. J. Yates to be lieutenant, v. Crozier dec.; date of coms. 29th Sept. 1839.

The services of Assist. Surg. S. Cox replaced at disposal of Commander-in-chief for regimental duty.

35th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Arthur Trotter to be capt., and Ens. Peter Ogilvy to be lieutenant, v. Chauvel retired; date of coms. to be settled hereafter.

40th N.I. Lieut. Robert Crowe to take rank from 19th Dec. 1838, v. Nicolson retired as lieutenant.—Capt. Richard Hall and Lieut. Henry Mann to take rank from 9th April 1838, v. Wallace retired.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. T. Lugard to be capt., and Ens. H. P. Keighly to be lieutenant, in suc. to Moberly prom.; date of coms. 2d June 1838.

31st L.I. Lieut. De R. J. Brett to be adjutant.

Oct. 8.—19th N.I. Ens. Richard Moorcroft to be lieutenant, v. Brassey cashiered; date of com. 5th Oct. 1839.

Lieut. R. A. Joy, 1st N.V. Bat., at his own request, relieved from charge of native pensioners at Chingleput.

Capt. J. Wright, C. E. V. Bat., appointed to charge of native pensioners at Chingleput, v. Joy.

The appointments of adj. and qu. mast. of 3d bat. artillery to be considered as having merged into one in person of the adjutant of that bat., from 14th Sept. 1839, the date of embarkation for Europe of Lieut. and Qu. Mast. Good.

Oct. 11.—Artillery. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) F. F. Whyngates to be major, 1st-Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Hall to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. H. T. M. Berdmore to be 1st lieutenant, v. Biddle retired; date of coms. 4th Oct. 1839.

4th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. J. Fischer to be capt., and Ens. G. W. N. Dunlop to be lieutenant, v. Chinery dec.; date of coms. 3d Oct. 1839.

14th N.I. Ens. Chas. Kensington to be lieutenant, v. Rudd invalided; date of com. 8th Oct. 1839.

Capt. A. De Butts, corps of engineers, to be civil engineer in 1st division.

Lieut. S. Best, corps of engineers, to act as civil engineer in 8th division, during absence of Capt. Faber, or until further orders.

Ens. A. K. Clark, 46th N.I., permitted to assume the surname of Kennedy in addition to that of Clark. Ens. Clark will be in future returned in list of the army by the name of A. K. C. Kennedy.

PROMOTIONS AND REMOVALS CONSEQUENT ON THE FORMATION OF AN ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Oct. 15.—With reference to the G.O. by the Hon. the President of India in Council, published in G.O.s by Government of the 16th Aug. 1839, authorizing the addition of one regiment of European infantry to the establishment, from the 8th inst., the following promotions and removals are ordered accordingly:—

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) G. M. Stuart to be colonel, to complete establishment.

Maj. C. D. Dun, 44th regt., to be lieutenant colonel, v. Stuart promoted.

Major A. McPherson, 45th regt., and Major H. Dowker, 2d regt., to be lieutenant colonels, to complete establishment.

44th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) James Malton to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Rumsey to be capt., and Ens. G. S. Dobbie to be lieutenant, in suc. to Dun prom.

45th N.I. Capt. James Macdonald to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Gerrard to be capt., and Ens. Henry Menars to be lieutenant, in suc. to McPherson prom.

2d N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) Wm. Prescott to be major, Lieut. Thos. Back to be capt., and Ens. J. F. Erskine to be lieutenant, in suc. to Dowker prom.

Regimental Capt. in Line (Brev. Maj.) John Wilson, 30th regt., to be major in 2d Madras Europ. regt.

30th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. J. Nedham to be capt., and Ens. G. Salmon to be lieutenant, v. Wilson prom.

Regimental Capt. in Line (Brev. Maj.) F. H. M. Wheeler, 51st regt., to be major in 2d M. Europ. regt.

51st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) George Hamond to be capt., and Ens. J. C. McCaskill to be lieutenant, v. Wheeler prom.

Regimental 2d-Capt. (Brev. Maj.) P. Thomson, 39th regt., to be first capt. in 2d M. Europ. regt.

39th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. S. Wilkinson to be capt., and Ens. G. Fitzmaurice to be lieutenant, v. Thomson removed.

Regimental 2d-Capt. F. W. Hands, 38th regt., to be second capt. in 2d M. Europ. regt.

38th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. A. Reynolds to be capt., and Ens. C. Carter to be lieutenant, v. Hands removed.

Regimental 3d-Capt. James Richardson, 16th regt., to be third capt. in 2d M. Europ. regt.

16th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Richard Lambert to be capt., and Ens. Samuel Shaw to be lieutenant, v. Richardson removed.

Regimental 3d-Capt. T. P. Hay, 22d regt., to be fourth capt. in M. Europ. regt.

22d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. C. S. Chalmers

to be capt., and Ens. C. H. Case to be lieut., v. Hay removed.

Regimental 4th-Capt. William Rawlins, 40th regt., to be fifth capt. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

40th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. P. Cameron to be capt., and Ens. J. McC. Ferrie to be lieut., v. Rawlins removed.

Regimental 4th-Capt. J. H. Cramer, 4th regt., to be sixth capt. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

4th N.I. Lieut. J. E. Glynn to be capt., and Ens. J. E. Palmer to be lieut., v. Cramer removed.

Regimental 5th-Capt. W. B. Gilby, 33d regt., to be seventh capt. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

33d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. R. James to be capt., and Ens. J. C. Freese to be lieut., v. Gilby removed.

Regimental 8th capt. John Shepherd, 24th regt., to be eighth capt. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

24th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Peter Pope to be capt., and Ens. W. T. Nicolls to be lieut., v. Shepherd removed.

Lieut. in Line (Brev. Capt.) T. G. E. G. Kenny, 13th regt., to be ninth capt. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

13th N.I. Ensign Edward Slack to be lieut., v. Kenny removed.

Lieut. in Line (Brev. Capt.) H. A. Hornsby, 12th regt., to be tenth capt. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

12th N.I. Ens. D. R. H. Beadle to be lieut., v. Hornsby removed.

2d-Lieut. in Line (Brev. Capt.) James Forbes, 20th regt., to be first lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

20th N.I. Ens. George Aitkin to be lieut., v. Forbes removed.

2d-Lieut. in Line (Brev. Capt.) A. T. Bridge, 22d regt., to be second lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

22d N.I. Ensign W. G. Robertson to be lieut., v. Bridge removed.

3d-Lieut. in Line (Brev. Capt.) E. J. Gascoigne, 30th regt., to be third lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

30th N.I. Ensign W. T. Money to be lieut., v. Gascoigne removed.

3d-Lieut. in Line (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Du Vernet, 24th regt., to be fourth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

24th N.I. Ens. M. C. Spottiswoode to be lieut., v. Du Vernet removed.

4th-Lieut. in Line A. Wallace, 38th regt., to be fifth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

38th N.I. Ens. J. P. M. Biggs to be lieut., v. Wallace removed.

4th-Lieut. in Line F. R. Trewman, 13th regt., to be sixth lieut., in 2d M.Europ. regt.

13th N.I. Ens. W. F. Goodwyn to be lieut., v. Trewman removed.

5th-Lieut. in Line in J. C. Whitty, 7th regt., to be seventh lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

7th N.I. Ens. H. B. Herbert to be lieut., v. Whitty removed.

5th-Lieut. in Line R. D. Armstrong, 23d regt., to be eighth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

23d L.I. Ens. S. G. G. Orr to be lieut., v. Armstrong removed.

6th-Lieut. in Line John Merritt, 41st regt., to be ninth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

41st N.I. Ens. Joseph MacVicar to be lieut., v. Merritt removed.

6th-Lieut. in Line Gardiner Harvey, 36th regt., to be tenth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

36th N.I. Ens. H. W. Blake to be lieut., v. Harvey removed.

7th-Lieut. in Line A. M. Molyneux, 46th regt., to be eleventh lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

46th N.I. Ens. W. R. Fullerton to be lieut., v. Molyneux removed.

7th-Lieut. in Line Crawford Cooke, 33d regt., to be twelfth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

33d N.I. Ens. Charles Mockler to be lieut., v. Cooke removed.

8th-Lieut. in Line F. F. Warden, 29th regt., to be thirteenth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

29th N.I. Ens. T. W. Strachey to be lieut., v. Warden removed.

8th-Lieut. in Line W. P. Devereux, 50th regt., to be fourteenth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

50th N.I. Ens. F. J. Loughnan to be lieut., v. Devereux removed.

Ens. in Line H. C. Taylor, 17th regt., to be fifteenth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

Ens. in Line H. W. Yates, 8th regt., to be sixteenth lieut. in 2d M.Europ. regt.

2d-Ens. in Line W. D. Mainwaring, 2d regt., to be first ensign in 2d M.Europ. regt.

2d-Ens. in Line H. B. Kensington, 12th regt., to be second ensign in 2d M.Europ. regt.

3d-Ens. in Line C. E. F. Halsted, 11th regt., to be third ensign in 2d M.Europ. regt.

3d-Ens. in Line C. B. Gibb, 31st regt., to be fourth ensign in 2d M.Europ. regt.

4th-Ens. in Line G. F. Shakespear, 26th regt., to be fifth ensign in 2d M.Europ. regt.

4th-Ens. in Line H. G. W. Rich, 47th regt., to be sixth ensign in 2d M.Europ. regt.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

The following officers are posted to the 2d Madras European Regiment:—

Majors.—John Wilson, F. H. M. Wheeler.

Captains.—P. Thomson (acting dep. judge adv. gen., VI. District), F. W. Hands, James Richardson, T. P. Hay (Europe), William Rawlins, J. H. Cramer (dep. judge adv. gen.; acting dep. sec. to gov., mil. dep.), W. B. Gilby, J. Shepherd, T. G. E. G. Kenny (acting dep. assist. adj. gen. Tenasscrim Provinces), H. A. Hornsby.

Lieutenants.—James Forbes, A. T. Bridge (Cape, sick cert.), E. J. Gascoigne (Europe), J. S. Du Vernet, Alexander Wallace, F. R. Trewman, J. C. Whitty (Europe), R. D. Armstrong, John Merritt, Gardiner Harvey, A. M. Molyneux (Europe), Crawford Cooke, F. F. Warden (Europe), W. P. Devereux, H. C. Taylor, H. W. Yates (Europe).

Ensigns.—W. D. Mainwaring, H. B. Kensington, C. F. F. Halsted, C. B. Gibb, G. F. Shakespear, H. G. W. Rich * * * (two vacant).

The officer commanding the army in chief is requested to give the necessary orders for the organization of the 2d Madras European regiment (see General Orders).

The two European corps will in future be denominated the 1st Madras European regiment and 2d Madras European regiment respectively.

The establishment fixed for each regiment will be published hereafter.

The head-quarters of the 2d Madras European regiment will be established at Arcac.

Oct. 15.—Capt. Richardson to continue to do duty with 16th N.I. until further orders.

Majors F. H. M. Wheeler, W. Prescott, and James Macdonald, placed at disposal of Major General commanding the forces, for regimental duty, from the dates on which they may be respectively relieved in their present appointments.

Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., to be paymaster at Trichinopoly.

Capt. G. H. Harker, 40th N.I., deputy paymaster Malabar and Canara, to be deputy paymaster in Southern Mahratta country.

Lieut. J. M. Charteris, 49th N.I., to be deputy paymaster Malabar and Canara.

1st-Lieut. Tudor Lavie, artillery, to take rank of capt. by brevet, from 13th Oct. 1839.

The services of Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh, M.D., replaced at disposal of Major General commanding the forces, for regimental duty.

Assist. Surg. Palmer removed from medical charge of sillah of Mangalore, and his services replaced at disposal of Major General commanding the forces.

(By the Commander-in-Chief).

Head-Quarters, Sept. 24, 1839.—Assist. Surg. W. Mackintosh to afford medical aid to detachment of 11 M. 4th and 33d regts. proceeding to Bangalore and Bellary, and to report himself to officer commanding Poonomallee immediately.

Sept. 25.—Capt. J. Wright removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and to join detachment of that corps at Guntoor.

Cornet A. S. Bruere removed, at his own request, from 6th to 7th L.C., which corps he will join and rank next below Cornet M. W. Isacke.

Sept. 26.—Ens. J. H. A. Lillicrap removed from doing duty with 18th, and posted to 5th N.I. as 4th ensign, which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. the Hon. P. O. Murray.

Ens. W. A. Greenlaw removed from doing duty with 13th to do duty with 19th N.I.

Oct. 2.—Capt. T. G. E. Kenny, 13th regt., to act as deputy assist. adj. gen. and deputy assist. qu. mast. general Tenasserim Provinces, during absence of Capt. Shirreff on sick cert. or till further orders, without prejudice to his regimental staff appointment, but to continue to act in his present app. until relieved or an opportunity may occur for his going to Moulmein.

Oct. 3.—Major P. Montgomeie, c.n., removed from 2d bat. to horse artillery, and Major J. M. Ley from horse artillery to 2d bat.; to have effect from date on which Major Conran may join headquarters of horse brigade.

Lieut. P. Anstruther removed from 2d to 3d battalion artillery.

Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) J. T. Gibson removed from 6th to 43d regt.; to take effect from date of march of 14th regt. from Cuckack.

Oct. 4.—Capt. T. Steele removed from Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat. to 2d Nat. Vet. Bat., and to join detachment at Guntoor.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir H. Gough, K.C.B.)

Oct. 6.—Capt. T. B. Chalon, deputy judge adv. gen., V. district, app. to charge of office and to officiate as judge adv. general of army until further orders.

Capt. A. Harrison, 30th regt., app. to act as deputy judge adv. gen., and to charge of V. district, during absence of Capt. Chalon.

Oct. 8.—Lieut. C. J. Rudd, recently transf. to inv. estab., posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Oct. 9.—Cornet G. R. Phillips removed, at his own request, from 4th to 5th L.C., which corps he will join and rank next below Cornet Geo. Forbes.

Oct. 12.—Ens. G. R. Pinder, 42d N.I., permitted to continue to do duty with 33d regt. till 31st Dec. 1839, when he will proceed to join his corps.

Oct. 14.—The following postings and removals ordered in Artillery:—Major F. F. Whynates (late prom.), to 3d bat.; Capt. N. H. Flahe, from 2d bat. to horse artillery; Capt. G. Hall (late prom.), to 4th bat.; 1st-Lieut. A. B. Gould (do.), to 3d do.

Lieut. J. Dods, 4th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 24th regt., v. Goodwyn permitted to resign, and who is allowed to join his regt. when relieved by Lieut. Dods.

Oct. 15.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir Hopetoun S. Scott, c.n., from 33d regt. to 2d M.E. regt.; Col. G. M. Stuart (late prom.), to 33d regt.; Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) T. Marrett, from 2d to 5th regt.; Lieut. Col. A. B. Dyce, from 34th L. Inf. to 2d M.E. regt.; Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, from 1st M.E. regt. to 34th L. Inf.; Lieut. Col. J. H. Wimbolt, from 5th to 2d regt.; Lieut. Col. C. D. Dunn (late prom.), to 44th regt.; Lieut. Col. A. McPherson (late prom.), to 2d M.E. regt.; Lieut. Col. H. Dowker (late prom.), to 1st M.E. regt.; to have effect from date of Lieut. Col. Wimbolt's joining 2d regt.

Lieut. Col. Dyce to retain command of 34th L. Inf. until further orders.

Capt. Richardson (from 16th regt.) to continue in command of rifle company 16th regt. until further orders.

Lieut. Wallace (from 30th regt.) to continue in charge of recruiting party of 38th regt., of which he is at present in command, until relieved by officer commanding that corps.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Oct. 8. Maj. Thomas Biddle, artillery, from 4th Oct. 1839, on pension of his rank.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Oct. 8. Lieut. C. J. Rudd, 14th N.I., at his own request.

Examination.—Lieut. De R. J. Brett, 31st L.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Moulmein, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 11. Maj. George Conran, of artillery.

FURLLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 4. Lieut. H. Y. Pope, 27th N.I., for health.—Ens. H. R. G. Dallas, 33d N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 11. Capt. J. R. Graham, 1st N.I., for two years, for health.

To Sea.—Oct. 1. Assist. Surg. S. Rogers, garrison assist. surg. of Fort St. George, for three months, on sick cert.—11. Ens. Alfred Barlow, 1st N.I., on sick cert., with leave of absence till 30th April 1840 (also to Calcutta).

To Bombay.—Oct. 15. Capt. H. Roberts, 9th N.I., for three months.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 15. Cornet J. M. McGregor, 6th L.C., from 15th Oct. to 15th March 1840.

To Presidency.—Sept. 26. 2d-Lieut. F. C. Vardon, horse artillery, in continuation till 30th Nov. 1839.—Oct. 1. Maj. M. McNeill, 6th L.C., from 15th Oct. to 5th Jan. 1840.—Sept. 27. Capt. J. Davidson, 31st L. Inf., until 31st Dec. 1839, on sick cert. (permission granted by officer commanding Tenasserim Provinces).—Oct. 1. Capt. R. Shirreff, deputy assist. adj. gen., to return, on sick cert. (permission granted by ditto).—3. Capt. P. A. Walker, 1st L.C., from 1st Oct. to 30th April 1840.—Capt. W. J. Manning, M.E. regt., from 7th Sept. to 15th Dec. 1839, and to enable him to join.—Capt. W. Langford, 51st N.I., from 5th Aug., preparatory to applying for leave to Cape.—Lieut. W. G. Woods, 6th L.C., from 20th Oct. to 29th Feb. 1840.—8. Capt. H. Pace, 30th N.I., from 5th Oct. to 17th Nov. 1839.—10. Vet. Surg. W. H. Wormsley, 8th L.C., from 20th Sept. 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe, on sick cert.—15. Capt. W. W. Baker, 32d N.I., from 29th Nov. to 29th Feb. 1840.—Lieut. W. R. Studdy, 15th N.I., from 16th Oct. to 16th Dec. 1839.

To Neilgherries.—Sept. 26. Capt. J. C. Hawes, M.E. regt., from 1st Oct. 1839 to 31st Oct. 1840, on sick cert.—Oct. 1. Assist. Surg. G. D. Gordon, d.d. 11.M., 30th regt., in continuation till 31st Jan. 1840, on sick cert.—3. Ens. W. H. Freese, 37th N.I., from 3d Oct. to 3d Dec. 1839.

To Mahabeshwar Hills.—Oct. 8. Lieut. and Qu. Mast. E. T. Hall, 2d L.C., from 15th Oct. to 1st Jan. 1840.

To Sirree.—Sept. 26. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Yates, 46th N.I., from 20th Sept. to 20th Jan. 1839, on sick cert.

To Eastern Coast.—Oct. 1. Lieut. J. W. Rundall, sappers and miners, in continuation, till 1st Jan. 1840, on sick cert.—15. Lieut. G. A. Harrison, 41st N.I., from 30th Sept. to 31st March 1840, on sick cert.

To Western Coast.—Oct. 8. Lieut. and Adj. J. F. Porter, 1st L.C., from 23d Sept. to 31st May 1840, on sick cert.—15. Maj. J. Smith, 2d L.C., from 15th Nov. to 15th March 1840.

To Trichinopoly.—Oct. 1. Cornet T. Allan, 4th L.C., from 1st Oct. to Nov. 1839.—3. Lieut. W. Junor, 2d N.I., from 30th Oct. to 29th Feb. 1840 (also to Neilgherries).

To Cannanore.—Oct. 15. Cornet M. W. Isacke, 7th L.C., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1839, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

SEPT. 25. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, from Moulmein.—26. *Union*, from Pondicherry.—30. *Sarah*, from Vizagapatam.—30. H.M. ships *Wellesley*, *Favourite*, *Algerine*, and *Lorne*, all from Trincomallee.—Oct. 3. *John Hayes*, from Mauritius.—6. *Algie*, from Pondicherry.—8. *Larkins*, from Calcutta.—15. *Indian Oak*, from Calcutta, &c. and Masulipatam.

Departures.

SEPT. 24. *Blundell*, for Moulmein.—27. *Dragon*, for Bombay; H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, for Calcutta.—28. *Elizabeth*, for Liverpool; *Coringa Packet*, for Coringa; *Ernaad*, for Masulipatam.—Oct. 3. *Resolution*, for Penang and Singapore.—*Lady Wilmet Horton*, for Cuddalore and Negapatam.—4. *Union*, for Northern Ports; H.M.S. *Algerine*, for Trincomallee.—6. *Lord Eightington*, for Rangoon.—6. *Golconda*, for Calcutta; *Europe*,

for Ceylon; H.M. ships *Wellesley*, and *Larne*, both for Bombay.—9. *John Hayes*, for Calcutta.—11. H.M.S. *Alceon*, for Calcutta and N.S. Wales.—12. *Larkins*, for Cape and London; *Catherine*, for Northern Ports.—13. *Clarissa*, for Malabar Coast and Bombay; *Defiance*, for Moulmein; *Minerva*, for Cape and London.—14. *Sarah*, for Pondicherry.

Departure of Passengers.

Per *Goconda*, for Calcutta: His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., family, and staff; A. Schoeff, Esq.; Mrs. Schoeff; Mr. G. Smith.

Per H.M.S. *Wellesley*, for Ceylon, &c.: The Lord Bishop of Madras; the Rev. C. Street, A.B., chaplain.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 4. At Chintadrepattah, Mrs. H. Swaync, of a daughter.

7. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Assist. Surg. Mackenzie, Madras establishment, and attached to H.H. the Nizam's army, of a son.

11. At Waltham, the lady of E. Story, Esq., of a daughter.

15. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Augustus Clarke, 37th N.I., of a son.

18. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Fair, 3d P.L.I., of a son.

19. At Cuttack, the lady of Major C. Farran, of a son (still-born).

22. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. Leggett, 3d Light Infantry, of a son.

23. At Vizagapatnam, the lady of Lieut. C. Toriano, C.E.V.Bat., of a daughter (still-born).

Oct. 1. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Assist. Surg. A. B. Morgan, H.M. 53th regt., of a son.

— At Calicut, the wife of Mr. William Bates, of a daughter.

2. At Madras, the lady of T. White, Esq., 311th surgeon, Cochin, of a daughter.

3. At Cuttack, the lady of Capt. C. M. Palmer, 14th M.N.I., of a son.

— At Guntur, the lady of Edward Smith, Esq., civil surgeon, of a son.

— At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. A. Mottett, Nizam's service, of a daughter.

10. At Bangalore, the lady of Lieut. Webb, 30th regt., of a daughter (still-born).

13. At Egmore, the lady of Lieut. Col. C. Mandeville, of a daughter.

14. At Egmore Retreat, the lady of the Rev. Edward Whitehead, A.M., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. At Vizagapatnam, Mr. Robert Wiltshire to Miss Caroline Boldero.

26. At Madras, Henry Chamier, Esq., chief secretary to government, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of His Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., commander-in-chief.

Oct. 10. At Madras, Mr. J. N. Goolamier to Justina Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alex. Piellow.

DEATHS.

Sept. 21. At Pondicherry, George D. Low, Esq., aged 25.

23. In camp at Maulapully, Lieut. G. W. Sharp, of the 3d regt. Light Infantry.

29. At Trichinopoly, Harriet, wife of R. H. Neville, Esq., H.M. 57th regt.

— At Madras, Capt. F. R. Crosier, of the 34th Light Infantry.

Oct. 3. At Cannanore, Capt. W. C. Chinnery, of the 4th regt. N.I.

3. Mr. William Rafter, aged 36.

11. In camp near Coodomoor, Capt. W. G. T. Lewis, D.A.A.G. Ceded Districts.

— In camp near Coodomoor, Lieut. Phillips, of H.M. 30th regt. of Foot.

10. In camp near Coodomoor, Assist. Surg. R. M. Davis, of H.M. 30th regt.

11. In camp near Coodomoor, Brigadier John Bell, commanding Bellary.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

OVERLAND MAILS.

Notification.—*Bombay Castle*, Sept. 18, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that information has been received from the Hon. the Court of Directors, that the mails by the overland route will, from November next, be despatched from London on the 4th of every calendar month.

The following are the dates on which the mails will be despatched, and reach the intermediate stations.

	Date.
From London, the evening of the.....	4th
Arrives at Calais about 11 A.M.	5th
Ditto at Marseilles, 5 P.M.	9th

Leaves for Malta immediately.

Arrives at Malta evening of the	13th
Leaves Malta noon of the	14th
Arrives at Alexandria at noon	19th

The steamer remains four days to coal, &c.

The mail is immediately despatched to Suez, which it reaches on the 23d, and proceeds forthwith to Bombay.

From Bombay the mail will be despatched about the end of each month, on such dates as circumstances may render necessary, so as to reach Suez on the 19th, and of which due notification will be given.

	Date.
Mail arrives at Suez on the	19th
Crosses the Desert to Alexandria, where the steamer is despatched to Malta on the	23d
Reaches Malta about the	29th
Ditto Marseilles about the	4th or 5th

According to the number of days in the preceding month.

Arrives in London about the..... 9th or 10th

The longest time required has, in all these cases, been calculated, to provide against the bad weather in the winter months.

N. B. The public, and agents for passengers, are particularly requested to observe, that, by this arrangement, the period hitherto granted for the transit of passengers across the desert, is altogether abrogated, as the rapid despatch of the mails alone is the object contemplated; but the departure of the French steamers every ten days from Alexandria for Marseilles, will render this a matter of less moment to travellers.

SERVICES OF MAJ.-GEN. SALTER.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 6, 1839.—Maj.-Gen. Salter, C.B., is permitted to resign his appointment on the general staff of the army of this presidency, and to proceed to England, agreeably to the regulations.

In notifying the retirement of Maj.-Gen. Salter, C.B., from the staff of the army, in consequence of the state of his health requiring his immediate return to

England, the Hon. the Governor in Council cannot but express his regret that the services of this talented and efficient officer should have been discontinued to government before the period of his appointment in the general staff has expired. It will afford the Governor in Council great satisfaction to bring to the particular notice of the Court of Directors, the long course of the major-general's services, and the high sense entertained of his character in the army of this presidency.

NETT PAY—MILITARY OFFICERS LENT TO NATIVE POWERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 11, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in accordance with the rule which obtains in Bengal, that the nett pay of their rank, hitherto received by military officers from the British Government, when lent to native powers, shall be discontinued prospectively.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 7. Mr. Stanley Pelly to be unconvicted assistant to collector of customs in Guzerat and the Concan.

Lieut. W. Reynolds, 14th N.I., to be a magistrate and assistant in Thuggee department in the several zillahs within the Bombay presidency, subject to confirmation of the Government of India.

Capt. Burrows, 14th N.I., to be superintendent of police at presidency.

Mr. A. S. Ayrton to act for Mr. E. C. Morgan, as Hon. Company's solicitor, during his absence, for one month, to Mahabeshwur Hills.

B. Mr. W. Courtney, first assistant to magistrate of Rutnagherry, to have penal powers of magistrate in that collectorate.

Capt. Hobson confirmed as postmaster at Aden, from 1st April last.

11. Capt. P. M. Melvill, assistant to resident in Cutch, to be postmaster at that station, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Deacon dec.

Capt. J. Burrows, superintendent of police, to be collector and assessor of house-tax without the limits of the town of Bombay, and assessor of well-tax.

14. Mr. V. C. Andrews to act as judge and session judge of Ahmedabad.

16. Surg. M. T. Kays, M.D., to be assay master at this presidency, in conformity with orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

18. W. S. Boyd, Esq., acting secretary to Government in general department, to conduct duties of judicial department, during Mr. Secretary Willoughby's absence with Hon. the Governor in the Deccan.

23. Mr. D. A. Blane, collector in Candeiah, to be political agent at Rajcote.

Mr. Gregor Grant assumed charge of the office of acting register of the Sudder Dewanny and Sudder Foudary Adawlut on the 26th Sept.

Mr. E. F. Danvers assumed charge of his duties as junior magistrate of police, on the 3d Oct.

Mr. B. Hutt, judge and session judge of Ahmedabad, delivered over charge of the Adawlut to Mr. H. R. Stracey, acting assistant judge and session judge at that station, on the 3d Oct.

Capt. Burrows assumed charge of the office of superintendent of police on the 5th Oct.

Mr. W. R. Morris, deputy accountant general, returned to his duty on the 6th Oct., from the leave granted him, on the 19th of August last.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report, dated 7th Sept., from the committee

appointed to examine Mr. C. Forber, acting third assistant collector at Dharwar, in Canarese, that he has passed an examination in that language, which qualifies him for transacting the duties of his office.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has received a report from the committee appointed to examine junior civil servants and unconvicted assistants in the Oriental languages, stating that the undermentioned gentlemen were examined on the 10th Oct., and were pronounced to be qualified for the transaction of public business in the languages in which they have been respectively examined, viz.—Mr. H. B. E. Frere, Guzeratee; Messrs. J. McLeod, Alex. Stewart, and R. F. Barra, colloquial branch of Hindoostance.

Surg. M. T. Kays, assay master, received charge of the assay department on the 12th Oct.

In the appointment of the acting private secretary to the Hon. the Governor, under date the 2d Oct., for "R. H. Brown, Esq.," read "R. Brown, Esq."

Furlough Allowances.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £500 to each of the undermentioned gentlemen of the civil service, for a period of three years, to commence from the dates specified, viz.—Mr. J. Warden, to commence from the 1st March 1840, or before; Mr. J. Erskine, ditto from the 5th Oct. 1839; Mr. H. Liddell, ditto from the date of the departure of the January steamer; Mr. J. S. Law, ditto from the date of the departure of the steamer in November or December 1839.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 17. Mr. B. Hutt, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—19. Mr. E. H. Briggs, ditto, for two years, for health.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 6, 1839.—Maj. Gen. Kinnerley app. to general staff of army, v. Salter resigned.

Col. F. Farquharson (as a temporary arrangement until return of Army of the India) to command Scinde Reserve Force, v. Kinnerley.

Oct. 11.—Capt. Shortt to be agent for clothing the army, consequent on promotion of Maj. Wilson to a lieut. colonelcy, which will take place from this date.

Oct. 9.—15th N.I. Ens. H. Heyman to be lieut., v. Hughes dec.; date of rank 20th Sept. 1839.

Ens. W. H. Scale to be ranked in regt. from 20th Sept. 1839, and posted to 15th N.I., v. Heyman prom.

3d L.C. Capt. M. Stack to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Bury to be capt., and Cornet C. E. Stewart to be lieut., in suc. to Paul dec.; date of rank 22d Sept. 1839.

Cornet R. B. Moore to be ranked in regt. from 22d Sept. 1839, and posted to 3d L.C.

Capt. Woodburn to perform duties of paymaster of Poona division of army, during absence, and on responsibility of Capt. Anderson; date 30th Sept.

The app. of Ens. Stanley, 5th N.I., to be aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. Salter, c.s., commanding P. D.A., to have effect from 24th Dec. 1839, the date upon which Brev. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier resigned that situation.

Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N.I., to act as interp. to 14th do., on departure of Ens. Arrow to presidency on sick cert.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Jackson, 28th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. until further orders, consequent on app. of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Woodburn to act as paymaster Poona division of army.

Lieut. Hicks to perform duties of commissary of ordnance for Capt. Decluzaux proceeding on leave to presidency for health, until an officer is nominated by Government to that situation.

The order dated 25th Sept. is annulled, and the following substituted for it, viz.—Lieut. Col. Shirreff having reported his inability, from ill health, to retain command of troops at Karrack, Lieut. Col. Hughes, c.s., appointed to that station; and

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will proceed to relieve Lieut. Col. Shirreff by first available opportunity.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS CONSEQUENT ON THE FORMATION OF AN ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Oct. 9.—With reference to G.O. dated the 20th Aug. last, announcing the addition of one regiment of European Infantry to the military establishment of this presidency, the following promotions and transfers are made:

The commissions of the officers promoted for the augmentation will bear date the 8th Oct. 1839, agreeably to the G.Os. by the Supreme Government, dated the 9th ultimo.

Infantry. Supernum. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Maj. Gen.) G. B. Brooks to be colonel, and Senior Majors P. D. Ottey and G. J. Wilson to be lieut. colonels, on the augmentation.

Right Wing European Regt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. Wade to be capt. on the augmentation, and removed to new European regt.; Ens. A. P. Hunt to be lieut., v. Wade prom., and removed to ditto.

3d N.I. Ens. R. Richards to be lieut., v. Saunders removed to new European regt.

4th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. S. Ramsay to be capt. on the augmentation, and removed to new European regt.; Ens. A. Price to be lieut., v. Ramsay prom., and removed to ditto.

6th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. Hart to be capt., and Ens. H. P. H. Hockin to be lieut., in suc. to Fawcett removed to new European regt.; Ens. C. Podinore to be lieut., v. Bainbridge removed to ditto.

7th N.I. Ens. H. T. Vincent to be lieut., v. Hibbert removed to new European regt.

8th N.I. Ens. D. D. Chadwick to be lieut., v. Barr removed to new European regt.

11th N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) H. Liddell to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Davies to be capt., and Ens. C. R. Whitelock to be lieut., in suc. to Ottey prom.; Ens. C. N. Treasure to be lieut., v. Russell removed to new European regt.; Senior Ens. in the line M. F. Gordon to be lieut. on the augmentation, and removed to new European regt.

14th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. H. Wilson to be capt., and Ens. W. Reynolds to be lieut., in suc. to Wynter removed to new European regt.; Ens. C. Williams to be lieut., v. Tucker removed to new European regt.; Ens. W. P. Coles to be lieut., v. R. Shortrede removed to ditto; Ens. R. Black to be lieut., v. Guerin removed to ditto.

15th N.I. Lieut. H. S. Watkin to be capt., and Ens. F. McKenzie Steer to be lieut., in suc. to G. Macan removed to new European regt.

19th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. H. Hart to be capt., and Ens. H. Rolland to be lieut., in suc. to G. Thornton removed to new European regt.; Ens. R. Jeffery to be lieut., v. Gordon removed to ditto.

20th N.I. 2d Senior Capt. in the Line (Brev. Maj.) W. Foquett to be major on the augmentation, and removed to new European regt.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Shirt to be capt., and Ens. W. E. Macleod to be lieut., in suc. to Foquett prom. and removed to ditto.

21st N.I. Ens. J. McGrigor to be lieut., v. Hendley removed to new European regt.; Ens. H. Fenning to be lieut., v. Christie removed to ditto.

23d N.I. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) C. Newport to be major, v. Wilson prom.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. P. LeMessurier to be capt. on the augmentation, and removed to new European regt.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Liddell to be capt., and Ens. J. G. Forbes to be lieut. in suc. to Newport prom.; Ens. W. J. Boyle to be lieut., v. LeMessurier prom. and removed to new European Regt.

24th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Durack to be capt., and Ens. G. J. D. Milne to be lieut., in suc. to Denton removed to new European Regt.; Ens. A. B. Rathbone to be lieut., v. Jones removed to ditto; Senior Ens. in the line H. J. Willoughby to be lieut. on the augmentation, and removed to ditto.

25th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Woodburn to be capt., and Ens. G. H. Robertson to be lieut., in suc. to H. Spencer removed to new European Regt.

26th N.I. Senior Capt. in the Line (Brev. Maj.) S. Powell to be major on the augmentation, and removed to new European Regt.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. H. Wells to be capt. on the augmentation, and removed to ditto; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. H. Ottey to be capt., and Ens. B. R. Powell to be lieut., in suc. to S. Powell prom. and removed to ditto; Ens. W. C. Bowen to be lieut., v. Wells prom. and removed to ditto; Ens. E. Bowen to be lieut., v. Gillanders removed to ditto; Ens. S. W. Brown to be lieut., v. Goldie removed to ditto.

NEW EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

The new European Regiment of Infantry to be Officer as follows:—

Colonel.—G. B. Brooks.

Lieut.-Colonels.—P. D. Ottey, and G. J. Wilson.

Majors.—S. Powell, and W. Foquett.

Captains.—H. Spencer, J. Fawcett, G. Macan, T. R. Wynter, G. Thornton, C. Denton, C. H. Wells, A. P. LeMessurier, J. S. Ramsay, and W. Wade.

Lieutenants.—F. N. B. Tucker, J. B. M. Gillanders, R. Shortrede, A. Goldie, J. G. Gordon, E. A. Guerin, J. R. Hibbert, G. H. Bainbridge, J. Russell, H. C. Jones, J. L. Hendley, C. F. Christie, H. J. Barr, A. Saunders, M. F. Gordon, and H. J. Willoughby.

Ensigns.—J. D. De Vitre, C. R. W. Hervey, J. A. Evans, S. W. Whitehill, J. M. Wiseman, and H. Miles, (2 vacant).

Oct. 10.—Ens. G. E. Ashburner to be ranked in regt. from 24th July 1839, and posted to 8th N.I.

Capt. Whicelo, having been reported fit for duty, directed to resume his appointment at Kurrahee.

Oct. 12.—Assist. Surg. C. D. Straker to be surgeon, v. Walker retired; date 5th June 1839.

Lieut. L. S. Hough, 18th N.I., to act as adj. to Guzerat Prov. Bat., from 23d Sept., until further orders.

Oct. 14.—Cadets of Infantry F. Levien and Wm. Ludwick admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Oct. 15.—Lieut. C. Lodge, 25th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to that regt., during absence of Lieut. Willoughby on sick cert. to Mahableshwur.

Regt. of Artillery.—2d Lieut. W. Massie to be lieut., v. Stamford prom.; date 8th July 1839.

A division order under 4th Oct., directing all reports and returns of Poonah division to be made to Brigadier Fearon, until further orders, confirmed.

Oct. 16.—Lieut. Col. E. M. Wood (having returned to Presidency) to resume charge of his duties as secretary to Government in Military and Marine Departments.

Lieut. T. Jackson, 10th N.I., to be adj.-camp to Maj. Gen. Kinnersley, commanding Poona division of army; date of app. 5th Oct. 1839.

The following officers to be assistants to Superintendent of Revenue Survey in Deccan:—Brev. Capt. S. Landon, 16th N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Stather, 1st Gr. N.I.; Lieut. H. Fenning, 21st N.I.; Ens. H. J. Pelly, 8th do.

Oct. 17.—Assist. Surg. Sproule having completed his period of servitude in Indian Navy, relieved from that branch of service.

Oct. 18.—Ens. J. T. Barr, 7th N.I., to be adj. to Guzerat Provincial Bat.

Brev. Capt. J. A. Eckford, 19th N.I., to act as qu. mast. and interp. to Marine Bat., until return of his regt. from Cabool, or until further orders.

Surg. Young, 8th N.I., for the future to bear the name of Archibald Young Howison.

Oct. 19.—Capt. E. M. Earle, 24th N.I., to be staff officer at Karrack, v. Capt. Liddell, 23d N.I., ordered to join his regt.

Oct. 22.—25th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Jackson to be capt., and Ens. A. Hall to be lieut., in suc. to Stephenson dec.; date of rank 15th Oct. 1839.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1823, are promoted to brevet rank of capt., from dates specified:—Lieut. F. Farrar, 3d L.C., from 15th Aug. 1839; Lieut. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C., from 5th Sept. 1839.

Oct. 23.—25th N.I. Lieut. J. R. F. Willoughby to be adj., v. Woodburn prom.—Lieut. C. Lodge, who is at present 2d or Maharatta interpreter, to be q. mast, and interp. in Hindoostanee and Maharatta, v. Willoughby app. adjutant.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald).

Oct. 7.—Maj. Gen. Kinnersley to be attached to Poona division of army, until further orders.

Oct. 8.—Assist. Surg. Babington to proceed to Haroda, and place himself under orders of officer commanding at that station, for general duty.

Oct. 9.—Lieut. G. F. Sympton, Europ. Regt., app. to charge of depot of that corps now at Presidency en route to join the regt. at Aden.

Oct. 12.—Lieut. Col. H. Taylor removed from 5th N.I. to 2d European Regt., and P. D. Ottey (late prom.) from 2d European Regt. to 5th N.I.

Oct. 16.—The undermentioned officers (lately admitted to service) to do duty, viz.—Ensigns W. B. Grey and C. R. Baugh, with 4th N.I.; W. Lodwick, 10th do.; J. Hunter, 4th do.

Oct. 19.—Lieut. J. Sympton, Europ. Regt., app. to charge of depot of that regt. at Poona, v. Hogg relieved from that duty.

Oct. 23.—Ens. H. A. Adams, 13th N.I., to accompany Mr. A. Richardson, civil service, proceeding to Presidency on med. cert.; date Brouch 10th Oct.

Lieut. C. R. Hogg, Europ. Regt., placed in charge of families of that regt. at presidency under orders for Aden.

(By Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane.)

Head Quarters, Camp near Cabool, Sept. 3, 1839. —Assist. Surg. Grant placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister of H. M. Shah Shoojah Ool Moolk, and to report himself to Mr. Macnaughten without delay.

On the departure of Assist. Surg. Grant, Assist. Surg. Thatcher, 1st Cavalry, to take medical charge of the Engineers, Sappers, and Miners.

Retired from the Service.—Oct. 6. Maj. Gen. Salter, C.B.

Examinations. —The undermentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreters as specified by the Committee which assembled on the 15th and 16th Oct. for their examination, viz.—In Hindoostanee:—Lieut. R. Black, 14th N.I.; Ens. R. R. Younghusband, 20th do.; Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th do.; Lieut. F. Green, 21st do.—In Maharatta: Ens. C. R. Hervey, Europ. Regt.; Lieut. C. Wingate, engineers.—In Persian: H. J. Pelly, 8th N.I.

Lieut. W. Clarke, 2d Gr. Regt. has been reported qualified as an interpreter in the Hindoostanee language, by a Committee which assembled at Karmachee on the 11th Oct. That officer will, however, be subject to the usual presidency examination, whenever an opportunity offers for that purpose.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 14. Lieut. C. Giberne, 16th N.I.

FERLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 6. Maj. J. Laurie, inv. estab., for health.—Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, Europ. Regt., for one year, on private affairs (in extension from Egypt).—12. Lieut. J. Russell, new European Regt., for health.—17. Ens. T. G. Ricketts, 10th N.I., for health.

NIZAM'S ARMY.

(Appointments by the Officiating Resident).

Oct. 5.—Capt. Charles Yates to command 3d Regt. Nizam's Cavalry, from this date, v. Gordon dec.

Capt. W. B. Jackson, commanding 4th Regt. N.I., to be captain commandant from this date.

Lieut. and adj. Wilson, 2d Regt. N.I., to be interp. to above corps from date of his joining it.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Harbour Castle, Oct. 3, 1839.—The following appointments made in consequence of revision of establishment of office of Superintendent of Indian Navy and Dock Yard, viz.—Mr. Bone, acting, to be chief clerk in the naval branch.—Mr. Purser Ibbes to be chief clerk in the civil branch.—Mr. Purser Hyslop to be store receiver and accountant in builder's department.—Lieut. Montrou to be acting draftsman.—Mr. Sutherland to be clerk of the surveys.—Mr. Priskick to be boatswain of Dock Yard.

Oct. 4.—The undermentioned volunteers for Indian Navy arrived on board the ship *Childe Harold*, from England, on 17th Sept.:—Messrs. R. Barker, N. F. Hunt, F. W. Nott, E. G. Reynolds, H. A. Fraser, and B. H. Crane.

Oct. 9.—Mr. George Sutherland, senior clerk on the list, to be purser.

Mr. R. G. Betham, senior supernumerary clerk, to be captain's clerk, in sur. to Jolliffe dec.

Oct. 22.—The following temporary appointments and arrangements by the Superintendent of the Indian Navy confirmed:

Mr. Sutherland, clerk in charge of the *Berenice*, to be acting purser of the *Hastings*, from 4th Sept. last.

Mr. Tanner, of the *Hugh Lindsay*, to be clerk in charge of the *Berenice*, from 4th Sept. last.

Mr. Garnett, midshipman of the *Berenice*, to be clerk in charge of the *Hugh Lindsay*, from 4th Sept. last.

Lieut. Gordon, to command of the H. C. brig *Tiptoe*, from 20th Sept. last.

Mr. Austen Montrou to be acting clerk in charge of the H. C. brig *Tiptoe*, from 23d Sept. last.

Commander Nott to assume command of the H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, agreeably to order dated 1st July, from 25th Sept. last.

Lieut. Frushard, from sick quarters, to command of the H. C. steam vessel *Hugh Lindsay*, from date of his taking command of that vessel.

Mr. Midshipman Roberts to temporary charge of the *Hugh Lindsay*, from 6th Sept. last, the date of Lieut. Campbell's app. as assistant to Superintendent of Machinery, to 30th idem.

Mr. Darke to be acting purser of the H. C. sloop of war *Coote*, from the 29th Sept. last, the date of his taking charge of that vessel.

FERLOUGH:

To Europe.—Oct. 12. Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, I.N., for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 11. *Regular*, from Liverpool.—13. H.C. cutter *Margaret*, from Jaffrabad.—17. *Faiza Rubahny*, from Bussorah, Bushire, and Muscat.—19. Imaum of Muscat's brig-of-war *Sultana*, from Muscat.—26. Portuguese sloop-of-war *Infanta Regente*, from Goa.

Departures.

Oct. 8. *Glendel*, for Singapore.—10. Imaum of Muscat's brig-of-war *Tauze*, for Muscat.—13. *England*, for Calicut.—17. *Commerce*, for Liverpool; *Mahomader*, for Singapore.—20. *Severn*, for London.—*Bombay Castle*, for China.—21. *Hannah*, for Kurrachee.—24. *Niagara*, for Liverpool; *Rampartab*, for Mocha; *Grenada*, for Liverpool; *Fecrabance*, for Malabar Coast.—27. *Cecilia*, for Bordeaux; *Faiza Rubahny*, for Calcutta.—28. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Freight to London and Liverpool (Oct. 26).—£3 to £3. 5s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGE, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 9. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. H. W. Trevelyan, Bombay artillery, of a daughter.

90. At Baroda, the lady of Major Roberts, commanding Guxerat irregular horse, of a son and heir.
Oct. 1. At Calicut, the wife of Mr. William Bates, collector's office, Malabar, of a daughter.

2. At Belgaum, the wife of Mr. Wm. Bertie, collector's office, of a daughter.

7. At Claremont, the lady of Capt. Rebenack, 25th N. I., of a daughter.

10. At Dharwar, the lady of J. Hinde Pelly, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

11. At Poonah, the lady of H. Fawcett, Esq., of a son.

15. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Capt. J. D. Hallett, of a son.

— At Colaba, Mrs. Robert Craig, of a son.

20. At Malligaum, the lady of Archibald Graham, Esq., surgeon 16th regt., of a daughter.

— At Poonah, the lady of Capt. Lloyd, 2d or Queen's Royals, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

Oct. 14. At Mangalore, Capt. Beaumont, 23d regt. or W.L.I., to Caroline, widow of the late Capt. J. M. Minto.

DEATHS.

Sept. 10. At the Bhooj residency, W. R. Deacon, Esq., of the Bombay medical establishment, and civil surgeon in Kutch.

11. At Aurungabad, of cholera, Jane Stewart, only daughter of the late Capt. W. McDonald, Indian Navy.

Oct. 4. Mr. John Valladares, aged 42.

5. At Mazagon, aged 29, Julia Elmira, widow of Lieut. Col. Anthony Morse, late of the Bombay army.

— At Kurrachee, Lieut. Macleod, assist. field engineer to the Scinde Reserve Force.

11. At Colabah, Mr. W. F. Smith, master-attendant's department, aged 31.

13. In the Fort, Capt. Wm. Jeffrey, of the country service, aged 46.

15. At Sattarah, Capt. Henry Stephenson, of the 25th regt. N.I.

25. At Bombay, Mr. Geo. Ayres, aged 41.

Lastly. At Bombay, Assist. Surg. Graham. He was interred on the 8th Oct.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Sept. 22. *Symmetry*, John O'Gaunt, Peru, and Samarang, all from Liverpool; *Margaretha*, and *Conrad*, both from London; *Elizabeth Walker*, *Lascar*, and *Lyna*, all from the Clyde; *Waverley*, *Jenn*, *Welcome*, *Formosa*, *London*, *Eleanor*, and *Asia*, all from Sydney; *Hilda*, and *Martina*, both from Cape; *Alma*, and *Diana*, both from Hamburg; *Margaretha Joanna*, *Javaan*, and *Ocean*, all from Amsterdam; *Walcheren*, from Rotterdam; *Maria*, from Calcutta; *Justina*, from Penang; *Navigator*, from Samarang; *Lynxander*, and *Planter*, both from Adelaide, S. Australia; *Zenobia*, from Boston.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Sept. 22. *Montreal*, for Sydney; *Canton Packet*, *Fairy Queen*, *John O'Gaunt*, *Hilda*, and *Navigator*, all for China; *Amelia*, *Motor*, *Symmetry*, and *Lynxander*, all for Singapore; *Whitby*, for Bally; *Jean*; *Elizabeth Walker*.

Arrivals at Sourabaya.—Previous to Aug. 12. *Mohikah*, *Young Queen*, *Tropic*, *Eleanor*, and *Asia*, all from Sydney; *Mauritius*; *Montreal*, from Samarang.

Departures from ditto.—July 25. *Orient*, for China.—Aug. 12. *George Washington*, for China.

Arrivals at Anjir.—Previous to Sept. 14. *James Holmes*, *Cordelia*, and *Luconia*, all from Liverpool; *Gucci*, from Torbay; *Colon*, from Cadix.

DEATH.

Lastly. In Java, Mr. J. P. Moore, chief mate of the *Lady Paget* barque, and brother of Lieut. Moore, R.A.

Singapore, &c.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Aug. 22. *Shah Altun*, *Time*, *Sylph*, and *Good Success*, all from Calcutta; *Lady Nugent*, and *Colonel Burney*, both from Pedler Coast; *Earl of Clare*, from Bombay; *Sir Wm. Wallace*, from Penang; *Mary Bulmer*, from Mauritius; *Fairy*, and *Caledonia*, both from Siam; *Seelust*, from Batavia.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Aug. 22. *William Parker*, and *British Isles*, both for London; *Stag*, for Cowes; *Edisa Kincaid*, for Liverpool; *Samuel Horrocks*, for Malacca and Penang; *Good Success*, *Lady Nugent*, *Earl of Clare*, and *Colonel Burney*, all for China; *Victory*, for Siam; *Halose*, for Bremen; *Amelia*, for Batavia; *Harriett*, for Ithio and Java; *Cecilia*, for Penang and Rangoon.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to June 20. *Naples*, from Manila; *Splendid*, from New York; *Morrison*, from Lombok; *Ouge*, from Philadelphia.

Departures.—Previous to June 26. *Elizabeth Buckham*, from Buenos Ayres; *Harlequin*, *Brothers*, *Kelpie*, and *Favourite*, all for Manila; *David Scott*, for London; *Emily Jane*, for Manila and London.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 8. *Zoe*, *Alice*, and *Wunderwerfe*, all from Liverpool; *Apprentice*, and *Commadore*, both from London; *William Pitt*, *Crusader*, and *Penyard Park*, all from Marseilles; *Ceres*, and *Surfren*, both from Nantes; *Vigilant*, *John Haynes*, and *Meldon*, all from Cape; *Water Witch*, from Algoa Bay.

Departures.—Previous to Oct. 9. *Cavendish Ben-tinck*, *John Heyer*, *Apollon*, and *Rosalind*, all for Calcutta; *John Painter*, for Madras; *Cashmere Merchant*, for Rangoon; *Richard Mount*, for Bombay; *Ceres*, *Crusader*, *Surfren*, and *Johanna*, all for Bourbon; *Angerona*, for Hobart Town; *Adams*, for Ceylon.

Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.

Aug. 30. J. G. Aspelng, Esq., to be resident magistrate of district of Swellendam, during absence of H. Rivers, Esq.

Sept. 5. J. G. Aspelng, Esq., to be civil commissioner of division of Swellendam, during absence of H. Rivers, Esq., who has received leave of absence of proceed to Europe.

16. The Hon. Wm. Porter, Esq., to be attorney-general for this colony and its dependencies. (Appointed by her Majesty).

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Nov. 4. *Reform*, *Emma*, *Tarlar*, *Vlsen*, *Kinnear*, *Mary*, *Gratitude*, *Lord Hungerford*, *Caroline*, *Thomas Snook*, *Dryade*, *Euphrates*, *Robert Small*, *Wellington*, *Ragle*, and *Ocean*, all from London; *Cognac Packet*, *Jack Tar*, *Armb*, and *Adriatus*, all from Liverpool; *China*, from Waterford; *Malabar*, from Clyde; *Tar*, from Sunderland; *Minerva*, from Kirkaldy; *Perthshire*, from Newcastle; *Francis*, from St. Domingo and Falmouth; *Hero*, from Mossell Bay; *Britannia*, *Citizen*, and *St. Peter*, all from Rio de Janeiro; *Widgeon*, from Cuba; *Falcon*, from La Guayra; *Hopkinson*; *Bellone*, and *Halochan*, both from Nantes; *George* and *Mary*, *Hopeful*, and *Natalie*, all from Amsterdam.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Nov. 2. *Challenger, Maria, Palmer, and Arab*, all for Mauritius; *Barl Potts, and Amalia*, both for Batavia; *Cherokee, Catherine, Intrepid, Lord Hungerford, and Robert Small*, all for Calcutta; *Two Sisters, Louisiana, and Wellington*, all for Madras; *Progress*, for Bombay; *Caroline*, for Australia; *Kinnear, Briton, Mary, China, Dryade, and Euphrates*, all for Sydney; *Gratitude*, for Hobart Town; *Joan*, for Swan River; *Martha*, for whaling; *Mary*, for Port Natal; *Ligonier*, for Breede River; *Briton*, for Saldanha Bay; *Vizen, and Muzappa*, both for Algoa Bay; *Ituna*, for Rio de Janeiro; *Balochan, and Sabine*, both for Bourbon.

Arrivals in Simon's Bay.—Previous to Oct. 30. H.M. ships *Childers, and Druid*, both from Plymouth; *General Palmer, and London*, both from London; *Minerva*, from Kingston; H.M.S. *Columbine*, from St. Helena.

Arrival in Algoa Bay.—Oct. 24. *Sir William Heathcote*, from London.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 25. *Reform, and Elizabeth*, both for Mauritius.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. At Graaff-Reinet, Mrs. Wm. Stephanus Van Ryneveld, of a son.

Sept. 7. At Fort Beaufort, the lady of Capt. Herbert, H.M. 75th regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 6. At Tulbagh, C. F. Scholtz, Esq., to Justina Pretorinella Francina, third daughter of the late Rev. M. C. Vos, of Tulbagh.

24. At Cape Town, Mr. Charl Marais to Mrs. Johanna Rahe, widow of the late C. J. Hardman, Esq., late captain 38th Foot.

Sept. 10. At Graham's Town, Lieut. W. J. P. Wade, Royal Artillery, to Sarah Thomasine, eldest daughter of Major Armstrong, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

17. The Rev. T. R. A. Blair to Miss Frances Catherine Hare.

Oct. 10. At Cape Town, L. D. Daniell, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Baron Lorentz.

DEATHS.

Sept. 5. Drowned, whilst bathing at the mouth of the Fish River, Ens. Harding, of the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps, in his 22d year.

9. At Simon's Town, Adelaide Welhelmina, daughter of the Hon. George Elliot, c.n., Rear Admiral of the White, &c., aged 9 years.

15. Caroline, second daughter of the late J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., of the Bengal civil service, aged 19.

Oct. 29. At Cape Town, C. A. Storm, Esq., aged 62.

Lately. The Rev. H. Frazer, A.B., late colonial chaplain of Simon's Town.

— Near Graham's Town, Mrs. T. H. Halse, aged 40.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Agra Journal* has a strange story of the discovery, from information contained in the documents of an adherent to the deposed Rajah of Bhurtpore, of thirteen crores of rupees' worth of property (or £15,000,000 sterling), which will fall to the lot of the conquerors!

Letters from Karrack mention the prevalence of great sickness on the island, particularly among the European troops: no less than 26 cases had proved fatal.

The accounts from Tutta represent the troops at that station to be suffering most severely from the prevalence of fever. Eight officers have been laid up. The 22d regt. has 137 men in hospital, and two-thirds of the hospital establishment unfit for duty. The 26th is in an equally bad state, having 100 cases of fever. Of sixty artillerymen, thirty eight are in hospital: sappers and miners in the same proportion. The high ground on which the encampment is formed, is surrounded by a swamp which will become more extensive as the floods subside. There is consequently every reason to believe that Tutta will, during the dry season, be still more unhealthy than it now is.

Accounts from Kurachee are of a much more favourable nature. H. M.'s 40th regiment has only one officer sick, whose disease is said to have been contracted at Tutta, and forty men in hospital, with every prospect of the number being considerably reduced on the setting in of the cold season.

A misunderstanding occurred at the Mauritius in September, which might have had serious results. A French transport, *L'Isere*, (which, with the *Lancier*, a sixteen-gun brig, was at Port Louis, for repair), in making a display of her colours, placed the British ensign at the bottom, sweeping the deck. Capt. Driver, of the *Greenlaw*, an old master of the navy, construing this as a premeditated insult towards the British flag, retaliated by displaying the tricolour flag under the bows of his vessel, a disgrace which was deeply felt by the French. The governor caused its removal, and obliged Capt. Driver to apologize; but the conduct of the French commander was so unaccommodating, or rather haughty, that the governor at first threatened violent measures, but contented himself with interdicting all communication by the French vessels with the shore.

Sir William Nicolay has strongly recommended to her Majesty's ministers to allow the importation of our coolies into the Mauritius, and pending their decision, has allowed free labourers to be introduced from Madagascar, where every labourer is the slave of some chief.

Penang papers to the 17th of August state, that the remaining Malayan inhabitants of Quedah had been carried away as captives by the Siamese to Ligore, for the purpose of being ultimately taken to Bangkok, and there sold as slaves. They were in a most cruel manner lashed

to bamboos, in close files, and forced from Quedah.

Advices from Maulla to the 20th of July mention that that market was heavily supplied with most cotton manufactures, and that demands were extremely dull.

Letters from Siam (Bankok), to the 27th June, supply very unfavourable accounts of the market; money still being extremely scarce, and no sales to be effected. The government had evinced a disposition to raise the former duty of 600 ticals per fathom on the measurement of vessels to 1,700 ticals. The king had delivered himself over to solitude and fasting, in a fit of vexation at finding that of three spires he had ordered to be erected in front of a temple, not one was straight, which was considered a bad omen. His majesty had eaten nothing for three days, and refused to see or speak with any one.

Journals from Sydney to July 13th, and from Van Diemen's Land to August 2nd, contain no local news.

A report prevails that Aden has been attacked by the Arabs, who had, however, been beaten off.

Cape papers to November 1st contain intelligence from Natal of an extensive revolt in Dingaan's country. Umpanda, his brother (who resided near the Tugala), suspected that Dingaan intended to kill him, and fled across the Tugala, followed and joined by several chiefs, with their people, comprising the whole population residing between the Tugala and the Umlatusi rivers, and probably half, or nearly half, the population of the whole Zoolah country. They were mov-

ing their women, children, cattle, &c. through the Tugala, towards the farmers, who were at first suspicious that this movement was directed by Dingaan. But it has since appeared, that Umpanda has been made king, with a great deal of ceremony, at Chaka's grave: he has at least half of the Zoolah natives attached to him—probably more. Dingaan had been beaten by Soqusa, and had, it is said, but the remnants of four regiments.

An important document has appeared at Constantinople, in the shape of a *hatti-sheriff*, read by order of the Sultan, on the 3d November, to the ulemas and grandees of the empire, in the presence of the Greek and Armenian patriarchs, and of the foreign ambassadors to the Sublime Porte. It ascribes the decay of the Ottoman empire to departures from the principles laid down in the *Koran*, describing and decreeing the reforms necessary in the system of government in respect to individual and personal liberty, and the contributions for the defence of the state in men and money. Henceforward, the lives and property of all the subjects of the Ottoman government, without distinction of religion, are declared inviolable. Just and wise modes of collecting an equitable revenue are to supersede the grinding and oppressive system of the last century and a half. The levy of soldiers is to be hereafter proportioned to the population in each district, and the period of military service to be reduced to four or five years, according to the decision of a military commission.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL, December 17, 1838.

Eshwunt, Row Thorat Dinkur Row, appellant; Nilloba and Jotecha Thorat, respondents.—This was an appeal from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Bombay.

The peshwa having been expelled from the Deccan, in 1818, by the British, all the landed property held in enam, jaghire, and wuttun tenure, was sequestered. In 1819, the estates of the jaghiredars and wuttundars being ordered by the Bombay Government to be restored, the appellant claimed certain ancestral property held in jaghire and mokassu tenure, and his claim to the village of Virgow, in the pergunnah of Akhole, was

admitted by the British Government, the camavisdar, or native collector of Akhole, being directed to transfer the village to the appellant, as the son of Anund Row Thorat Dinkur Row. Other members of the Thorat tribe (including the respondents) also revived their jaghires, wuttuns, and mokassas. In 1823, a dispute arose between the appellant and respondents (brothers) respecting the revenue of the villages, which the latter claimed to share, when Mr. Boyd, the assistant-collector of Sungunnere, drew up an instrument of partition (*ex parte*, as the appellant alleged), purporting to be articles of agreement (but which bore only his own signature), stating that the net income of the village was Rs. 2,540; that the appellant was entitled to Rs. 400 as sirdar, and that the remainder Rs. 2,140

were to be divided amongst the appellant and respondents in three equal shares. The appellant petitioned Mr. Pottinger, the collector of Ahmednuggur, who, in 1825, set aside Mr. Boyd's arrangement. The respondents petitioned Mr. Chaplin, the commissioner for the settlement of the Deccan, who heard both parties; and, in 1826, referred them to Mr. Dunlop, who had succeeded Mr. Pottinger as collector of Ahmednuggur. Mr. Dunlop wrote to Mr. Chaplin, advising that Mr. Boyd's arrangement should be confirmed. Mr. Chaplin was then at Bombay, about to proceed to Europe, and in reply to this note, wrote (3d May 1826) to this effect:—"The agreements, which Mr. Boyd says were made voluntarily, should, I think, be confirmed." Mr. Dunlop, thereupon, directed the *canavisdar* "to exact a fulfilment of the memorandum of 1823." The appellant resisted this order, and further proceedings were taken by Mr. Dunlop, who was removed to another station before the matter was adjusted; and his successor, Mr. A. Seton, recommended a suit in the *Adawlut*. Mr. Seton, however, being succeeded in the collectorship of Ahmednuggur by Mr. Lumsden, this gentleman confirmed the order of Mr. Dunlop in favour of the respondents. The matter now (April 1828) came before the *Sudder Dewanny Adawlut*, which, in July 1829, decided in a full Court, that it was not competent to them to inquire into the merits of the case, but that the adjustment of Mr. Boyd, finally confirmed by Mr. Chaplin, must be held binding; condemning the appellant in the costs. The appellant sought to reverse this decision, on the grounds that the opinion expressed by the commissioner was not a final decision, being the result of an inquiry to which the appellant was not a party; that the Court below had jurisdiction under Reg. 29 of 1827; and that it had assigned no sufficient reasons why the suit was not appealable, affirming the judgment of an inferior court in a matter over which it declared it had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Jackson were heard for the appellant, when

Their *Lordships* were of opinion that the case had been finally determined by Mr. Chaplin, in 1826 (prior to the Reg. of 1827); consequently, the Court of *Sudder Adawlut* had no jurisdiction to entertain an appeal from his decision; and they dismissed the appeal with costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following letters have been received in the city from the Foreign-Office, in answer to an application about certain no-

tices concerning the trade with Canton, which had been issued by Capt. Elliot:

"I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, enclosing copies of communications which had passed between Capt. Elliot, her Majesty's superintendent of trade, and certain British merchants at Macao, and requesting to be informed, with reference to an intention on your part to send a ship to China for the purposes of trade, whether 'her Majesty's' government sanction the 'prohibitory injunctions on the British merchants to trade with Canton,' which are referred to in the communications above-mentioned; and I am to acquaint you in reply, that Capt. Elliot's notices seem to her Majesty's government, for the reasons stated in them by him, to have been proper and expedient at the time when they were made; but Lord Palmerston is not able to inform you whether those notices will be in operation at the time when your ship would arrive in China."

"I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, in which you submit, on behalf of the East-India and China Association of London, that if he not altogether inconsistent with the views of her Majesty's government, and injurious to the public service, such a declaration of their intentions as to the blockade or otherwise of the Chinese ports, may be notified before the 4th prox., as may regulate the communications which the merchants connected with China may deem it expedient to make by the next overland mail; and in reply, I have to request that you will state to the parties interested, that Lord Palmerston cannot make any declaration of the nature of that alluded to in your letter; and that the merchants must judge for themselves as to the orders which they may think it expedient to send to their correspondents in China."

Dr. Royle has just completed his very valuable work, on the Botany of the Himalaya Mountains, by a copious Index, &c.

An expedition, under the orders of Capt. Trotter, R. N., in which three iron steamers are to be engaged, is, we understand, about to be fitted out, to proceed up the River Niger. The precise object of the expedition we have not yet learned, but we presume it is to explore further. Capt. Trotter had an interview with the Colonial Secretary on the 12th Dec.—*London Paper*,

A Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, on the 27th Nov., when Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart., K.C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces, and Second Member of Council on the Bombay establishment. Sir Thomas M'Mahon afterwards dined with the Court at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Several officers of high military rank, and other distinguished personages, were also present at the dinner.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint William Ogle Carr, Esq., to be second puisne judge of the Island of Ceylon; date 19th Dec. 1839.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Stark, Esq., to be her Majesty's advocate in the Island of Ceylon; date 19th Dec. 1839.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, &c.

Whitehall, Dec. 11, 1839.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignities of Baron and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the Right Hon. George Lord Auckland, G.C.B., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Eden, of Norwood, in the county of Surrey, and Earl of Auckland.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, G.C.B., and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Baron Keane, of Ghiznee, in Affhanistan, and of Cap-pouquin, in the county of Waterford.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto the following gentlemen, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, viz.:—

William Hay Macnaghten, Esq., of the civil service of the East-India Company, on the Bengal Establishment, Envoy and Minister from the Government of India to his Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk; and

Colonel Henry Pottinger, in the service of the East-India Company, on the Bombay establishment, political resident in Cutch.

The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of

Great Britain and Ireland, conferring the honour of knighthood upon Lieut.-Col. Claud Martine Wade, of the military service of the East-India Company, on the Bengal establishment, political resident at Loodiana.

Downing-street, Sept. 20, 1839.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Colonel Thomas Willehire, commanding the Bombay troops, and serving with the rank of major-general in India;

Colonel Joseph Thackwell, commanding the cavalry, and serving with the rank of major-general in India; and

Colonel Robert Henry Sale, commanding the 13th L.Drags., and serving with the rank of major-general in Afghanistan,

—to be Knights Commanders of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

Her Majesty has also been pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the said most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:

Lieut. Col. John Scott, 4th Light Dragoons.
Lieut. Col. William Pears, 16th Lancers.
Lieut. Col. William Croker, 17th Foot; and
Lieut. Col. Ronald Macdonald, 4th Foot, deputy adjutant-general, Bombay.

Her Majesty has been further pleased to nominate and appoint the following officers, in the service of the East-India Company, to be Companions of the said most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:

Lieut. Col. Abraham Roberts, Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. Thos. Stevenson, Bombay Artillery.
Lieut. Col. Thos. Montelth, Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. Hugh Massey Wheeler, Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. C. M. Carmichael Smyth, Bengal N.I.
Lieut. Col. Bentham Sandwith, Bombay N.C.
Lieut. Col. Foster Stalker, Bombay N.I.
Lieut. Col. C. M. Wade, Bengal N.I.
Major George Thomson, Bengal Engineers.
Major Eldred Pottinger, Bombay Artillery.

[*London Gaz.*, Dec. 20.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drags. (in Bengal). Lieut. Gen. Lord C. S. Manners, K.C.B., from 11th L. Drags., to be colonel, v. Lord George Beresford dec. (8 Nov. 39). —Coronet James White to be lieut., v. Lucas dec. (17 April); Cornet C. Johnson, from h. p. of regt., to be cornet, v. White (29 Nov.); Alfred Fisher, to be cornet by purch., v. Johnson who retires (29 do.). —Major M. White to be lieut.-col. by purch., v. Cureton whose prom. has been cancelled; Capt. G. A. Malcolm to be major by purch., v. White; Lieut. R. A. Smith to be capt. by purch., v. Malcolm; Cornet H. H. Bradshaw to be lieut. by purch., v. Smith (all 13th Dec. 39).

15th L. Drags. (at Bombay). Lieut. Geo. Gregory, from h. p. 19th L. Drags., to be lieut., v. Routh app. paymaster; Cornet J. G. Townsend to be lieut. by purch., v. Gregory who retires; Charles Bill to be cornet by purch., v. Townsend (all 29 Nov.).

10th L. Drags. (in Bengal). Maj. C. R. Cureton to be lieut. col. by purch., v. Arnold dec.; Capt. A. C. Lowe to be major v. Cureton; Lieut. W. V. Jillard to be captain, v. Lowe; Cornet J. P. Smith to be lieut., v. Jillard (all 21 Aug. 39).

3d Foot. (in Bengal). Thomas Kains to be ens. by purch., v. Clarke who retired (29 Nov. 39).

4th Foot. (at Madras). Ens. James Cross to be lieut., v. Burke app. to 94th F.; Arthur Byrne to be ens. v. Cross (both 25 Oct. 39). —Lieut. C. J.

Otter to be capt., v. Monypenny dec; Ens. W. W. Bond to be lieut., v. Otter (both 9th March 39); Ens. and adj. John Potter to have rank of lieut. (10 do.); Ens. E. J. Baldwyn to be lieut., v. Cross, whose prom. has been cancelled (25 Oct.); Cadet W. Crawley to be ens., v. Bond (22 Nov.)—Surg. W. Parry, from 1st Dr. Gu., to be surgeon, v. Lewis who exch. (6 Dec.)

6th Foot (at Bombay). Ens. W. T. Hall to be lieut. by purch., v. Montagu whose prom. has been cancelled; Cadet R. E. Stratton to be ens., v. Montagu dec. (both 15 Nov. 39).

9th Foot (in Bengal). C. H. McCaskill to be ens., v. Pearson dec. (8 Nov. 39).

16th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. S. Lawson to be lieut., v. Ximenes dec. (22 Jan. 39). Ens. G. M. Ross to be lieut., v. Lawson whose prom. on 9th Aug., has been cancelled (9 Aug.); Cornet J. Clemens, from h.p. 4th Dr. Gu., to be ens. v. Campbell cashiered by sentence of a general court martial; Ens. J. O. Chichester from 67th F., to be ens., v. Clemens who retires; A. S. Craig to be ens., v. Ross (all 8 Nov. 39).

26th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. W. T. Betts, from 94th F., to be lieut., v. Sweeney prom. (16 Nov. 39).—F. G. Whitty to be ens., v. Betts prom. in 94th F. (29 Nov.)

29th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Sydney Cotton to be ens., v. Gwynne prom. in 18th F. (25 Oct. 39); E. C. Grant to be ens., v. Hilliard prom. in 48th F. (26 do.)

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. J. Bourke to be lieut., v. Dunbar app. to 18th F. (25 Oct.); Ens. J. A. Duncan to be lieut., v. Mercer app. to 94th F. (26 do.); G. F. Moore to be ens., v. Bourke (25 do.); Cornet T. Shaw, from h.p. 5th Dr. Gu. to be ens., v. Duncan prom.; W. F. W. Atty to be ens. by purch., v. Shaw who retires (15 Nov.)

40th Foot (at Bombay). Cadet Robert Carey to be ens., v. Irwin dec. (15 Nov.)

41st Foot (at Madras). Ens. J. de Blaquiere to be lieut., v. Whittell dec. (29 Jan. 39); Ens. T. O. Evans to be lieut., v. de Blaquiere whose prom. on 7th May 1839 has been cancelled (7 May); Ens. John Mannin to be lieut., v. Meik app. to 94th F. (15 Nov.); G. D. Hutton to be ens., v. Evans (15 do.); W. W. Johnson to be ens., v. Mannin (16 do.)

44th Foot (in Bengal). A. W. Gray to be ens., v. Roberts dec. (22 Nov.)

55th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. H. F. Saunders, Royal Afr. Col. Corps, to be lieut., v. Friend app. to 94th F. (25 Oct. 39).—Qu. Mast. J. W. Gregg to be qu. mast., v. Crozier dec. (22 June).—Ens. H. H. Warren to be lieut., v. Codd dec. (4 Feb. 39); Ens. D. M'Coy to be lieut. by purch., v. Warren whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled (15 Nov.); J. S. Smith, m.d., to be assist. surg., v. Morgan prom. in 57th F. (22 Nov.).—H. J. W. Egan to be ens., v. M'Coy prom. (29 Nov.)

57th Foot (at Madras). Ens. John McNamee to be lieut., v. Cardew app. to 94th F.; L. N. Mac Lachlan to be ens., v. McNamee (25 Oct. 39).—Assist. Surg. A. B. Morgan, from 55th F., to be surgeon, v. Hamilton dec. (22 Nov.)

62d Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. H. Mapleton, m.d., from Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Carr who exch. (15 Nov. 39).—Ens. Chas. Young to be lieut. by purch., v. Gibson who retires; J. B. Foster to be ens. by purch., v. Young (both 22 Nov.)

90th Foot (in Ceylon). J. W. B. Peddie to be ens., v. Thackwell prom. in 94th F. (25 Oct. 39).

94th Foot. Ens. W. T. Betts, from 26th F., to be lieut., v. Farren, whose prom. has been cancelled; Cornet C. W. Evers, from h.p. 4th Dr. Gu., to be ens.; F. H. X. Gwynne to be ens. by purch., v. Evers who retires (all 15 Nov.).—Lieut. B. Mahon, from h.p. 88th F., to be lieut., repaying dif., v. Betts app. to 26th F.; Ens. Robert Dillon to be lieut. by purch., v. Mahon who retires; C. C. Hook to be ens. by purch., v. Dillon (all 29 Nov.)

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Capt. Thos. Lellie, from 70th F., to be capt., v. Chute, who exch. (8 Nov. 39).

Memorandum.—The undermentioned appointments, as stated in the Gazette of the 11th Oct. 1839, are cancelled, viz.—

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 31. No. 121.

3d L. Drags. Maj. C. H. Cureton, 16th L. Drags., to be lieut. col. by purchase.

16th L. Drags. Capt. A. C. Lowe to be major by purchase; Lieut. William Wilmer to be capt. by purchase; Cornet J. P. Smyth to be lieut. by purchase.

BREVET PROMOTIONS.

The undermentioned commissions are to be dated the 23d of July 1839:—

Colonel R. H. Sale, 13th F., to have local rank of major-general in Afghanistan.

To be Lieut. Col. in the Army.

Major C. R. Cureton, 16th Drags.

Major John Pennycuik, 17th Foot.

Major E. T. Tronson, 13th Foot.

Major E. D. Daly, 4th L. Dragoons.

Major Richard Carruthers, 2d Foot.

Major G. J. M'Dowell, 16th L. Drags.

To be Majors in the Army.

Capt. James Keshaw, 13th Foot.

Capt. Thos. Sidney Powell, 40th Foot.

To be Lieut. Col. in the East India only.

Major James Keith, Bombay N.I. (deputy adjutant-general).

Major James MacLaren, Bengal N.I.

Major Peter L. Pew, Bengal Artillery.

Major James D. Parsons, Bengal N.I. (deputy commissary-general).

Major George Warren, Bengal Europ. Regt.

Major C. M. Wade, Bengal N.I.

Major H. F. Salter, Bengal Cavalry.

Major D. Cunningham, Bombay cavalry.

To be Majors in the East India only.

Capt. Neil Campbell, Bombay N.I. (deputy quartermaster-general).

Capt. Geo. Thomson, Bengal Engineers.

Capt. William Garden, Bengal N.I. (deputy quartermaster-general).

Capt. John Hay, Bengal N.I.

Capt. John Lloyd, Bombay Artillery.

Capt. Patrick Craigie, Bengal N.I. (deputy adjutant-general).

Capt. Alex. C. Peat, Bombay Engineers.

Capt. William Alexander, Bengal Cavalry.

To have local rank of Major in Afghanistan.

Lieut. Eldrid Pottinger, Bombay Artillery.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 9 George IVth, Drayner, from China and Batavia, 29th Aug.; Reliance, Marquis, from China 25th Jan., Batavia 29th Aug., and Cape 7th Oct.; and Palestine, Sim, from N. S. Wales 8th Aug.; all off Plymouth.—Strath Eden, Cheape, from Madras, 6th Aug., and Cape 1st Oct.; off Portland.—Anne Jane, Stubbs, from China, 20th June; off the Lizard.—Mary Somerville, Hookey, from Bengal 20th July; off Liverpool.—10. Santon, Huxtable, from Bengal 18th Aug.; off Holyhead.—Antigua Packet, McKnight, from Bengal 22d June; off Plymouth.—Royal William, Irving, from Bengal 14th July; at Falmouth.—Mary Ann Webb, Lloyd, from Bengal 19th July; off Liverpool.—Ann Lockerby, Burt, from Bengal, 17th July; off Cork.—Alma, Anderson, from Batavia 24th Aug.; off Portland (for Holland).—11. Bengalee, Hamlin, from Bengal 30th June, and Mauritius 6th Sept., in the Clyde.—12. Rhoda, Dixon, from V. D. Land; off Dartmouth.—Dash, Barber, from Cape 23d Sept.; off Ramsgate.—13. Croser, Kerr, from Bombay 5th Sept.; off Liverpool.—Sarah Lydia, Tak, from Batavia; off Swanage.—Rottelstom, Keyper, and Jan Patterson, both from Batavia; off Portland (for Holland).—14. Reliance, Wooley, from Cape 5th Oct.; off Margate.—Prince Regent, Thompson, from Batavia 11th Aug., and Cape 6th Oct.—Tigrie, Symonds, from Ceylon 19th Aug., and Cape 9th Oct.; Lord William Bentinck, Stockley, from China 13th June, and Batavia 5th Aug.; Hashemy, Buckle, from China 30th June; and Dash, Barber, from Cape 23d Sept.; all at Deal.—Orleana, Cameron, from Manila 30th June; off Dover.—Enterprize, Salkeld, from Bengal 14th July (crew sick); at Beaulieu, bound to Liverpool.—Brilliant, Gilkeson, from Batavia

15th Aug.; off Falmouth.—*Elizabeth*, Fokkis, from Batavia; off Dover (for Rotterdam).—*Justina*, Bently, from Bengal 7th Aug., and Cape; *Lively Parker*, from Algora Bay 4th Sept.; and *William Parker*, Sewell, from Singapore 25th July; all off Margate.—*Nine*, Denny, from Bengal 14th July; *Galatea*, Proudfoot, from Cape 4th Oct.; *St. Vincent's*, Muddle, from China 25th May; *Euphrates*, Buckham, from Madras 10th Aug., and Cape 17th Oct.; *Kelen*, Noble, from Bengal 11th June, and Cape 27th Sept.; *Mona*, Glass, from Bengal 2d Aug.; *Theresa*, Young, from Bengal 10th July; and *British Isles*, Graham, from Singapore 22d Aug.; all at Deal.—*David Scott*, Spence, from China 20th June, and Cape 13th Oct.; off Beachy Head.—*Volunteer*, McMinn, from Bengal 4th Aug.; *Frankland*, late Harrison, from Bengal 14th July; and *Caledonia*, Stroyan, from Bombay 7th May, and Mauritius 26th Sept.; all at Liverpool.—17. *British Merchant*, Burnie, from Bombay 8th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Kleanora*, Wallace, from Bengal 10th July, and Cape 10th Oct.; off Poole.—18. *Mary*, Kelso, from Manilla 11th July, and Cape 5th Oct.; at Deal.—*Maitland*, Baker, from Bengal 1st July, and Cape 13th Oct.; off the Wight.—*Caledonia*, Cammell, from Bombay 21st Aug.; off Liverpool.—*Britannia*, Burridge, from Cape 10th Oct.; off Cork.—20. *Emma*, Mann, from Madras 30th Aug.; at Deal.—*Thetis*, Ferrier, from Bombay 25th Aug.; off the Wight.—21. *Ether*, Heron, from Bengal 2d Aug.; at Deal.—*Cleopatra*, Early, for Mauritius 26th Sept.; off Portland.—*Portsea*, Lowe, from Bengal 14th July; off Margate.—*Petrel*, Turcan, from Bengal 31st July; at Liverpool.—*Tamerlane*, McKenzie, from Bengal 18th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Fanna*, Purvis, from Bencoolen 10th Aug., and Simon's Bay 19th Oct.; off Brighton.—*Lord Sumner*, Simon, from Mauritius 3d Oct.; at Deal.—*Hopeful*, Reeves, from Cape 5th Nov.; off Portsmouth.—24. *Emily Jane*, Kennedy, from China 14th July, Manilla 18th Aug., and Batavia 25th Sept.; at Deal.—*Courier*, Smith, from Bengal 28th Aug.; off Portsmouth.—*Sage*, Burnham, from Singapore 12th Aug.; at Cowes.—*Anna*, Ebica, from Batavia 11th Aug.; at Deal.—25. *Anne Galea*, Gyles, from N. S. Wales 16th Aug.; off Margate.—26. *Swallow*, Withcombe, from Madagascar 1st Oct., and Horwood, Cole, from Cape 2d Oct.; both off Margate.—*Hookery*, Hughes, from Cape 31st Oct.; *Phyllis*, Pentreath, from Mauritius 11th Oct.; *Emma Eugenia*, Wade, from Cape 23d Oct.; *Ridson*, Mahoney, from Cape; *Tropic*, King, from Batavia and Sourabaya; and *Widgeon*, Capes, from Cape 24th Oct.; all at Deal.—*Eliza Kinraid*, Brown, from Singapore 14th Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Chieftain*, Heaton, from Bengal 3d Sept.; off Beachy Head.—27. *Jacob Cuts*, Derks, from Batavia 17th Sept.; and *Hermione*, Van Gelkerken, from Padang 23d Sept.; both off Dungeness.—28. *Margaret*, Canney, from Bengal 27th July; at Deal; *Young Queen*, Atkins, from Java 28th Aug., Mauritius 24th Sept., and Cape 30th Oct.; off Cork.

Departures.

Oct. 29. *Oriona*, Brown, for South Australia and Port Phillip; from Plymouth.—Nov. 23. *Rolla*, Hall, for Cape; from Deal.—27. *Warrior*, Beckett, for South Australia; and *China*, Robertson, for Cape, Port Phillip, and Swan River; both from Plymouth.—*Elephantia*, Douglas, for Bengal; from Clyde.—28. *Clyde*, Matches, from N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—29. *Thomas Boli*, Brodhurst, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—30. *John Dugdale*, MacGowan, for Singapore; from Liverpool.—Dec. 1. *Trinulo*, Braithwaite, for Mauritius; from Deal.—2. *Mexborough*, Livingston, for N. S. Wales; *Queen Victoria*, Terrington, for Algora Bay; *Crest*, Walton, for N. S. Wales; and *Loxia Campbell*, Darby, for Port Phillip and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.—*Currency*, Hoare, for Bengal, and *Tinamara*, Wilson, for Bombay; both from Liverpool.—4. *Gazelle*, Withcombe, for Mauritius and Muscat; from Gravesend.—*Sir George Arthur*, Curry, and *Lady of the Lake*, Harburgh, both for Hobart Town; from Deal.—*Junna*, MacGill, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—5. *Victor*, Ridley, for Madras; from Deal.—6. *Laura*, Crockley, for Algora Bay; from Portsmouth.—7. *John Knox*, Thompson, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—9. *Lawrence*, Elwood, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*Agua*, Mearns, for Mauritius; from Marseilles. 11. *Colonist*, Cowman, for Ceylon, Madras, and Bengal; from Liverpool.—15. *Stratford*, King, for Mauritius; from Deal.—16. *Haggela*, Hannah, for Hobart Town; *Joanna*, Allan, for Cape; *Rajah*,

Ferguson, for N. S. Wales; *Gilbert Henderson*, Tweedie, for Hobart Town (with convicts); and *John*, Woodward, for St. Helena; all from Deal.—*Mary Ann*, Worngreen, for N. S. Wales; from Cowes.—18. *Wm. Sharples*, McClelland, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—20. *Charlotte*, Creighton, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—*Maurin*, Johnstone, for Bombay; from Clyde.—23. *Persiana*, Edington, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—*North Briton*, Fyall, for Hobart Town; from Leith.—24. *Margaret Wilkie*, Hildrith, for N. S. Wales; from Clyde.—26. *Cromandel*, French, for N. S. Wales; *Alexander Johnston*, McDonald, for Bengal; *Abel Gower*, Henderson, for Bombay; *Indian*, Gatehead, for Mauritius; *Romeo*, Pollock, for Bombay; and *Scout*, Gwatkin, for Launceston, and N. S. Wales; all from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Euphrates, from Madras: Mrs. Craster; Capt. and Mrs. Durnford, H.M. 34th regt.; Mrs. Todd; Miss Todd; Lieut. Jones, 57th Foot; Lieut. Smith &c.; 9 servants.—From the Cape: Rev. Mr. Abel.—Landed at the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. E. A. Byam, artillery.—(Major Craster and Mrs. Crozier died at sea).

Per Justina, from Bengal: Major and Mrs. Jas. Glencairn Burns and child; Mrs. Hutchinson; Miss Don; Miss Rawson; Capt. Torckler, artillery; Lieuts. Egerton and Mortimer; Cornet Grindlay.

Per Margaret Connal, from Bengal: Mrs. Morris; Capt. Dewar.

Per Albyn, from Bombay: Mrs. Dalgetty; Mr. Covenett.

Per Theresa, from Bengal: Alex. H. Sim, Esq.; Mrs. Sim; Mrs. Bright.

Per Rebecca, from China, &c.; (see *As. Journ.* for Dec., p. 358)—additional: Mr. Middleton; Mr. Beale.

Per William Turner, from Bengal: (See *As. Journ.* for Oct. last, p. 169).

Per Lively, from Algora Bay: Mrs. Stockenstrom and three children; Mrs. Delewart; Lieut. Isaac.

Per Emily Jane, from China and Manilla: L. Dent, Esq.; Hon. F. C. Drummond; Capt. Scanlan.

Per Palestine, from N. S. Wales: Mr. and Mrs. Kinnear; Mrs. Surratt and son; Mr. R. Bacon; Mr. Daniels; Dr. Herman, R. N.; Dr. Bowler, R. N.

Expected.

Per Minerva, from Madras: Mrs. Col. Macfarlane; Mrs. Capt. Malcolm and children; Lieut. and Mrs. Brooke; Mrs. Darby and four children; Capt. and Mrs. Gray; Lieut. H. V. Pope, 27th N.I.; W. E. Cochrane, Esq., C.S.; Mrs. R. S. G. Dallas, 33d N.I.; Capt. J. R. Graham, 1st N.I.; Veterinary Surg. Legrew; Mr. Egleton; Mr. Ives.—For the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. McCellan.

Per Grenada, from Bombay: Mrs. Asquith.

Per Larkina, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Prole and three children; Lieuts. Fairtlough, Downy, and Nicholson; Mr. Johnson; two servants.

Per Severn, from Bombay: Mrs. Bell and three children; Major and Mrs. Lawrie and child; Mrs. Hutt; Benjamin Hutt, Esq., C.S.; Mr. Briggs, C.S.; Miss Whicheo; Lieut. Russell; Lieut. Ricketts; Miss Boswick; Mrs. Price; six servants.

Per Dorothy Galea, from Ceylon: Mrs. Dinwoodie and son; Capt. Cleland; James Grant, Esq.

Per Malabar, from Bombay (to leave on or before 3d Jan.): His Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane; Colonel Fane; Capt. and Mrs. Michell; Dr. Wood.

Per Greenkane, from Bengal: Mr. King.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Alexander Johnston, for Bengal: Mr. Frith; Mr. Christopher; Mr. Turner; Mr. Waudson.

Per Abel Gower, for Bombay: Mr. D'Arcey.

Per Ingila, for Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Muspratt, C. S.; Dr. and Mrs. Butchart, med. estab.; Capt. and Mrs. R. Mignan, E. Regt., and family; two Misses MacDonald; Miss Jones; Dr. Hosken and family; Lieut. W. Hollis, Madras 36th N.I.; Messrs. Commelyn, Coley, Coster, Ducat, Farmer, Fields, Geach, Moore, and Moyle.

Per Earl of Durham, for Bombay; Messrs. Cane, Young, Miller, and Neale, cadets.

Per Warrior, for South Australia: Dr. Kent, surgeon superintendent, lady, and two children; Messrs. J. Macdonald, F. Hodding, Kilburn, Kilburn, jun., Downes, and Smith.

Per Baboo, for South Australia: A. C. Kelly, Esq., surgeon superintendent; Mr. John Kirby, wife, and child; Mr. M. Ardagh; Mrs. Underwood; 114 emigrants; 80 children.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Equitable*, Howlett, from Calcutta to the Cape and New South Wales, was totally wrecked above Fultah (River Hooghly) 5th Oct. Capt. Howlett's child and an apprentice boy lost.

The *King William* steamer, from Newcastle, N.S. Wales, to Sydney, was wrecked 1st July, near the former port.

The *Girard*, from Canton to New York, has been condemned at the Mauritius.

The *Cloputra*, steamer, Saunders, from London to Bombay, put into Lisbon 9th Dec., having lost her foremast, sails, &c., four days previous. She had experienced very bad weather after sailing from Portsmouth, and was expected to remain at Lisbon three weeks.

The *Atalanta* steamer has been partially destroyed by fire at Bombay.

The *Lady Neversham*, Webster, from London to Bombay, which put into Bahia leaky, has discharged the whole of her cargo, and must be hove down to repair.

The *Windermere*, Brown, from Liverpool to Calcutta, put into the Mauritius 6th Oct., with the loss of all her masts, spars, &c., having been struck by a heavy sea in lat. 38 S., long. 40 E.

The *Greenlaw*, Driver, from Calcutta to London, has put into the Mauritius leaky, and with masts sprung.

The *Theresa*, Young, arrived from Calcutta, experienced a severe gale 6th Dec. in lat. 43, long. 20; lost boats, bulwarks, &c., and damaged her cargo.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 5. Off Anjer, in the Straits of Sundra, on board the ship *Sunda*, the lady of James Macpherson, Esq., of a son.

Nov. 17. At Leighton, Beds, the lady of Joseph Woodman, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Ware Park, Herts, the lady of W. A. Yeuour, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Brahan Castle, Ross-shire, North Britain, the lady of S. M. Boulderson, Esq., of a son.

Dec. 4. In Upper Grosvenor-Street, the lady of James Weir Hogg, Esq., M.P., of a son.

6. At Southampton, the lady of F. B. Elton, Esq., of the Madras civil service, of a son.

8. Lady Grey, wife of Sir Charles Edward Grey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 18. At Eildon Hall, Georgina, Upper Canada, William Sibbald, Esq., third son of the late Lieut.-Col. Sibbald, of Pinnacle, Roxburghshire, to Emily, second daughter of Capt. Lee, H.R.L.C.S., Georgina, Upper Canada.

Dec. 10. At Weston-super-Mare, Somerset, Flindley Anderson, Esq., of the civil service, Madras establishment, to Mary Charlotte, second daughter of the late Lieut. Col. C. M. Edwards, 1st Ceylon Regiment.

13. At Wakefield, Yorkshire, J. F. Neale, Esq., of Albany, South Africa, to Isabella Jenkin, youngest daughter of Charles Coles, Esq., of Clapham, Surrey.

18. At St. Pancras Church, R. T. Porter, Esq., of the Madras civil service, to Maria Eliza, 5th daughter of R. J. Brassay, Esq.

19. At St. John's Church, Westminster, George T. C. Fogarty, M.D., of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, to Mary Frances, third daughter of the late George Hodder, Esq., of the 1st Foot Guards.

21. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, C. A. Elderton, Esq., eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Elderton, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, to Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of the late Bury Hutchinson, Esq., of Russell-Square.

Latelly. At Drumcondra Church, the Rev. Thomas Miller, curate of Kill, to Frances, only daughter of Capt. Mac Connack, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

June 3. At Manila, of brain fever, aged 23, on his return to England from China, George, second son of John Woolley, Esq., of Beckenham, Kent.

July 22. At sea, on his voyage home from India, of fever, the effects of a coup-de-soleil, from which he never entirely recovered, F. W. Chapman, Esq., of the Bengal Cavalry, in the 21st year of his age.

Aug. 22. At sea, on board the *Euphrates*, on the passage from Madras to the Cape, Major Edmund Craster, 30th Regt. Madras N.I.

Sept. 20. On his passage between Calcutta and Madras, Capt. J. Walton, of the *Larkins* East-Indianman, aged 34.

Oct. 10. At sea, on board the *Euphrates*, on the passage from Madras, Mrs. Eliza Crozier, widow of the late Paymaster Crozier, H.M. 55th Regt., aged 25 years.

Nov. 11. On board the *Lady Paget*, on the passage from India, Mr. Isaac Jones.

15. At Wild Oak, Trull, near Taunton, Elizabeth, relict of the late Capt. Duncan, of the Hon. E.I. Company's service, aged 63.

18. At Brighton, Robert Rolles, Esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red, aged 75 years. This officer at one time commanded the *Lion*, 64, in the East-Indies, and for his active protection of the trade, was complimented by the Court of Directors with £500 to purchase a piece of plate.

26. At Ryalls, near Seaton, Devon, in his 46th year, Capt. W. H. B. Proby, R.N.

28. At his residence, York Terrace, Regent's Park, General Samuel Bradshaw, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, Bengal, in the 82d year of his age.

29. Suddenly, at Kentish Town, William Abington, Esq., late of the Cadet-Office, East-India House, who for 47 years was a faithful and zealous servant of the Company.

30. At Cheltenham, John Underwood, Esq., late a member of the Medical Board at Madras.

Dec. 1. At Taunton, Mrs. Sarah Pearson, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Pearson, of the Bengal artillery.

3. Capt. Harrison, of the ship *Frankland*, of Liverpool.

4. At Brompton, Henrietta Louisa, lady of Eneas Mackintosh, Esq., late of Calcutta.

6. At his house, in Upper Berkeley Street, Maj. Gen. Sir Alexander Caldwell, G.C.B., colonel-commandant of the Bengal artillery.

18. At his residence, Argyl-place, Regent Street, Major Henry Mercer, late of the Hon. East-India Company's service, in his 80th year.

20. At Brighton, Eleanor Ricketts, of Greenwich, widow of the late Capt. J. Ricketts, of Batavia.

21. At Stapleford Hall, near Nottingham, Caroline, widow of Admiral the Right Hon. Sir J. B. Warren, G.C.B. Her Ladyship was the youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Clavering, K.B., formerly commander of the forces in India.

Latelly. At Cork, Mrs. Percy, relict of Lieut. William Percy, Ceylon Rifle Regt.

— In his 81st year, at his house, 40, Summer Hill, Dublin, James Thomas Kennedy, Esq., formerly of Calcutta, where he resided many years.

— Of exhaustion, in the bush, ninety miles south of Perth, Western Australia, Mr. F. C. Smith, grandson of the M.P. for Norwich.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, September 21, 1839.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchor's Co.'s Rs. cwt.	20 0 @	11 8	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 12 @	5 0
Bottles 100 11 0			— flat do.	5 8	5 10
Coals B. md.	0 5		— English, sq. do.	3 12	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 4	34 0	— flat do.	4 2	
— Brasiers' do.	35 4		— Bolt do.	3 14	4 0
— Ingot do.	32 4	32 8	— Sheet do.	5 8	5 12
— Old Gross do.	32 12	33 2	— Nails cwt.	12 0	16 0
— Bolt do.	33 8	35 0	— Hoops F. md.	5 6	
— Tile do.	31 10	32 0	— Kettleidge cwt.	0 13	0 15
— Nails, assort. do.	50 0	55 0	— Lead, Pig F. md.	7 2	7 4
— Peru Slab Ct. Rs. do.			— unstamped do.	6 12	6 14
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.			— Millinery do.	35 D.	
Coppers do.			— Shot, patent bag	4 4	4 8
Cottons, chintz pce.	3 4	6 0	— Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	9 0	
— Muslins do.	0 12	5 0	— Stationery do.		25 A.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3½	0 6½	— Steel, English Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 14	6 0
Cutlery P.C.		10 A.	— Swedish do.	7 14	8 0
Glass Ware do.			— Tin Plates Sa. Rs. boxes	18 0	18 8
Ironmongery 10 A.		20 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4 0	5 0
Hosiery, cotton do.			— coarse and middling do.	0 12	3 0
Ditto, silk do.			— Flannel fine do.	0 0	1 6

BOMBAY, October 26, 1839.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchor's cwt.	10 @	20	Iron, Swedish St. candy	60 @	
Bottles, quart. doz.	1 12	15	— English do.	43	
Coals ton			— Hoops cwt.	6 12	
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	61		— Nails do.	10	12
— Thick sheets or Bracers' .. do.	64		— Sheet do.	9	
— Plate bottoms do.	62		— Rod for bolts St. candy	43	44
— Tile do.	56		— do. for palls do.	47	50
Cottons, Chintz, &c., &c.			— Lead, Pig cwt.	12 8	
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.			— Sheet do.	17	
— Muslins do.			— Millinery do.	25 D.	
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0 6	0 10	— Shot, patent cwt.	14	15
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0 16		— Spelter do.	13	
Cutlery, table P.C.			— Stationery do.	40 D.	
Earthenware 60 A.			— Steel, Swedish tub	15 8	
Glass Ware 40 D.			— Tin Plates box	18	
Hardware P.C.			— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6 10	
Hosiery, half hose P.C.			— coarse do.	2	
			— Flannel, fine do.	1 8	

MACAO, July 16, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds. piece	3 @	5	Smalls pecul	45 @	55
— Longcloths do.	3 75	8	Steel, Swedish tub	3½	
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.			— Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1 30	1 40
— Cambrics, 48 yds. do.	5	8	— do. ex super yd.	2 5	
— Handkerchiefs do.	1 10	2 10	— Camlets, at Whampoa pce.	20	22
— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 20 pecul	22	32	— Do. outside do.	26	27
Iron, Bar do.	3 60		— Long Ellis do.	8 75	10 40
— Rod do.	4 80		— Tin, Straits pecul	21	
— Lead, Pig do.	6½		— Tin Plates box	9½	10

SINGAPORE, August 22, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchor's pecul	6½ @	7	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. corgie	4 @	5
Bottles 100 4	4½		— do. do Pullcat doz.	1½	2½
Copper Nails and Sheathing pecul	35	36	— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 .. pecul	30	42
Cottons, Madapollams, 34 yd. ... 33-36 pce.	1 90	2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.		
— Ditto 34 40-44 do.	2	2½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 .. do.	85	100
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	3	5	— Cutlery do.	dull.	
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4½	5	Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	4½
— do. do. 45-50 do.	5	8	— English do.	2½	2½
— Grey Shirting do. do. 35-36 do.	3	4	— Nail, rod do.	3½	4
— Prints, 7-8, & 9-8, single colours do.	1 80	2½	— Lead, Pig do.	6	6½
— two colours do.	1½	3	— Sheet do.	7	7½
— Turkey reds do.	6	6½	— Spelter pecu	6½	7
— fancies do.	3	4	— Steel tub	4½	6
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 48 to 44 .. pce.	1½	2½	— Woollens, Long Ellis pce.	6	7½
— Jaconet, 20 42 .. 45 .. do.	1½	2	— Camlets do.	20	25
— Lappets, 10 40 .. 42 .. dh.	1	1½	— Bombazetts do.	4½	5

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Oct. 12, 1839.—Our market has experienced no particular change since our last, and transactions are limited, owing to the native general holidays, which commence to-morrow.—Iron continues to be in good demand, and sales of English have been extensive at improved prices.—Steel has remained without any sale, and the market may be reported firm as regards demand and prices.—Lead has continued in limited operation, and the quotations of the day may be reported at a shade of decline on Pig.—Spelter: a few recent importations have tended to bring down the price of this metal. Tin Plates are in limited operation, and prices remain as quoted in our last.—Our market for mule Twist continues very active to the present moment, chiefly on demand from the Upper Provinces, and sales have been effected at improved prices.—Coloured Yarns are in limited request, at steady prices.—Sales in Printed and Colored Cottons have been made since our last to a fair extent at steady prices. In White Cottons, Jaconets, and Book Muslins are the only descriptions that have been sold to a large extent in consequence of the native holidays, but without any change in prices. Woollens: the market continues favourable for coarse descriptions on demand for the Upper Provinces, at the same price as reported in our last.—Red Lead in moderate inquiry: White Lead supplies large.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Sept. 16, 1839.—There have been extensive importations of Europe Articles lately, but we have not heard of many sales.—Metals: the market is well supplied with almost every description, and we have not heard of any sales of consequence having been made.—Cotton Piece Goods arriving, and sales small.—Cotton Twist, ditto.—Flannel, in small request.—Woollens and Hosiery at prime cost to 10 advance.—Stationery, 10 to 30 per cent. discount.

Bombay, Oct. 26, 1839.—Since our report of the 5th instant, our market has undergone little alteration in any respect. We are unable to note any general improvement having occurred in prices, those of British manufactures being still much depressed, while exchanges and freights have scarcely varied: and the same want of demand for imports is still visible, which, when viewed in connection with the smallness of the stocks of many articles, now lower perhaps than for a long period, shows a

diminution in the resources and ability of the people, for which it is not easy satisfactorily to account in any other way than by the too wide spread impoverishment experienced from the present, if not permanent, removal, of the very considerable capital employed in the China trade, much of which has been placed in jeopardy, while nearly all has been withdrawn from circulation by the general stoppage, which it is much to be regretted, is still in operation.—*Pr. Cur.*

Singapore, Aug. 22, 1839.—Cotton Goods, Plain, Printed, and Coloured,—no importations during the week, but large supplies daily expected by the *Elizabeth Walker* from the Clyde, the *Symmetry*, *Cambynes*, and *James Holmes*, from Liverpool, and the *Guess* and *Vanguard* from London, and holders are anxious to realise even at low prices. There has been a rather better demand since our last, and considerable sales have been made.—Grey Mule Twist has also been in rather more request during the week, but the stock is very heavy, and sales cannot be effected except at low rates.—Coloured Twist, stock also large, and only saleable at low prices in a bale or two at a time.—Woollens, dull of sale.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, about 2,000 peculs, with a small proportion of Nail-rod and Square and Round, have been sold at 3 dols. per pecul; stock large. Nail-rod, alone, of sizes, is saleable at dols. 3½ to 4 per pecul. Square and Round, consumption very limited. Swedish Flat Bar, stock large, and an arrival of 50 tons would scarcely bring quotations. Lead, Pig and Sheet, market moderately supplied at present. Spelter, of very slow sale at present quotations. Steel, in more request, and stock very small.—Copper Sheathing and Nails, none in either first or second hands, and a supply of 18 to 24 oz. much wanted. Earthenware in more request.—*Pr. Cur.*

Macao, July 9, 1839.—There being no trade, our prices must be considered generally as nominal.

Penang, July 27, 1839.—There have been considerable imports of Cotton Manufactures *via* Singapore during the week, but the demand is still very languid, owing to the continued low price of Opium, in which article the natives are investing their returns.—Metals: the supplies of English Bar Iron heavy, and no wholesale demand excepting at low prices.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 17, 1839.

Government Securities.

	Buy.	Sell.
Stock Paper { Transfer Loan of } { 1835-36 interest pay- } { able in England .. } Second { From Nov. 1, 151 } to buy pm. 1 8 0 0 5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } to sell 0 0 3 8 { ing to Number }		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.	prem. 3 0 3 8	
4 per cent.	disc. Co's Rs. 4 0 4 4	

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. . 2,400 a 2,500
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) New 320 a 325

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 do.

Rate of Exchange, Sept. 21.

On London, at 6 months' sight—to buy, 2s. 1d.; to sell, 2s. 3d. per Company's Rupee.

Madras, Sept. 18, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1 to 4 prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4½ to 5 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4½ to 5 disc.
Tanjore Bonds—9 to 9½ disc., nominal.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months—2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Oct. 26, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.8 to 101.12 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100.8 to 101 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1822-23—Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccus.
Do. of 1825-26, 106.8 to 112 per do.; in good inquiry.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111.8 to 112 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 104 to 104.8 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 97.12 to 98 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 113.8 to 114 Bom. Rs.—none in the market.

Singapore, Aug. 22, 1839.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo. sight, 4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do.

Macao, July 16, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 918 Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills, 30 days, Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 290 Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.—none.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, December 27, 1839.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3 14 0	@ 4 0 0
— Samarang.....	3 0 0	3 9 0
— Cheribon.....	2 2 0	2 16 0
— Sumatra.....	3 13 0	5 9 0
— Ceylon.....	4 17 0	7 5 0
— Mocha.....	0 0 48	0 0 6
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 5	0 0 6
— Madras.....	0 0 5	0 0 5
— Bengal.....	0 0 5	0 0 5
— Bourbon.....		
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4 0 0	14 10 0
— Anniseeds, Star.....	4 10 0	5 0 0
— Borax, Refined.....	3 5 0	3 10 0
— Unrefined.....	2 10 0	2 18 0
— Camphire, in tubs.....	14 0 0	14 10 0
— Cardamoms, Malabar..fb	0 2 2	0 2 10
— Ceylon.....	0 0 11	0 1 4
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4 0 0	5 10 0
— Ligna.....	3 5 0	3 15 0
— Castor Oil.....cwt.	0 0 4	0 0 3
— China Root.....cwt.	20 0 0	26 0 0
— Cubeb.....	2 12 0	3 0 0
— Dragon's Blood.....	3 0 0	30 0 0
— Gum Ammoniac, drop..	9 0 0	12 0 0
— Arabic.....	1 5 0	4 10 0
— Asafoetida.....	2 0 0	8 15 0
— Benjamin.....	5 0 0	45 10 0
— Aniini.....	3 0 0	9 0 0
— Gambogium.....	6 0 0	17 0 0
— Myrrh.....	3 0 0	14 0 0
— Oilbanum.....	1 2 0	2 12 0
— Kino.....	6 10 0	11 10 0
— Lac Lake.....fb	0 1 0	0 7 0
— Dye.....	0 3 3	0 3 9
— Shell.....cwt.	1 18 0	4 10 0
— Stick.....	1 7 0	3 15 0
— Musk, China.....oz.	1 0 0	4 5 0
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 6 6	0 7 6
— Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0 6 3	0 7 6
— Cinnamon.....	0 3 0	0 5 0
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2 1 0	2 3 6
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0 0 3	0 0 4
— Mace.....	0 0 2	0 0 3
— Nutmegs.....	0 0 11	0 1 1
— Opium.....	none	
— Rhubarb.....	0 2 6	0 7 0
— Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2 8 0	2 10 0
— Senna.....fb	0 0 2	0 2 2
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 12 0	1 14 0
— Bengal.....	1 5 0	1 10 0
— China.....		
Galls, in Sorts.....		
— Blue.....		
Hides, Buffalo.....fb	0 0 4	0 0 6
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 4	0 0 10
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0 9 3	0 9 8
— Fine Purple.....	0 9 0	0 9 3
— Fine Red Violet.....	0 8 9	0 8 9
— Fine Violet.....	0 8 6	0 8 9
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 8 0	0 8 6
— Good Red Violet.....	0 8 6	0 8 9
— Good Violet and Copper	0 7 6	0 8 0
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0 6 3	0 7 6
— Low consuming do.....	0 5 6	0 6 3
— Trash and low dust.....	0 2 0	0 4 6
— Madras.....	0 3 0	0 7 4
— Oude.....	0 3 3	0 7 0

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl.....cwt.	3 0 0	@ 3 18 0
Shells, China.....		
— Nankeens.....piece	0 2 0	0 5 4
— Rattans.....100	0 2 3	0 4 0
— Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 12 6	0 14 0
— Patna.....	0 16 0	0 18 0
— Java.....	0 7 6	0 13 0
— Safflower.....	3 0 0	8 10 0
— Sago.....	14 0 0	15 6 0
— Pearl.....	17 6 0	24 0 0
— Saltpetre.....	24 0 0	26 0 0
— Silk, Bengal Novi.....lb	0 14 0	1 2 6
— Orgazline.....		
— China Tsatlee.....	1 2 6	1 6 6
— Canton.....	0 16 0	0 18 0
— Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 3 4	0 6 11
— Cloves.....	0 0 10	0 2 0
— Mace.....	0 2 0	0 6 7
— Nutmegs.....	0 3 0	0 5 0
— Ginger.....cwt.	0 10 6	0 18 6
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 4	0 0 4
— White.....	0 0 7	0 1 1
— Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	3 4 0	3 10 0
— Slam and China.....	1 2 0	1 8 0
— Mauritius.....	2 5 0	3 7 0
— Manilla and Java.....	0 19 0	1 8 0
— Tea, Bohea.....fb	0 2 2	0 3 0
— Congou.....	0 2 3	0 3 0
— Souchong.....	0 2 7	0 4 1
— Caper.....	9 2 7	0 2 9
— Campol.....		
— Twankay.....	0 2 6	0 3 2
— Pekoe.....	0 2 8	0 4 6
— Hyson Skin.....	0 2 3	0 3 3
— Hyson.....	0 3 3	0 8 8
— Young Hyson.....	0 3 3	0 6 11
— Imperial.....	0 3 10	0 6 6
— Gunpowder.....	0 4 0	0 6 6
— Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3 12 0	3 13 0
— Tortoiseshell.....fb	0 13 0	1 8 0
— Vermillion.....lb	0 5 3	0 6 6
— Wax.....cwt.	6 5 0	7 10 0
— Wood, Saunders Red.....	6 10 0	9 13 0
— Ebony.....		
— Sapan.....	7 0 0	13 0 0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 4	0 0 6
Oil, Fish.....ton	24 0 0	26 0 0
Whalebone.....ton	120 0 0	140 0 0
Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.		
— Combing.....fb	0 1 1	0 2 6
— Clothing.....	0 1 2	0 2 6
— V. D. Land, viz.		
— Combing.....	0 1 1	0 2 6
— Clothing.....	0 1 2	0 2 6

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aloes.....cwt.	4 0 0	4 10 0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....fb		
— Gum Arabic.....cwt.	1 10 0	2 10 0
— Hides, Dry.....fb	0 0 3	0 0 5
— Salted.....	0 0 4	0 0 6
— Oil, Palm.....cwt.	1 15 0	1 17 0
— Raisins.....		
— Wax.....	6 10 0	7 10 0
— Wine, Cape, Mad., best..pipe	15 0 0	17 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	12 0 0	14 0 0
— Wood, Teak.....load	9 5 0	10 10 0
— Wool.....lb.	0 0 6	0 2 0

PRICES OF SHARES, December 27, 1839.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	105	5 p. cent.	2,065,687	100	—	—
London.....(Stock).....	68	2 1/2 p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	106	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4 1/2 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	99 1/2	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	44	0 17 0	10,000	100	27 1/2	Nov.
Bank (Australian).....	64	8 p. cent.	5,000	—	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	9 1/2	—	10,000	100	17 1/2	March.

Sugar.—The stock of British plantation is now 39,342 hhds. and trs., which is 3,992 more than last year at the same period. The stock of Mauritius is 53,684 bags, being 1,131 more than last year. The stock of Bengal is 31,039 bags, which is 18,528 more than last year. The demand privately for Bengal is only for small parcels, but prices remain firm. Manilla is wanted by the refiners. Siam and Java are held firmly. In Mauritius, prices have undergone no variation; but the operations by private contract have been limited; the deliveries from the warehouses, however, have been good.

Coffee.—There are a good many orders from the country for clean descriptions of British plantation coffee, but some difficulty is experienced in executing them, in consequence of the short supply, and prices are still looking up. For clean sorts of East-India there have been several inquiries, and a good many parcels of good and fine pale Java have been taken by the home trade at 75s. to 80s. per cwt. Ceylon of good ordinary quality is fetching 105s. per cwt. In common green Mocha some small sales have been made at 113s. to 114s. per cwt. The unclean kinds of Brazil from the Cape are held firmly, and some parcels have been taken by the trade at 48s. for good ordinary. To-day there was a good deal of inquiry after bulked Java.

Spices.—Sumatra pepper of common quality is in fair request. Cassia Ligna is held firmly at late rates, but business is prevented in consequence of the small supply.

Rice.—There is not much business doing in Bengal, but prices remain firm. Java and Madras are dull of sale.

Indigo.—The purchases have been very limited in East-India, both for home use and exportation, but holders are not inclined to submit to any further reduction. For the 21st January, 5,645 chests are declared, with every appearance of its being increased.

Tea.—The monthly auctions have terminated Dec. 11; the demand was extensive for all kinds of black as well as green tea, during the three last days

of the sale, and prices each day continued to advance, and left off at the following advance on November rates:—Congou, common, 7d. to 7½d.; middling strong blackish leaf sorts 7d.; fine blackish leaf and pekoe flavour, 5d. to 6d.; souchong, 4d. to 6d.; flowery pekoe, 1½d. to 2d.; caper, 7d. to 8d.; hyson, ordinary to good, 10d. to 1s.; fine, 4d. to 8d.; young hyson, 4d. to 5d.; imperial and gunpowder, 6d. per lb. The quantity offered was 54,390 packages, or 4,392,200 lbs., out of which the great quantity of 31,800 packages, or 2,545,000 lbs., was actually disposed of. The shipments from Canton, from the 1st of October 1839 to the close of the trade, were 26,000,000 lbs. black, and 4,000,000 lbs. green, whereas, in the season before, the shipments were 32,000,000 lbs. black, and 10,200,000 lbs. green. In the early part of the week, several holders having again submitted to lower prices, occasioned buyers to purchase more freely, and a fair business was done, the trade as well as capitalists purchasing at the following rates, viz. 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. for common free trade congou, for cash; 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d. for common twankay, for cash; 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d. for Company's congou, cash; since then, buyers have come forward with increased freedom, and a good demand has prevailed for nearly all kinds of black and green tea, and prices have slightly improved; common free trade congou, in large parcels, have been disposed of at 2s. 3½d. for cash, common twankay 2s. 5d. to 2s. 5½d., for money, and common hyson at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 4d. per lb. For Company's congou a much better demand has prevailed, and large contracts have been entered into at 2s. 3½d., for cash. The tea sales will take place on the 6th January; the quantity contained in the catalogues already issued amounts to 40,000 packages. The deliveries of tea from the warehouses last week were 390,000 lbs.

To-day a good demand has prevailed for free trade congou, twankay, and Company's congou, at the rates quoted above. In imperial, gunpowder, and young hyson, there is not much business doing.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 26, inclusive.

Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3½ Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3½ Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
26	178 178½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99	13½ 13½	—	90½ 90½	7d	7 4d
27	178 178½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99	13½ 13½	252	91½ Jan	11 6p	7 5p
28	178 178½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 98½	13½ 13½	252	91½	11 8p	5p
29	178 178½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	98½ 99½	13½ 13½	251½	91½ 91½	—	7 4p
30	178 178½	89½ 89½	90½ 90½	97½ 97½	99 99½	13½ 13½	251½ 2½	91½	9 6p	4 2p
Dec.										
2	179	89½ 90½	90½ 91	97½ 98½	99½ 99½	13½ 13½	252½	91½ 91½	—	4 2p
3	178½ 179	90 90½	90½ 91½	98 98½	99½ 99½	13½	252 53	91½ 91½	—	4 2p
4	178½ 179	89½ 90½	90½ 91	98½ 98½	99½ 99½	13½ 13½	Shut.	91½	7p	4 2p
5	178 178½	90 90½	Shut.	98½ 98½	Shut.	13½ 13½	—	91½	10 7p	5 3p
6	178 178½	90 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	13½ 13½	—	91½ 92	—	4 1p
7	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	13½ 13½	—	91½ 92½	8 6p	3 1p
9	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	13½	—	92 92½	8d	3 1p
10	179	90½ 90½	—	98½	—	13½ 13½	—	91½ 92	8 7p	3 1p
11	178 178½	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	13½ 13½	—	91½ 91½	8p	4 2p
12	177½ 178½	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	13½	—	91½ 91½	8p	4 2p
13	178	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	13½ 13½	—	91½ 92	8 6p	4 2p
14	178	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	17½	—	92	8p	4 2p
16	—	90½ 90½	—	98½ 98½	—	13½	—	92 92½	8 6p	4 2p
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OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1839.

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January 19	March 20. (per <i>Hugh Lindsay</i>)	60	March 28	March 31, April 2, 3, 4 (4 divisions.)
February 16.	April 11. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	54	April 19.	April 22, 25, 27 (3 do.)
March 16.	May 5. (per <i>Atalanta</i>)	50	May 13.	May 17, 18, 21, 24 (4 do.)
April 13.	June 21. (per <i>Colombo</i>)	69	July 1.	July 6, 7, 8 (3 do.)
May 11.	June 27. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	47	July 6.	July 12, 14, 15 (3 do.)
June 8.	July 27. (per <i>Taptoe</i>)	49	Aug. 4.	Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (6 do.)
July 6.	Sept. 6. (per <i>Orissa</i>)	62	Sept. 10.	Sept. 23, 25, 28, 30, Oct. 1.
August 3.	Sept. 22. (per <i>Atalanta</i>)	50	Oct. 1.	Oct. 10, &c.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, via *Marseilles*, on Saturday, the 4th of January.

For the present, a Mail will be made up for India, via *Falmouth*, on Saturday, the 18th of January, and Letters intended for that conveyance must be specially addressed by that route.

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ERRATA.

Part I.—p. 44, line 135, for *satisfactorily*, read *satisfactory*.

Part II.—p. 46, col. 2, line 7 from top, for *New Zealand*, read *Polynesia*.

— p. 222, col. 1, line 20 from bottom, for *Rs. 400*, read *Rs. 800*.

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1840.

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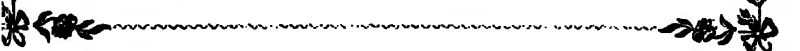
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FOR

FEBRUARY, 1840.

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The descriptive list of natives and foreigners, &c., inserted in the last month's Journal, was (with the exception of the last three names, the references to our work, and a few trivial alterations) printed from a document compiled and lithographed for the use of the Court of Directors.

The letter, signed "An Officer," must be authenticated (confidentially, at least) before we can publish it.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXVI.

THE intelligence from the East this month comprises topics of great importance: the occurrences in China, and the proceedings of the Russians in Central Asia, claim an especial degree of attention.

If it had been the aim of those to whom the management of our relations with China have been confided, since the removal of the East-India Company's factory, to embroil us in hostilities with that power, we should possess a clue to the meaning of the strange policy which has been pursued of late by the Superintendent at Canton. If the object has been, on the other hand, to foster and promote the legitimate trade with China, by avoiding all acts which could afford just offence to the Chinese, or irritate their known jealousy and prejudices, and to control the "adventurers," whom the emancipation of the trade let into the empire, "by regulations carefully contrived and vigilantly enforced,"* we confess that the course which has been adopted is utterly unintelligible to us. Instead of acting in the spirit of the principles laid down by Mr. Grant, when he described the functionary who was to superintend the British free traders in China as "an official authority, independent of all parties and unconnected with commerce of any kind," the Superintendent has, in the eyes of the Chinese at least, identified himself with the illegal traders, who were braving the laws of China. He has now, with an unparalleled degree of imprudence, perpetrated an unjustifiable act of aggression, by firing into a Chinese government vessel, which had offered no other provocation than refusing a supply of provisions, on specified grounds which warranted the refusal; after occasioning loss of life, he then, as if seized with sudden compunction, withdrew from a conflict which ought never to have been commenced but with a resolution of carrying it through successfully. All this time, Capt. Elliot, as the representative of the British nation, was *prima facie* answerable, according to Chinese law and equity, for the unprovoked murder of a native of China, committed by a party of British subjects. Assuming the details contained in the Canton and Singapore papers to be substantially correct, we might almost defy the practised ingenuity of an English barrister, reasoning from the technical analogies of the English law, and retained for this special purpose, to make out a case of justification on behalf of the Superintendent. If our view of the transaction be not strangely inaccurate, Capt. Elliot has placed himself in a position of heavy responsibility. There appears no alternative now between a submission to Chinese pride, which

* "Admitting, for the sake of argument, that a freer resort of British adventurers to the shores of China might somewhat increase the chance of broils between the adventurers and the natives; admitting, further, that the jealousy of the Chinese might be even more sensitive under the new system than under the old; and, lastly, admitting that a representative of the British nation might be less qualified to deal with the overt acts or secret workings of such jealousy than commercial functionaries acting under the Company; yet the Government would by no means despair of combating these difficulties, by regulations carefully contrived and vigilantly enforced, aided by the powerful influence of those mutual considerations of interest, which alone gave birth to the trade between the British and the Chinese, and which, in spite of all past impediments, have fostered and promoted that trade up to the present hour."—Letter of Mr. Grant, 12th February 1833.

would be not only an act of degradation, but of positive injury, and the commencement of hostilities with China upon a large scale,—a measure for which it would be difficult to find a shadow of right. The atrocities committed upon the vessel called the *Black Joke* might, perhaps, be attempted to be pressed into the argument as a provocation; but that the actors in that scene were so notoriously pirates, and that Capt. Elliot's proceedings were adopted apparently before he knew of this transaction; at all events, were not provoked thereby.

Leaving this subject, which is calculated to excite serious apprehensions, we turn to another, only subordinate to it in importance; we refer to the proceedings of Russia in Central Asia. The tone and sentiments of the declaration of war against Khiva (p. 138) so closely resemble those of Lord Auckland's Declaration, that they impress us with the belief, that this is a proceeding directed rather against the government of Cabul than that of Khiva. "To strengthen in that part of Asia the lawful influence to which Russia has a right," is expressly avowed to be "the purpose of the expedition," which is not to return to the frontiers of the empire till "an order of things conformable to the interests of Russia and the neighbouring Asiatic states shall be established on a permanent footing." True it is that, for years, the states of Transoxiana and the tribes of Toorkomania have vexed the Eastern subjects of Russia by their predatory incursions and man-stealing propensities; but the time chosen for punishment, the force * sent against the state, and, above all, the language of the declaration, tend to awaken a suspicion that the Russian troops are intended to be placed within a sufficient distance of Affghanistan, to enable them to divide with England the merit of "reconciling differences, and putting an end to the distractions which impair the welfare and happiness of the Affghans." Russia may conscientiously take a different view of the rights or claims of the rulers of that country; the Emperor Nicholas may have adopted the opinion, which was once entertained by the Anglo-Indian Government, that Dost Mahomed Khan and his brothers are the fittest instruments for working out the regeneration of Affghanistan. This chief has, it appears (p. 113), made his way to the other side of the Hindu Kosh; "has allied himself by marriage with the chiefs of Khoondooz and Khoollum, and is gaining great ascendancy in Toorkistan." These places are about equidistant from Cabul and Bokhara. Khiva, or Orgunj, is a small principality, about two hundred miles from Bokhara; the khan is an Uzbek, who has established a supremacy over the Toorkman hordes south of the Oxus; but in a military as well as a political view, the khan is weak; the utmost force he could raise is ten thousand Usbeks or Toorkmans, badly armed,† in part with bows and arrows. "The situation of Khiva, between Russia and Bokhara," says Burnes,† "makes it the entrepôt of the trade between

* The latest intelligence from the Continent makes the force employed against Khiva 32,000 men, with seventy-two pieces of artillery.

† *ibid.* 384.

these kingdoms," and, we may add, makes it an object of cupidity to Russia. The Continental papers view this expedition in the light in which we have placed it; those of France distinctly declare, that "if the Russians ever evacuate Khiva, it will not be till the English troops have retired from Cabul;" "it is towards India," says another French journal, "that the views of Russia are now turned. The march of an army of 32,000 men, provided with numerous artillery, cannot merely have for its object the chastisement of a savage horde, which the tribes of the Khirgese could easily reduce to order. The navigation of the Oxus ceases only within a few days' march of Cabul. The Russians, once masters of that river, and of the towns on its banks, may advance on the capital of the English feudatory, Shah Soojah, with more perfect ease than would a corps proceeding from Herat."

The extraordinary revelations at Kurnool excite feelings akin to those which take possession of a traveller in Switzerland, who hears an avalanche sweeping across the road he had just passed along in safety. We have appropriated a considerable space in the present *Journal* to the descriptions given by various individuals of the prodigious stores of warlike implements and materials accumulated with so much industry and secrecy for assisting in the subversion of the British power in India. The conclusion from these vast collections, in a petty state like Kurnool, is, that this plot can be only a part of a more extensive scheme. It now appears that the nawab was not only not ignorant (his ignorance would be incredible) of these preparations, but was the prime conspirator.

A desperate attempt has been made by the Arabs to recover the possession of Aden (p. 130); whether the formidable resistance they met with, and the severe loss they sustained, will discourage them from a renewal of their assaults, remains to be seen; but it is evident that our retention of this valuable cession will depend, for some time, at least, upon our vigilance and strength.

The army of the Indus, on its return home, has suffered severely from the cold, want of supplies, and the ordinary difficulties of the road. The number of camels destroyed in the onward and homeward marches must render this valuable animal scarce in the west of India. All appears quiet at Cabul. The troops at Candahar are represented (p. 115) as suffering severely from sickness. At Ghuzni, the success of Capt. Outram against the Ghilzies will go far to secure the garrison against attacks. Ferozepore is rising into importance (p. 117); a flourishing station will probably grow up where, a twelvemonth ago, there was scarcely a human habitation. War has, thus, some redeeming incidents; it tends to diffuse the human race more equally over the earth: as the storm, though destructive in some of its effects, scatters the elements of vegetation over a wider area.

The state of affairs in the Punjab is calculated to excite anxiety as well as interest. The weak Kurruck Sing has already been compelled, in effect, to resign his short-lived power. Dhian Sing, his minister, in conjunction with Now Nehal Sing, Kurruck's own son, surrounded the palace at

Lahore with troops, seized the person of the Maharaja, and cut down Cheyt Sing, a bold intriguing favourite, and other Sikh chiefs, in open durbar. The interference of our government, it is said, is necessary to the peace of the Punjab, and as we have guaranteed the succession to Kurruck Sing, in return for certain advantages, it does not seem practicable to refrain from interference. Here, therefore, is another avenue opened to warlike measures, and perhaps augmentation of territory.

From Burmah we have no material addition to the news of last month. Nepaul, it is evident, is secretly hostile. In the midst of professions, the court evades the fulfilment of promises and pledges. Mr. Hodgson, the able and intelligent resident at Catmandoo, is said to have declared that the court is perfidious, and only waits for a convenient opportunity to "pour a stream of desolation on our provinces." Siam is exerting its utmost to extinguish the traffic in opium and the use of it in its territories. Nay, even the new sovereign of Acheen (p. 136) has adopted the same policy; he has assembled a council of the principal personages of the kingdom, when "a decree was issued to all the chiefs of the east and west coast of Sumatra, enjoining them to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the introduction of, and put down the trade in, opium altogether, within their respective jurisdictions, by visiting importers with the immediate confiscation of the drug, and purchasers with incarceration." What a contrast this presents to the conduct of those who are still prosecuting this iniquitous trade in China! The latest Bengal papers state that "clippers have recently left the port of Calcutta, *fully armed and manned, to force the drug on the country at the cannon's mouth.*"

The domestic incidents at the several presidencies of British India comprehend few that are noticable. The plan of steam-communication proposed by Mr. Turton has been developed by him in detail, which will be found in p. 99. Our correspondent tells us (p. 149), that £5,000 has been sent home by the last mail, as the first instalment for the "precursor" vessel. This is undoubtedly the surest way to realize what has been so long talked about. If, instead of so much writing and so much speaking, a steamer had actually been floated five years ago, the communication would probably have been perfected ere this. The Supreme Government seems fully intent upon the improvement of the dawkh establishment on the Bombay route,—a measure which will be beneficial to the country even if the comprehensive scheme should be put into execution, and the establishment should be no longer necessary for the overland mail.

The heads of intelligence from other parts of the East are summed up in a Postscript. They present no topics which invite comment.

THE MISSION TO BOOTAN.

A JOURNAL of the mission which visited Bootan, in 1837-38, under Capt. R. B. Pemberton, by Mr. W. Griffith, of the Madras medical establishment, the surgeon and naturalist attached to the mission, has been presented by the Indian Government to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and is published in its Journal. It is extremely long, and embodies matters of subordinate interest; we have, therefore, compressed it into smaller dimensions and a more readable form.

The mission left Gowahatti, in Assam, on the 21st December 1837, and proceeded a few miles down the Brahmaputra to Amcengoung, whence it travelled to Hayoo, thirteen miles, over grassy plains diversified with low barren hills, and with cultivation, especially of *sursoo*; one river being forded and several villages passed. Hayoo is described as a picturesque place, surrounded with trees, close to some low hills; it has a large establishment of priests and dancing-girls (whose accomplishments are celebrated) attached to a temple numerously resorted to every year by Bootcas and Kampas. This pilgrimage combines commercial with religious objects; for a fair is held, where coarse woollen cloths and rock salt are the staple commodities exchanged.

The country from thence to Nolbharee, seventeen miles, was at first uncultivated, then occupied with the usual coarse grasses; the remainder was one sheet of cultivation, the villages being concealed by topes of bamboo. Four or five streams were crossed, and jheels were abundant, well-stocked with water-fowl.

Dum-Dumma, a small straggling place, ten miles from Nolbharee, is on the Bootan boundary. The country continued open, the villages numerous. Here they were detained for several days. On the 31st, the mission left for Hazareegoung, an Assamese village within the Bootan boundary, where the country became less cultivated, and was overrun with coarse grass; "the further we penetrated," says Mr. Griffith, "the more marked were the effects of bad government." Eight miles from Hazareegoung is Ghoorgoung, a small village; high plains and grassy tracts, almost unvaried by cultivation, were crossed, as well as the Mutanga, a river of some size during the rains, but now reduced to a dry bouldery bed. Ghoorgoung is close to the hills, which the mission entered on the 3d January, by ascending the bed of the Durunga Nuddee, which contained but little water. The mountains forming the sides of the ravine are very steep, but not of much height, and well wooded. The only sign of habitation was a chokee occupied by a few Bootcas, at one thousand feet of elevation.

Their access to Dewangiri, eight miles from Ghoorgoung, was prohibited, as the Bootcas were not certain of their designs, and they were lodged in a large temporary hut, below the ridge on which Dewangiri is situated; but next day they were allowed to ascend to the village, in which a pukka house was assigned to the mission. Dewangiri is on a ridge of 2,100 feet above the sea; the houses (mostly mere huts) are about one hundred, built in scattered groups; a few are pukka or stone; the only decent one is that of the soobah, which bore some resemblance to a Swiss cottage. Along the ridge are three or four of the ordinary Buddha temples, with banners bearing inscriptions, fixed longitudinally to bamboos. Both to the east and west is a picturesque religious edifice, with ornamented windows, the effect of which is heightened by the presence of the weeping cypress. Attached to some of the temples are

monumental walls, of poor construction, the faces bearing slabs of slate, on which sacred sentences are well carved. The village abounds in filth. The centre of the ridge is kept as a sort of arena for manly exercises. Water is brought from a considerable distance by aqueducts, formed of the hollowed trunks of small trees, without much skill. The adjoining part of the district is almost uncultivated, and overrun with jungle: no large paths were seen to indicate frequent communication with other places, except two which lead to the plains. The soobah, "a gentlemanly, unassuming man," received the mission in a very friendly manner, and with some state, in a room decently ornamented, and decorated with some well-executed Chinese religious figures, the chief of which represented the Dhurma rajah. They were likewise "regaled with blasts of music." The soobah returned their visit; his followers were not numerous, or clothed better than ordinarily, except one or two, who had head-dresses of scarlet. The population of the place is considerable. "Most of the inhabitants," Mr. Griffith says, "are pure Bootas; many of them were fine specimens of human build, certainly the finest I saw in Bootan; they were, strange to say, in all cases civil and obliging." Cattle were tolerably abundant; pigs and fowls more so. Ponies and mules were not uncommon, "but not of extraordinary merits." The chief communication with the plains is carried on by the Assamese subjects of Bootan, almost entirely Kucharees, who bring up rice and "putrid dried fish," returning with bundles of *manjistha* or *munjeet* (the roots of a species of *rubia*).

Taking a farewell of the soobah, who, as usual, decorated them with benedictory scarfs, they proceeded, on the 23d, to Rydang, along the bed of the Deo-Nuddee, a river of moderate size, scarcely fordable in the rains. They passed a *sam-gooroo*, or sacred priest, engaged in building a wooden bridge; "he was the only instance I met with," the journalist observes, "of a Bootea priest making himself useful." He inquired of the welfare of the "Goom-bhance" and the Governor-general.

The march to Khegumpa was an uninterrupted ascent to seven thousand feet. When four thousand feet was attained, the vegetation began to change from sparingly-wooded grassy hills, to rhododendra and other plants of the same natural family. At seven thousand feet, they continued along ridges well clothed with trees, covered with pendulous mosses and lichens; the whole vegetation being extra-tropical. The latter part of the journey to Khegumpa was along beautiful paths through fine oak woods. The vegetation was so varied, that Mr. Griffith, at this unfavourable season of the year, gathered 130 species in flower or fruit. They passed no villages, and met no signs of habitation. Khegumpa is a small village of twelve houses. The whole bore a wintry aspect, the cold being considerable, though the thermometer did not fall below 46°. In the vallies surrounding this place, there seemed to be a good deal of cultivation, including tobacco.

On the 25th, they descended through a forest of oaks, then wound round spurs clothed with humid and extra-tropical vegetation, till they came, at the same elevation, on dry open ridges, covered with rhododendrons. They descended and re-ascended till they came to Sasee, a ruined village. The country, throughout the march, was arid, exhibiting no signs of cultivation. They halted here till the 28th, when they travelled to Bulphai, a small village 6,800 feet above the sea. The face of the country was very barren; the trees were chiefly fir and rhododendron, both in a stunted state. The houses at Bhulphai are superior to those at Khegumpa; they are covered in with split bamboos, which are secured by rattans against the great violence of the winds.

It is a bitterly cold place, the cultivation "thinly occupied by abortive turnips and miserable barley." Here they first heard the peculiar crow of the true Bootan cocks, "which are afflicted with enormous corns."

They resumed their journey on the 31st, and reached a pagoda, at eight thousand feet, crossing open downs, with scattered dells of oak wood, at the same level. They then descended through a rather improved country to Roon-doong, 5,175 feet, where a few orange trees appeared to flourish. Next day, they descended to the Dumree Nuddee, which they crossed, and wound along the face of the mountain forming the right wall of the ravine, ascending gradually through a barren country till they reached Benka, or Tassgong, a small place situated on a precipitous spur: "from either side of the village one might leap into eternity." This place is the Gibraltar of Bootan; the defences consist of round towers of some height, and a wall connecting them with the village, composed of a few poor houses. On the opposite side of the Monass torrent, which roars 1,200 feet below, are other towers. All seemed somewhat ruinous. They had an interview with the soobah in a small silken pavilion; he came in state, with about thirty armed followers, a band of music (a clarionet, gong, and bell), ponies, and a Tartar dog. He was polite and obliging, and treated them with dancing women, "old, ugly, and very dirty." On his departure, his followers made as much noise as possible, shrieks combining with the sound of musketoons to do him honour.

On the 5th February, the day appointed by the soobah, they left Benka, descending to the Monass, which they crossed by a suspension bridge, the best and largest in Bootan. They then commenced ascending to Nulka, a miserable village, the country still barren: no cultivation was seen, except a small field of rice below Nulka. They re-descended to the Monass, which they followed as far as the Koollong, a large torrent, and ascended a barren mountain to Kumna, a half-ruined village. On the opposite bank of the Koollong, some detached houses were visible, and a good deal of terrace-cultivation.

They reached Phullung on the 7th February, and Tassanghee on the 10th, through a similar country to that which they had passed. Tassanghee, 5,270 feet, is constituted almost entirely by the soobah's house, a large quadrangular building, two towers, and some religious edifices. The country around is picturesque, with large woods of *pinus excelsa*. The place is said to be famous for its copper manufactures. The vegetation is northern, consisting of primroses, violets, oaks, pines, &c. The soobah was absent at Tongsa, quelling a disturbance.

From hence they proceeded to Sanah, eight thousand feet, a ruined village, with only one habitable house, situated on an open sward, surrounded with rich woods of oak and rhododendra. Snow now became plentiful. The road alternately descended and ascended, and on the 15th February they proceeded at first over swardy spots, or through romantic lanes, then in a steep ascent, to a ridge nearly 12,500 feet. "Above 9,500 feet, the height of the summit of the grassy knoll before alluded to, the snow was deep; above ten thousand feet all the trees were covered with hoar frost, and icicles were by no means uncommon. The appearance of the black pines, which we always met with at great elevations, was rendered very striking by the hoar-frost. Every thing looked desolate, scarce a flower was to be seen, and the occasional fall of hail and sleet added to the universal gloom." The descent was difficult for the coolies; the ground being slippery from the half-melted snow and clayey soil. At Singé, fifteen miles, some of the coolies remained behind for three days. This village consisted of twelve houses; in the best (a really good house) the

mission was lodged. It stands on the border of the wooded and grassy tracts, well marked in the interior of Bootan. On both sides of the ravine on which it is built, villages are plentiful, and there is much cultivation of rice and wheat.

On the 18th, they descended to the Koosee river, following its course and crossing it, ascending gradually to Singlang, the country again appearing barren. At this place, though the residence of a soobah, they were miserably lodged in a small open summer-house. The village is a poor one, most of the inhabitants being quartered in the castle, a large irregular building. The soobah, who was almost a boy, behaved civilly; he showed less staté than he of Tass-gong. At the interview, the mission sat in the open air—the soobah was sheltered by a paltry silken canopy. His return presents were decayed plantains, balls of ghee, and dirty salt. “Nauchnees, more than ordinarily hideous, were in attendance.” There is but little cultivation about the place, which is 4,520 feet above the sea. The surrounding mountains are very barren.

Quitting Singlang, “without regret,” on the 23d, “after the usual annoyances about coolies and ponies,” they commenced an ascent of a thousand feet, and then followed the Koosee *downwards*, retracing their steps till they reached Tumashoo, an ordinarily-sized village, five thousand feet. Several villages were passed on the march, some containing twenty or thirty houses; the cultivation likewise improved.

The next day, they left for Oonjar, a small village, at 6,370 feet, ascending and descending alternately; the road was generally good, winding at a considerable height above the Koosee. At 7,300 feet, the woods became finer, consisting of oaks and rhododendrons; a fine field of peas in full blossom was noticed at 5,500 feet, but otherwise little cultivation occurred. Crossing the Oonjar, a river of moderate size, they came to a steep ascent; the halting-place (Peemee) was 9,700 feet. Snow commenced at 7,500 feet, and became heavy at 8,500 feet. Peemee, which was half-buried in the snow, consists of “one miserable hut.” The following day, they continued the ascent through heavy snow. Great part of the path was built up faces of sheer precipices. One of the rocks in the pass of Rodoola bore a slab with the Buddhistic sentence: “*Oom mainee pamce oom.*” The elevation of this pass is 12,300 feet. From its summit (12,600 feet) equally lofty ridges appeared to run in every direction, all covered with heavy snow. The descent was at first rapid; afterwards more gradual. It was with great difficulty many of their followers effected it; with the usual apathy of natives, they wanted to remain in a ruined log-hut, at an elevation of 12,500 feet, without food, instead of pushing on: Capt. Pemberton very properly ejected them all. The snow disappeared at 9,000 feet. The vegetation of the ascent was very varied; the woods, of oaks, rhododendrons, and bamboos, reached up to eleven thousand feet; beyond this, the chief tree was the black fir; junipers, alpine polygonums, and a species of rhubarb, presented themselves as the withered remains of the previous season. That on the descent was less varied, being nearly limited to three species of pine.

Bhoomlungtung, 8,700 feet, “a village of moderate size, but of inmoderate filth,” is situated in a rather fine valley, on the bank of a good-sized stream. The valley was occupied principally by wheat-fields; the tillage was better than any yet seen; the fields were clean and even coarsely manured. In a few instances they were surrounded with stone walls, as were the court-yards of the houses, which were of ordinary structure, but “unspeakably

filthy." The inhabitants are described as the dirtiest in Bootan, which seems to be saying a great deal.

They proceeded (March 1st) to Byagur, or Juggur, 8,150 feet, built in a valley larger than that of Bloomlungtung. The inhabitants are much cleaner. The soobah was also absent at Tongsa; his castle is a large, irregular, straggling building. The cultivation is similar to that of the other valley, but the soil is not so rich.

On the 4th they commenced the ascent of a ridge of twelve thousand feet. The country was very beautiful, particularly in the higher elevations. The prevailing tree was the *pinus Smithiana*. Jaisa, a good-sized village, and "comparatively" clean, is situated in a valley 9,410 feet above the sea, "and perhaps one of the highest inhabited valleys known." There was a good deal of wheat cultivation around the village.

Next day, they reached Tongsa, ascending and descending, over woody and grassy tracts, but without any signs of cultivation. Tongsa, though the second or third place in Bootan, is "as miserable a place as any body would wish to see." It is "wretchedly situated" in a very narrow ravine, and consists of a few miserable houses, "one of the worst of which," Mr. Griffith says, "was considerably lent to us." The castle is a large and rather imposing building, defended by an out-work, but overhung by high ground. The vegetation consists of a few low shrubs and some grasses. Barley was the chief cultivation, alternating with rice, which is here grown as high as 6,800 feet. Their reception at Tongsa was by no means agreeable; they experienced many annoyances till they had an interview with the pillo, who was absent when they arrived, having just succeeded to his office. The mission was received with a good deal of state; the attendants were very numerous, and mostly well-dressed; but the effect of the ceremony was lessened by the admission of an indiscriminate mob. A part of the ceremony consisted in stirring up a large can of tea, and the general recital of prayers over it; after which, a ladleful was handed to the pillo, who dipped his forehead into it, and so tasted it. This personage is described by Mr. Griffith as "a mean-looking, bull-necked individual." This interview, he says, was chiefly occupied in considering the list of presents which the pillo requested the British Government would send him. "He begged most unconscionably, and I thought that the list would never come to an end; and he was obliging enough to say, that any thing he might think of subsequently would be announced in writing. He was very facetious, and evidently rejoiced at the idea of securing so many good things at such trifling expense as he had incurred in merely asking for them. Nothing could well exceed the discomfort we had to undergo during our tedious stay at this place. Our difficulties were increased subsequently to our arrival by the occurrence of unsettled weather, during which we had ample proofs that Bootan houses are not always water-proof; we were besides incessantly annoyed with a profusion of rats, bugs, and fleas; nor was there a single thing to counterbalance all these inconveniences, and we consequently left the place without the shadow of a feeling of regret."

They resumed their journey on the 23d of March, and reached Tasceling, 7,230 feet, which consists of a large house, used as a halting-place for chiefs going to and from Punukka and Tongsa. Next day, traversing undulating ground, at first through an open country, afterwards through beautiful oak and magnolia woods, and passing the finest temple they had seen, situated in a most romantic spot, they reached Chinjipjee, "perhaps the prettiest place

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in Bootan." The halting-place stood on fine sward, well ornamented with picturesque oaks. Rydang, a village a little lower, is also prettily situated. Some wheat and barley cultivation appeared about these villages. Two herds of yaks were seen here.

On the way to Santagong, 6,300 feet, which they reached on the 28th, several villages were seen surrounded with cultivation. The country hereabouts is bare of trees, and continued so to Phain, 5,800 feet, where the soil became of a deep red colour. The mission were detained here till the 1st April, "to enable the Punukka people to get ready their accommodations." The zoompoor of Wandipore, a well-known castle in the Chillong pass, made some ineffectual attempts to take them to Punukka by that way.

In commencing the march to Punukka, they descended gradually to the Patchien, a stream of considerable size, which they followed till they reached the capital, distant eleven miles. The valley is very narrow; there was a good deal of miserable wheat cultivation in it, and some villages of moderate size were seen; the country continued extremely bare.

Punukka, the second capital of Bootan, disappointed the visitors dreadfully. Mr. Griffith, whose chagrin may perhaps have a little tintured his description, represents it as a miserable village of twelve or fifteen houses, two-thirds of which are ruinous, placed in a narrow unfruitful valley, hemmed in by barren hills. The quarters assigned to the mission, after all the preparations made, consisted of a square enclosure surrounded by low mud walls, and "had evidently been stables." Above the stalls, small recesses, scarcely bigger than coffins, had been made for their special lodgments. Capt. Pemberton, finding that, in addition to these discomforts, they had to bear an oppressive sun from without, penetrating through a roof of single mats, and "a profusion of every description of vermin" within, rented two houses in the village, which afforded a far more comfortable residence. In the vicinity of the "city" are three or four villages, "all bearing the stamp of poverty and the marks of oppression." The palace is a very large building, two hundred yards long by eighty broad, too uniform and heavy to be imposing. Its regal character is attested by the central tower, and its several coppered roofs.

Previous to their interview with the deb, they were much annoyed by the impertinence of his followers. After many delays, they were admitted to the deb's presence, on the 9th of April. Crossing the bridge over the Patchien, which was lined with guards, and defended by some wretched wall-pieces, they entered a paved yard, and ascended by some inconvenient stairs to the palace, the entrance to which was guarded by a few troops in scarlet cloth. Ascending some still more inconvenient and even dangerous stairs, they reached a gallery, along which they proceeded to the deb's receiving room, at the door of which the "usual delays" took place. The deb, who is "an ordinary looking man, in good condition," received them graciously, and took the Governor-general's letter standing. After the usual conversation, having received his presents, he made returns of "plantains, ghee, and walnuts," and dismissed them. The room was a good-sized one, supported by well ornamented pillars, hung with scarfs and embroidered silk.

A day or two after, the interview with the dharma rajah took place. He is a good-looking boy, of about eight or ten years of age. He received them in an upper room of the centre tower, sitting in a small recess lighted with lamps; he was prompted by a venerable-looking priest. He had fewer attendants than the deb, and his room was less richly ornamented than the latter's.

Priests sat around, muttering sentences from handsome gilt-lettered black books.

During their protracted stay at this place, intrigues seemed to be continually going on, which tried Capt. Pemberton's patience; fear was the motive upon which he operated; messages were continually passing to and fro, "the bearer being a very great rascal, in the shape of the deb's Benghal moharrer." "My only amusement out of doors," observes Mr. Griffith, "was a morning's walk up or down the valley; I was prompted to this chiefly by the pangs of hunger, as the Bootea supplies were very short: indeed, wild pigeons afforded me at least some relief." The weather was hot; the mean temperature of April was 71° ; that of the first week of May, $75^{\circ} 3'$. The maximum was 85° . The greatest annoyance consisted in the powerful winds blowing constantly during the day up the valley, often loaded with dust. The soil of the valley is poor; the cultivation seems limited to wheat, buck-wheat, and rice. Crops just sown are immediately eaten up by swarms of sacred pigeons from the palace, and some small fields were cut down to provide fodder for ponies. Cattle are not frequent. The fowls were miserable and scarce. The mission were allowed three a day; they were smaller than pigeons. Nothing appeared to indicate any degree of trade worth mentioning. Salt was the most common burden of the ponies. No direct intercourse existed with Tibet, as even the tea comes from Paro.

"There are a great number of Assamese slaves about Punukka; indeed all the agricultural work, as well as that of beasts of burden, appears to devolve upon these unfortunate creatures, who are miserably provided for, and perhaps dirtier than a genuine Bootea himself." One individual Capt. Pemberton was enabled to claim as a British subject.

They quitted Punukka with joy on the 9th May, having daily proof that no confidence could be placed in any thing coming from the palace. Their first march was to Telajong, and thence to Woollookha, through a country similar to that already described. Woollookha, which is close to the Teemboo, is a good-sized village, and the houses are very good. Thence they proceeded to Panga and Chupcha, along the Teemboo; the latter was a delightful place, the temperature ranging in-doors from 46° to 52° . A very large village of gylongs (Buddhist monks) is in the vicinity, elevated at least nine thousand feet. It was ornamented with a pretty religious building, surrounded by junipers.

Passing Punugga, they reached Chuka, and were accommodated in its castle, a place of some strength against forces unprovided with artillery, and which commands the pass into the interior. Drove of cattle frequently obstructed the paths: they were of a different breed from those hitherto seen in Bootan, approaching the common cattle of the plains, but finer and larger.

Still following the Teemboo, which they crossed by a suspension bridge, of which a figure is given by Capt. Turner, they proceeded through a heavily wooded country to Murichom, a small village, prettily situated, four thousand feet above the sea. "The road was absolutely villanous, narrow, frequently reduced to a mere ledge, and painful owing to the sharp projections of the limestone, the prevailing rock of this part."

From Murichom, they proceeded to Buxa, Chicha-Cotta, and Koolta, through a nearly desolate country. Crossing the river, which is of considerable breadth, they entered the Cooch-Bihar territory, and were "much struck with the contrast between its richly cultivated state and the absolute desolation of that

belonging to Bootan." They continued traversing a highly fertile country, teeming with population, till they reached Rangamutty.

The superficial character of the succeeding remarks upon the country, its government, people, &c., is excused by Mr. Griffiths on the ground of "the shortness of his stay, the want of proper interpreters, the jealousy of the Booteas, and the extreme mendacity of their Bengal subjects."

Bootan is a mountainous country; in it are found all degrees of elevation between 1,000 and 25,000 feet. Its extent is more limited than was supposed, since the country to the eastward, ruled by the Towang rajah, forms a portion of the Lhasa government. Its boundaries are, Tibet to the north; Assam and Bengal to the south; Sikkim to the west, and the Kampa country to the east. Its greatest breadth is about ninety miles; its greatest length about 210.

The mountains present but little deviation from the great Himalayan chain. The rivers are mere mountain torrents. No lakes occurred, nor is Bootan a country of valleys. There were hot springs one day's journey from Punukka; the water is highly sulphureous.

The climate is necessarily varied. In places abstracted from the radiated heat, delightful climates may be found: the best situations are always found occupied by gylong villages, which are rarely seen under 8,000 feet. The change of the deb's residence from Punukka to Tassisudon, in the summer and *vice versa* in the winter, is stated to arise from the ryots' refusing supplies for more than six months. The most disagreeable part of the climate of Bootan consists in the violence of the gusts of partial winds, which blow up the ravines, loaded with dust; the general winds blow from the plains. Rain did not appear to be abundant, and the mission was not much delayed by snow.

The vegetation of Bootan exhibits considerable peculiarities; the bases and lower portions of the mountains, contrary to the other parts of the Himalayas, are scanty of vegetation; it is only at great elevations that the grand forests, which excite so much admiration to the westward, make their appearance: the requisite elevation is scarcely ever less than 7,000 feet, generally 8,000 to 8,500, where oaks, magnolias, rhododendrons, and several species of firs, attain great perfection, and which extend to 11,500 feet. Another feature of vegetation Bootan has in common with the other parts of the Himalayas, namely, that the southern faces of the mountains are bare of trees or shrubs. These faces are freely exposed to the S.W. monsoon. A very constant feature of high altitude (from 11,000 to 12,500 feet) is the black fir, a lofty, tabularly-branched tree of a very peculiar appearance. The range of the three species of fir was most distinct.

Bootan is divided into provinces ruled by pillos, of whom there are three—the Paro, Tongsa, and Tacca, names derived from their residences. The provinces are sub-divided into districts, under soobahs, who exercise supreme jurisdiction within their own limits, paying a certain annual revenue to their respective pillos. There are other local officers, called troompoo and trimpe. The supreme authorities are the dhurma and deb rajahs; the latter representing the temporal government, the former the spiritual. The immortality of the dhurma is not so well known as that of the lama of Tibet, but it is equally true. The chief test of the incarnation of the dhurma is where the child, whom he is supposed to inhabit, recognizes his former habiliments. The infant dhurma may be found in the hut of the poorest peasant, or in the residence of an officer of high rank. The present is the son of the Tongsa pillo. When

removed to the palace, his life becomes one of almost absolute seclusion, surrounded by hosts of priests. Mr. Griffith, however, doubts whether his life is "monastically rigid;" he says: "We heard strange accounts, especially at Punukka, sufficient to suggest that a priest is not necessarily virtuous in Bootan more than any where else." His revenues are derived from certain lands and from offerings; he is also reported to trade.

The supreme authority is in the deb; but he can do nothing without consulting all the councillors (including the pillos), who check him, and have no cause to dread his displeasure. The deb's power is, therefore, limited, and he is expected to retain office for three years only, at the end of which he retires. The present deb, who was formerly Tacca pillo, has no authority out of Punukka. Mr. Griffith says: "The chief object of the deb, as is that of all his officers, is to accumulate money. The sources of this are plunder, fines, reversion of property to him by death of the owners (and this seems to be carried to a frightful extent), tributes from the pillos, offerings on accepting office, trading, and the proceeds of lands in the plains; but this last source cannot yield much, since the occupation of the best part by Herr Govindh. Our deb, in addition to his usual sources, added another during our visit, by robbing the dhurma of all his presents. The revenues of the pillos are derived principally from their dooars, or territories in the plains, by plunder either of their own subjects or those of the British Government, fines—in short, by every possible method." "There is no security for property, and not much for life; but fines are, fortunately, deemed more profitable than bloodshed; and, in short, the only safety of the lower orders consists in their extreme poverty. The whole proceedings of this government with the mission were characterized by utter want of faith, honesty, and consideration. The trickery, intrigue, and falsehood, could only be equalled by the supreme ignorance, presumption, and folly, exhibited upon every occasion."

The population is scanty; the villages are few and small; the palaces and castles are the only places well-inhabited; "but the inmates," observes the journalist, satirically, "might very advantageously be dispensed with, as they consist of idle priests in excess, and bullying followers; both too happy to live at the expense of the poor cultivators." The causes of this scantiness of population, he says, are polyandry, and one of its opposites, *agyny*; bad government, and the filthy and licentious habits of the people. The chastity of the Bootan women is "not of such a quality as to induce them to be particular as to relationship, or even acquaintance." Elsewhere he says it is a quality unknown. The celibacy, or reputed celibacy, of a portion of the inhabitants (the priests) is very pernicious. In very many places there was an extreme disproportion of females to males: though the mission could not ascertain the fact, Mr. Griffith is of opinion that the Booteas "are sufficiently capable of destroying either male or female offspring, did they consider it expedient to their interests."

The Booteas appear to have no caste, though they are divided into several sects; it does not appear, however, that the possession of the higher offices is confined to the higher sects. The people may be classed into labourers, priests, idle retainers, and great men: the first are better acquainted with poverty than any thing else. Perhaps the most numerous, "and certainly the most pernicious class, is that of the gylongs, or priests," the number of whom is said to be "really astonishing." Not only do they swarm in the castles and palaces, but they inhabit whole villages, "which may always be recognized by the houses being somewhat white-washed, of a better than ordinary description, and always in the best and coolest situations." They are, "perhaps,

rather more cleanly than other Booteas;" but although they are reported to bathe publicly every week, Mr. Griffith is not convinced that this part of their official performances may not be more nominal than actual. They are "kept in order" in the castle by hide-whips. Their dress is becoming, consisting of a sleeveless tunic, generally of a chocolate colour, edged with black or yellow. "Their chief duty is to be idle, to feast at the expense of the country, and at most to tell their beads and recite mutterings."

Of the idle retainers, forming also a large portion of the able-bodied, Mr. Griffith says, "they have one disadvantage, in not being able to make use of their religion as a cloak for evil deeds." They are taught to be idle and oppressors. The "great men" he describes as ruling by misrule, absorbed in the pursuit of their own interests, and "the greatest curse ever inflicted upon a poor country." On public occasions, the behaviour of the chiefs was gentlemanly, but the impression vanished, on a messenger overtaking the party, begging for "another watch, or telescope, or any thing."

His estimate of the moral qualities of the Booteas is low. The inferior classes are cheerful, and generally honest. To the higher orders he cannot concede the possession of a single good quality. Those with whom the mission had personal intercourse are represented as "utter strangers to truth, greedy beggars, and wholly familiar with rapacity and craftiness." Mr. Griffith is disposed to consider them "inferior even to the naked Nagas." The Booteas have no courage, though great boasters. They are not even well-versed in the use of their national weapons. The Goorkha soobahdar, who accompanied the mission, regarded them, from experience, with the utmost contempt. Very lately, seven hundred Booteas were totally routed by seventy Assamese sebundies.

Their religion consists in external forms, such as counting beads and muttering sentences. They are remarkably superstitious, believing in hosts of spirits, whose supposed abodes they dare not pass without volleys of incantations.

Of their social habits, the report is also unfavourable. The women are looked upon as inferior beings, and used as slaves. The men are idle, and spend most of their time in drinking *chong* and basking in the sun: all the work is done by the women and Assamese slaves. Both sexes are inexpressibly filthy in their habits; the only use they make of water is in the preparation of food or spirits. They scarcely ever change their clothes, especially the woollen, and long accumulations of smoke and dirt give the people of Bhoomlungtung the aspect of "natives of Pandemonium."

Fine woollens and embroidered China silks form the dress of the nobles; thick cotton or woollen doublets or tunics are common to every body else, the principal officers being distinguished by the rich embroidered belt, from which the *dha* (a heavy straight sword) is suspended. The dress of all is cumbersome. The boots of the higher orders are not made in Bootan—probably Chinese; those of the lower orders consist of a foot of skin, with party-coloured leggins; they are worn by both sexes. Between the skin and doublet is "the general receptacle for odds and ends," into which every thing is thrust, from a handful of rice to a walnut, from a live fish to a bit of half putrid dried meat. Those who from poverty cannot wear *dhas*, wear "ridiculous looking knives." Their quarrels, though "very fierce," are bloodless. The "men of war" wear a well quilted iron skull-cap, with lappets to defend the face. They have circular leather shields of rather good manufacture. The *dha*, which is worn on the right side, is a heavy, unwieldy weapon. Their fire-

arms, which are match-locks, of Chinese manufacture, and vary in size from musketoons to huge wall-pieces, are contemptible. Their powder, which they make themselves, is powerless; "indeed, in one sense," Mr. Griffith observes, "it may be considered as positively lessening power, for Capt. Pemberton and Lieut. Blake ascertained that in ordinary charges it would not cause the discharge of the wad, and hence it actually weakened the cap. To remedy this badness they put in very large charges, but after all they seem to depend more on the effect of the noise than on that of the missile, for so little reliance is placed on this, that the marksman is said to follow up the discharge of the piece by the discharge of a stone. It is likewise said that few venture to take aim except with the stone; they generally attach the gun to a tree, and without pointing it, consider that they have performed a dangerous feat by causing its discharge. All the musketeers I saw, even when there was no ball in the gun, certainly averted their faces very studiously when the due fizzing of the powder warned them that the explosion would soon come on." The most common weapon next the *dha* is the bow, their skill in which, Mr. Griffith says, is "not alarming." At a practice in his presence, scarcely an arrow alighted within reasonable distance of a mark at 150 yards.

The dress of the women consists of a loose garment, similar to that worn by the hill tribes eastward of Assam. They have very few ornaments; the chief ones consist of a plate of silver fastened round the head, and crossing the upper part of the forehead, wire ear-rings of large dimensions, and peculiar rings fastened to a straight silver wire, and worn projecting beyond the shoulder.

The diet of the lower orders is very poor; they live on inferior grain, or "coarse and abominably dirty chowpatties." The chiefs and their retainers subsist on rice from the plains, dried fish and meat preserved by means of fire and smoke. They are as strict in abstaining from the flesh of living animals as the Burmese. They eat with the hand. Their primary beverage is tea, which is brought from Tibet in the form of huge flat cakes: it does not contain a particle of aroma. The common drink, called *runga pat*, is said to be prepared from the leaf of a pear or medlar: it is of a reddish colour and muddy appearance. Of intoxicating fluids they have two; *chong*, which is merely fermented, and not strong, is a vile preparation from rice, to which they are immoderately addicted; the other is distilled, and resembles weak whisky.

The ordinary form of houses in Bootan is that of a rather narrow oblong, disproportionately high, building; they are constructed of slabs of stone, generally unhewn, or of mud well beaten down; the walls are of considerable thickness and slope inwards. They are well furnished with windows, and have small verandahs. There is little ornamental work about them, excepting those "infested by priests." The roofs are formed of loose shingles, merely retained in their places by heavy stones put upon the top of each: the whole roof occasionally slips off. In a few places, the roof is formed of bamboo mats in several layers, and near the plains; where grass is attainable, the houses are thatched. The generality of houses have a court-yard in front, surrounded by a stone or mud wall. The ground-floor is occupied by pigs, goats, &c.; the next is gained by a rude sort of stair or ladder. Each story is divided into several apartments; but there are no chimneys, and the smoke was intolerable. One room is set apart as a cook-room. The houses of the poorer orders, near the plains, though miserable habitations, are better than those in common use in Bengal and Assam, as they are built on muchowns. The castles and palaces are of a much superior nature, and are said to have

been erected by Tibetans or Chinese. The former are of immense size, provided with towers and defences, and invariably built on a spur or tongue of land situated between the junction of two streams. The castle of Punukka consists of several stories, and several roofs gradually decreasing in size (in imitation of the Chinese form), covered with gilt copper. All these large buildings, as well as the houses of recluses, the resting houses of chiefs, and religious edifices of every kind, are white-washed, and most are ornamented with a belt of red ochre, not far from the roof. The residences of the great men, and some of the temples, are distinguished by a folded gilt umbrella stuck on the top. Some of the religious edifices are of picturesque appearance, being ornamented with carved window frames and verandahs; the most common approach the ordinary forms universal throughout Burmah, but vastly inferior in size and construction. The largest and handsomest was that at Chinjipjee, which was ornamented with small pagodas at each corner, and had the umbrella, with the usual long tongues: in the upper portion, each face had a nose of portentous dimensions, and two Chinese eyes. Slabs of inscribed slate are let into the sides of the temples, and the walls are sometimes decorated with paintings in recesses. Other forms are square, built over large idols; or decorated with paintings of deities much resembling the common sorts of Hindu gods; or they contain the peculiar cylinders which are kept in motion by the action of water, or by the hand.

The bridges are of two kinds—the suspension and wooden. The finest suspension bridge is that over the Monass below Tassgong, which has a span of sixty yards; the masonry by which the chains are supported is massive, and built into tall, respectable-looking towers. The wooden are solid-looking, and of a better construction than the former, although not of equal ingenuity. The supports are large beams placed in pairs, with a cross timber between each, and which pass through the abutments, on which towers are erected to give stability. The beams gradually increase in length from below upwards, so that each projects somewhat beyond that immediately below it. On the upper pair, which form a slightly inclined plane, planks are placed. As the upper beams only project over perhaps one-third of the span, the centre of the bridge is made up of horizontal beams and planks; if quite complete, the bridge is covered with a chopper, and provided on either side with a stout open balustrade. Small streams are crossed by planks or timbers, the upper surface of which is rendered plane. From the consideration of their buildings, it would appear that they possess considerable architectural genius; but those of superior construction are said to have been built by Tibetans or Chinese.

Their sculpture would appear to be Chinese; “some of the figures,” Mr. Griffith admits, “are really excellent. All are well dressed. The people certainly have an idea of drawing; our sketches were recognized immediately, no matter what subject we intended to represent; and with regard to their own performances, we had opportunities of judgment presented to us by the walls of many houses, which were covered with scrawls. They excel in the representation of animals, particularly when the shape depends upon the will of the artist.”

Music enters into their ceremonies; their favourite instrument emits a sound like that of a bassoon. Another is a clarinet, “made from the thigh-bone of a man.” The dancing is performed by professional females, who perform slow revolutions and evolutions to their own low monotonous chanting, which is much more pleasing than the *affissima* screeching so admired in India.

Their manufactures of cloth are confined to small coarse blankets and a

very little cotton cloth, of poor quality. The ordinary woollens are imported from Bengal and Tibet, and all their silks, and many other parts of their fine apparel, are Chinese. The best specimens of their manufacture are their ordinary drinking-cups, which are wooden, and looked as if turned. Their bamboo and rattan articles are not superior to those of the wildest of the hill tribes of Assam. Their workers in metal are very inferior: all their arms and better sort of utensils are of foreign manufacture, principally Tibetan. Mr. Griffith doubts their assertion, that they make the copper pans used for cooking or drying. Paper they make, and in some quantity, from some species of *daphne*; the finest is white, clean, and very thin; the worst, nearly as coarse as brown paper. It is cheap, and well adapted for packing, as insects (the white ant excepted) will not come near it. This paper appears to be precisely the same as that made by the Shan Chinese. The pottery-ware is of several sorts—dishes, pans, and jars, which are fashioned entirely by the hand.

The commerce of Bootan is trifling, as they have few returns; their exports are ponies, mules, woollen cloth, rock salt, and a peculiar spice, very aromatic and pungent, the capsule of a species of *Zanthoxylon* found on the mountains to the north-east.

The political relations of Bootan are limited. That they are tributary indirectly to Lhasa, and now directly to China, Mr. Griffith thinks there can be no doubt, although the official people most strenuously denied it. The tribute, he believes, is taken annually to Lhasa by an envoy. Its chief relations with the British Government result from the occupation by the Bootas of certain tracts in the plains, called *dooars*, from their being situated near the passes into the mountains. The tracts are held on toleration, as the tribute is small and not regularly paid. The continuation of the possession of these tracts, though a liberal act on our part, Mr. Griffith thinks is injurious to the territories in the plains, and to Bootan itself; the extremity of misrule, to which the *dooars* are subjected by the "infamous government of the Bootas," is visible from their contrast with our Assamese territories: "the crossing of a river eighty yards wide is sufficient to carry one from a desert into a country every inch of which is cultivated." It acts injuriously on Bootan, by diminishing the energies of its inhabitants, and suppressing the development of its resources. Moreover, the occupation of these tracts is very favourable to the carrying off of slaves. The cultivation of the plain tracts is carried on, not by the inhabitants of the mountains, but by natives of the plains, who, after reaping the produce of their labour, take it to the nearest station in the hills. The Bootas allege that they cannot subsist without these tracts; but Mr. Griffith contends that they might supply themselves with grain, or the means of purchasing it, by labour in their own country; and he advises the resumption of the *dooars*. Though some distress, he observes, would doubtless result from immediate and final resumption, it would be confined to the better orders, "and would be a due punishment to them;" whilst it would, in a short time, be abundantly counteracted by the reduction of the gylongs, and by the compulsion of a number of idle hands to work for subsistence. "The Bootan government," he says, "has been invariably treated with great liberality by the greatest power in the East; and how has it requited it? It has requited it by the rejection of a treaty, which could only be productive of advantage to them, by shuffling mendacity, by tampering with British subjects, and by inconsiderate conduct to a British mission, evinced in many other ways than that of opening its daks. They object to forwarding communications to Lhasa, they object to British traders entering their country, and, in fine, they object to

every thing that is reasonable, and that would be mutually advantageous. In short, they showed themselves to be ignorant, greedy barbarians, such as should be punished first and commanded afterwards."

The reader of this account of a little-known country will remark an extraordinary discrepancy between the representations of Mr. Griffith and Capt. Turner. The former does not scruple to say that "Turner's accounts are little to be relied on;" but we must own that our confidence in the fidelity of Mr. Griffith's is not very strong. This is not, of course, meant to imply a charge of wilful misrepresentation, but the nature and the tone of his descriptions lead to the irresistible conclusion that they are unconsciously coloured by the influence of disgust or disappointment. Mr. Griffith seems, indeed, to apprehend that his report would provoke some distrust of its accuracy, for he says at the conclusion: "I am afraid that this very imperfect account will be considered as prejudiced; but I believe it will be found, if put to the test, tolerably faithful. I went into the country prepossessed in favour of every thing bearing the name of Bootan: I expected to see a rich country, and a civilized people. I need not say how all my expectations were disappointed. Whatever ulterior benefits may be derived from the mission, one, and that by no means inconsiderable, has already resulted: I allude to the demolition of the extravagant ideas entertained, even by our frontier officers, of the prowess and riches of Bootan. I have stated my opinion of this people with some severity, but with impartiality; and my conviction is, that they are, in all the higher attributes, very inferior to any other mountainous tribe I am acquainted with on the north-east frontier."

NEW ZEALAND POETRY.

THE lamentation of the widow of the New Zealand chief Iinaki, *alias* Nga Ware, who was slain in battle in the year 1821, after he had visited Port Jackson* in his Britannic Majesty's ship the *Coromandel*.* (Communicated by Dr. Lhotsky).

Kahore te kengo nei, i tu ma toi mai,
 Ko Tawera,† ki a tohu‡ ake hau.
 Ko te tohu tonu§ maku ki te ware,
 Wiwi ro'dua ana, te weheduatangu o te po
 Ki Taradua ra, te Motu Huia.
 Ki a kehu tuku dinga, te purepo mai
 Na te tupua e pudupudua:
 Hu nga rorerore Koromandel te shipi o Nga Ware,
 Ene koanahia ki tawiti ki Port Jackson.
 Na! ka yoki mai oli tonu atu.

Translation.

It is not the night now, when Tawera stood gracefully beckoning me, that I would notice him. I shall look out continually for my husband at my house, protracting to twice their length the parting joys of that night at Taradua, the island Huia. Thence to pull with my hand the trigger of the cannon which the foreigners had loaded. The yards and sails of Nga Ware's ship, the *Coromandel*, being braced, he sailed far away to Port Jackson. Lo! he returned home to go abroad no more.

* Extracted (like the specimens given in our Journal for October 1838) from the manuscript Grammar of Mr. Kendall.

† *Tawera*, the name of the morning star, to which she compares her husband, out of compliment to his memory.

‡ *Tohu* literally signifies 'to make a sign,' 'to mark or notice.' She would every morning look out for the morning star, and when she saw it, she would think of her husband.

§ The word "husband" is here understood.

HINDUSTANI LITERATURE.*

It is a pleasing feature of the present age, that a country which, but a short time ago, was the scene of bloody debate between France and Britain, in competition for its military and commercial occupation, should see the learned of these same nations now uniting in cordial co-operation to promote its welfare and credit, and emulously interchanging on the subject those courtesies that suit an age of intelligence, rather than of avaricious aggression. M. de Tassy writes a history of Hindui and Hindustani literature in his own language. The Oriental Translation Committee of Great Britain and Ireland, whose professed object is the encouragement of translations from Eastern tongues into their own, step aside from the strict letter of their purpose in this case, and invest with their amplest auspices the work of the learned author, which is neither a translation nor a work written in English. Again; M. de Tassy courteously dedicates his work to our young and beautiful sovereign, Queen Victoria, in which gallant circumstance, moreover, our French friend has been accorded a privilege which, we have been given to understand, but few of her own loyal subjects can boast.

There is, however, in the case of de Tassy's work and its reception in the above quarters, a *dignus vindice nodus*, of such a character as places it beyond the emulation of ordinary aspirants. Any thing from his pen, on the subject of oriental literature, must command the attention and respect of all who take an interest in the conduct of the human intellect, cultivated to a high degree, in a nation, and by institutions, equally distant and diverse from those of Europe, and especially of such as appreciate the important relations into which we are now brought with the countless myriads of the southern half of Asia. The progress of these our relations with Hindustan has outstripped that of our acquaintance with the history and true character of its natives. We proceed thither with the actuating hope of dexterously acquiring, in the shortest possible time, the means of returning home, to enjoy there the longest possible period of wealthy retirement and ease. We speculate and legislate at home on the disposal of Hill Coolies, Sepoys, Lascars, for our own purposes, neglecting the intellectual habits and powers, which, for a time, calm and unprovoked like summer sea, may, in periods of turbulence, become more formidable than armies. We decry, in our high places, both their physical and moral worth; although the Duke of Wellington bears testimony to their excellence of character and efficiency as soldiers; and Sir Charles Forbes, whose testimony is no less entitled to our confidence, along with many other worthy men, places them, in respect of moral principle, on a level with Europeans, at the least.

Much has been done, by the authorities that direct our Indian policy, to remedy the ignorance of those who proceed, under their auspices, to positions of influence or activity in Hindustan. The well-appointed institutions, in this country, for the education of young men, intended for both civil and

* Histoire de la Littérature Hindoui et Hindoostani. Par M. GARCIN DE TASSY. Published by the Oriental Translation Fund. 1839.

military operations, attest their sense of the importance of a training adapted to the sphere of their peculiar destination. Enlightened individuals have, at the same time, by means of literary energy and research, opened up, to general consideration, treasures of ethnographical and literary lore, which are not unlikely to obtain a larger share of public interest, at no distant period, than the venerable remains of classic antiquity will be able to maintain. And just it is that such should be the case. The fate of classical Greece and Rome is over, and the circumstances of modern states are of a nature to derive but little advantage from either imitation of or dissent from theirs, while the nations of Hindustan number a hundred millions of fellow-subjects of our own, whose circumstances we ought to share, whose language we ought to understand, whose habits, and prejudices even, we ought to respect, and whose welfare it is not only our policy, but bare justice, to promote.

We are led to revolve these considerations at present, the more particularly, by the impression we entertain, that an exhibition of Hindustani literature, like that furnished us by M. de Tassy; is one of the most likely means by which the attention of the public may be attracted to the real character of our Eastern population. Without question, the best criterion of the genius and dispositions of a people is the character of those authors who either lead or follow the prevailing taste; while, on the other hand, attention given to the native genius, and encouragement afforded to its cultivation, must redound, more surely than any thing else, to the allegiance coveted by authority.

But we are not disposed to be political at present. We will avoid the thorny paths of diplomatic investigation: we will eschew the bottomless slough of political economy. The muse of India, with lineaments equally suited to charm or rebuke, with voice to beguile or to instruct, mystic as the darkness of her native hue, attracts our consideration to the notice of seven hundred and fifty authors, good and true, and above nine hundred separate works, recorded in this the first volume of M. de Tassy's book; and interests our expectation of a more "*anthological*" display of what has been done in her service in the second volume, which has not yet been given to the light. "*Mon ouvrage,*" says the author, "*se composera de deux volumes. Le premier, que je publie aujourd'hui, renferme: 1° des Notices plus ou moins étendues sur les écrivains Hindi; 2° un Appendice contenant des notices succinctes sur les ouvrages anonymes et ceux qui ont des Européens pour auteurs; 3° enfin, deux Tables, une des auteurs, et une autre des ouvrages, chose indispensable dans un travail de ce genre. Pour rendre les recherches plus faciles, j'ai resserré dans un seul volume, qui est par conséquent complet, toute la partie biographique et bibliographique; et tant pour ne pas grossir outre mesure ce volume que pour mettre plus d'uniformité dans la proportion des articles, je n'ai fait que de rares et courtes citations. J'ai réservé, pour le second volume, les morceaux les plus longs et les analyses. Ce sera la partie vraiment anthologique. Elle se composera: 1° d'Extraits et d'Analyses des principaux*

ouvrages Hindî ; 2^o de la Liste des ouvrages élémentaires publiés sur l'Hindoustani ; 3^o sous le titre d'Additions à la Biographie et à la Bibliographie, je donnerai les renseignements nouveaux que j'aurai obtenus pendant et depuis l'impression du premier volume."

There is, accordingly, in such a compilation, and, more especially, in the stores of composition which it brings into notice, a fund of information which will prove to be of the most interesting importance to the historian, the philologist, and the divine, besides affording to the desultory admirer of the graces of imagination a most copious supply of oriental poetry. From the knowledge that has within the last age been diffused in Europe, in regard to the literature of Asia, the attention of historical inquirers has met with new incentives to trace the characteristics, thus brought into their view, to origins and events that promise to unlock departments of human record, which were formerly unimagined ; to disclose relationship between tribes and races, far separated in place and period ; to reconcile denominations in faith and philosophy, mutually opposed, or apparently diverse ; and to correct many previously received opinions and records, which have never been satisfactory to acute and impartial consideration. We can hardly expect that the tongue and literature of Hindustan will ever become a subject of such general cultivation in any part of Europe, even in Britain, as those that belong to countries in our own quarter of the globe. It is not as French, Italian, or German, required in the ordinary compass of our peregrinations ; it has not the well-known credit of a Molière, a Tasso, or a Schiller ; the arduous study of its roots and structure, and even character, will deter the gay, the languid, the hysterical, from its cultivation. But to those, on the other hand, to whom the study of foreign tongues is not an end, but a means of prosecuting objects equally interesting to themselves, and serviceable to mankind, the compositions of ancient and modern Hindustan seem to indicate a light and a path that may conduct the inquisitive to the crypts of human history—like Belzoni's track, which ages and nations of superficial visitors had missed, but which his judgment detected and pursued into the heart of the pyramid.

The language of India, and perhaps of other regions of Asia, was, in all probability, at one period, either Sanscrit or Pracrit. Which of these two is the more ancient—whether the former is a studiously polished condition of the latter, or the latter a vulgar corruption of the former, is a matter of dispute which we will not attempt to decide, but leave it to the discussion of those who are competent to arbitrate the differences of Italian antiquaries, on the analogous relation between Latin and Tuscan. Before the eleventh century of our era, corruption and foreign intermixture had replaced the language of the *Vedas* by that which has been styled Hindui, which, having for a time constituted the general language of the most of the peninsula, is yet to be found in the least frequented parts of it. Further occupation by foreign hordes, especially that achieved by the roving followers of Timur, wrought fresh changes in the elements, and also in the usages of the Hindui ; so that, in the present day, there are several considerable dis-

tinctions in the common language, the Hindustani, corresponding with the situations where the foreign invaders came permanently to settle. In the northern and central parts, the dialect is termed *Urdu*,* or 'camp.' In the Deccan, and south of Hindustan, there is the *Daklni*. In the north-eastern provinces, the *Brui-b'asha*. Besides these, several minor peculiarities are to be found in other situations. They are all, however, radically but one language, and their mutual differences are more calculated to afford scope and copiousness for poetic application, than to separate them into distinct tongues. It may be added, that such tribes as have been most successful in maintaining their independence, have naturally preserved the largest share of the original language. For instance, the Sanscrit is found most abundantly in the speech of the *Mahrattas*.

A large portion of the literature of Hindustan, and it may be said of Asia in general, has been constructed in the service of the Muses. The unvarnished statement of bare events, the dull exactitude of argumentative disquisition, and the cautious address of forensic art, are alike foreign to the taste and the exigencies of the oriental disposition. There, the imagination supplies features of narrative more readily, and with less risk of being questioned, than the dry research of history affords them. A peculiarity, also, attaches to their philosophical conclusions, that without interfering so much with their truth and value, renders them, at the same time, the more fit to be expressed in poetic form and phrase. The genius of Asia, at least of Muhammadan Asia, is eminently meditative and abstract. Man is there thrown upon his own private and internal contemplation. The multitudinous avocations of Europeans, the commercial, the political, the mechanical speculations, that engross our thoughts and mould our language to analogous expression, concern as little as the frivolities of fashion do, the mind of the reflective, perhaps we ought to say the indolent, Musulman. The dignity of his thoughts is ill suited to aught beneath the essence and chief end of his being. Arising from this pre-disposition, then, there is a strong tendency in all the compositions of Muhammadan authors to a religious reference, and an equally habitual tone of poetic feeling and elevation. While the colder European bestows on rare occasions a figure of a tamed cast, or a playful verse on the object of his sportive affection, or concocts an association of big phrases for the explosive loyalty or patriotism of the festive bowl, and then betakes himself with atoning rigidity to the details of commerce or profession, the Asiatic will ponder on transcendental analogies of nature and faith, till his language, originally gathered from the former, becomes appropriated to its antitypes in a sphere invisible to mortal eye—intelligible to those only who are conversant in the same lofty revolvings. The objects in nature that speak most strongly to the feelings, are thus employed to symbolize the most aspiring emotions of the spirit. The occasion consecrates them for a new service. The means adopted re-act on the imagination. They beget fresh impressions, and dictate the style of expression which is best calculated to maintain the tone and elevation of intellect in which they

* Whence the English *horde*.

are conceived, and convey them with unimpaired energy to those to whom it is addressed. This is the essence of true poetry. The conventional forms in which a series of expressions, poetical in themselves or not, may be offered or admitted as poetical, are but extrinsic and contingent. The impressions which a master-mind can make upon the soul by means of the symbols of nature, the language of the Creator himself, are of delight and reverence; the deeper they are, the more likely to be just and true :

For song is but the eloquence of truth.

The biblical critic will not fail to recognize, in the style of trope and metaphor that characterizes the sacred poetry of modern Asiatics, many of the features which have furnished discussion in relation to the prophetic books, and especially that most characteristic composition, the Song of Solomon. In this view, we are sure that those pious missionaries, who proceed from Britain for the purpose of conveying spiritual knowledge to the heathen, who act under a sense of Christian duty which looks not for a temporal reward, will understand it as no disparagement to their zeal and labour, if we observe that, by a just attention to the genius and symbolic language of that race for whose highest interests they leave their homes, they may not only consult their own success, but repay to Christians at home much, and greatly required information, to bear upon the very records and testimonies from which they have drawn the knowledge they go forth to spread and illustrate.

Of the epic, there are but few that can be called specimens, in Hindustani poetry. Our author has, in a separate work, translated the Adventures of Kamrup—a sort of Ulysses of the East; but the style and conduct of the story, as might be expected, bear much more resemblance to the accounts of Sinbad the Sailor, than to those of the prudent Greek. Shorter compositions, of a narrative or didactic description, are exceedingly abundant; as are also such amatory, epigrammatic, and elegiac effusions, as are common in all nations where poetry and taste have become naturalized.

The most usual of all the modifications of Eastern poetry, as far as extent and outward form goes, is the *Gazal*. This, indeed, forms a modulus upon which the greatest poets accomplish their works of renown, and deserves a more particular description in this place.

The *Gazal* consists of not fewer than five, and not more than thirteen, or at the utmost allowance of taste, fifteen verses or couplets. The latter lines of these couplets rhyme together. They would, therefore, resemble the versification of our ballad stanza, where the rhyme is required only in the second and fourth lines; were it not the case, that in the *Gazal*, the isocatalectic lines are all attuned to the same rhyme. It is requisite also, that each of these verses should contain its sentiment distinct from the subject or predicate contained in the preceding or following. The last verse, which is termed the *shah beit*, or royal stanza, involves the poetical designation—the *takhallus* of the author. From these peculiarities it may be presupposed, that the intrinsic style of the language is considerably affected. We are indebted for many a terse expression, in our own poets, to

The following translations into English prose will afford some idea of the substance of which gazals are ordinarily composed. For poetic beauty and grace the reader must look to the original. To use the metaphor of a Spanish writer, "*the artist's skill is seen on the front of the arras; the translation exhibits only the material on the reverse.*"

Chanda, queen of Hyderabad, some forty years ago, was a poetess of much taste and merit. In the midst of a dance, in which she bore the chief part, she presented a British officer with a copy of her poems, accompanied with the following complimentary observations, in the form of the usual *gazel* :

Since my heart drank from the cup of a fascinating eye,
I wander beside myself, like one whom wine bewilders.
Thy searching glances leave nothing unscathed ;
Thy face, bright as flame, consumes my heart.
'Thou soughtest a *Nazar* : I offer thee my head ;
Albeit thy heart is not unveiled to me.

* The example of Horace and some other classics has been adduced in comparison with this practice of Eastern poets. The vanity of these, however, serves rather to mark them in exception to the usual character of European writers, than to establish any analogy. Besides, in the case of Horace, at least, his self-gratulation refers to the success his attempts had actually met with, to bring into Latin cultivation the lyric forms and style that had previously been confined to Greece, more than to the intrinsic excellence of his odes. Neither is the obtrusion of desert on his own part more apparent than the compliment, involved in his good fortune, to the influence of his patrons.

Non usitata, non tenui ferar
Penna triformis per liquidum æthera
Vales. * * *

Non ego, quem vocas *
Dilecte Mæcenas, obibo, &c.
Exegi monumentum ære perennius.
* * * *

Dicar
Ex humilli potens
Princeps Æolum carmen ad Italos
Deduxisse modos. &c.

My eyes fixed on thy lineaments—emotion agitates my soul,
 Fresh excitement beats impatient in my heart.
 All that Chanda asks is, that, in either world,
 Thou wouldst preserve the ashes of her heart by thy side.

It is not at all times easy to determine whether the object of an Eastern poet's admiration or affection is a real, corporeal, human being, or the metaphor of an allegory, representing his attachment to spiritual reflection, the encouragement he receives, the repulses he suffers, the dangers, the delights attending his devotion. In most cases, the same phraseology is employed on either subject, and, to a European, it at first sight seems applicable with propriety only to material objects. The Nightingale and the Rose is a favourite figure in the East, illustrative of the effect of divine evidence on the soul. That fragrant odour which attracts, and sometimes, they say, overpowers, the melodious worshipper, typifies, in bold but beautiful metaphor, the grace imparted to the faithful worshipper of God. That mysterious light—the intelligence of a Divine Being—interesting, engrossing, inviting yet repelling; the object of our unsteady anxiety, that cannot be approached but with the sacrifice of our mortal part, is touchingly adumbrated in Eastern meditation by the allegory of the Flame and the Moth. The figure has come into use in these western climes; but with us it is employed to exaggerate the damage received by a fop from the charms of his mistress.

Mirza Jan Janan Mazhar, distinguished no less for the grace and spirit of his compositions than for the independent spirituality and anti-idolatrous nature of his sentiments, thus alludes to his "beloved," that is, the contemplation or knowledge of God:

The letter of that rose has been given me by the hand of the morning zephyr.
 That letter which she traced in the garden, with the hand of invitation.
 Write on the petal of the henna the condition of my heart;
 The leaf may, perchance, some time reach my beloved's hand.
 I have been detached from the ties of the world, ah, hapless me,
 Since the wine-cup of love has come into my hands!

* * * * *

Mazhar! reveal not yet the affection of thy heart;
 The leaf must be sold to some other Mirza.

It is with much regret that we have to add, that this *leaf* was not so cautiously concealed by Mazhar, nor so appreciated by other Mirzas, as to ensure his own safety. He expressed his contempt for a superstitious ceremony—the commemoration of the death of Hussain—and was shot, on the terrace of his own house, by a vindictive partizan of that martyr.

Figurative language is common to all nations; and although some may be more addicted to it than others, in consequence of the simplicity of the native tongue, and perhaps local habits, it seems to be the means best adapted for expressing those sentiments and conclusions which are the

result of universal human feeling and perception, and conveying them to individuals of all tribes and tongues, in the particular phases in which the writer has conceived them. Conventional language differs within a few leagues, so that the speaker on one side of a frontier is a barbarian to the hearer on the other; and even the same tongue will, within a few generations, be changed in its application and acceptance. The language of nature is ever the same. Though we are struck, therefore, with the boldness of metaphor, or the perspicuity of character, that marks to us the language of Asiatic poesy and philosophy, the reflection is presented to us, that these very peculiarities may very probably qualify it to be more generally understood; and more probably still, to outlive the artificial and disputable terms by which, with the aid of the classic tongues, we endeavour to individualize abstract ideas and secondary impressions. The following *gazel* of Wali, in allusion to the difficulty of expressing divine affections by the terms of ordinary usage, and to the effect of figure in commanding both the understanding and the will, appears full of truth and beauty, although the reverence of his faith induced him to argue, first, the example of his Prophet.

A youthful king, seated on an Arabian steed, broke full on my view.
 He it was that taught me a language suited to the love-stricken.
 He whose stature is as the cypress, addressed to me, in his favour,
 The eloquence of persuasion—a tongue to elevate my thoughts.
 The love of that inspiring beauty possesses my heart night and day;
 Night and day she is the object of my prayer and my desire.
 If thou knowest not, she said, the substance of essential love,
 Go lay hold on the woven robe of that which is allegoric.
 Since Wali culled this cheering sentence from thy pleasant words,
 The soothing sentiment of love is inseparable from his life.

Those who are acquainted with the structure of the Italian sonnet will, in all likelihood, have little difficulty in tracing a resemblance between that elegant modification of composition and the Eastern *gazel*. Meninski has noticed the similarity long ago, and his judgment has been rather impugned by the learned Revickzky. The former grounds the correspondence on the *point* contained in the concluding verses of either species of poem—the latter professes not to discern the existence of such *point*.

We are decidedly of Meninski's opinion, that there is a very intimate resemblance between the sonnet and the *gazel*; and we think it not at all improbable that the European form was suggested by the peculiar characteristics of the Asiatic, becoming known and admired in that part of Europe where the former arose, and has been the most cultivated. The *gazel* pervades the whole of south-western Asia, and was in all probability introduced into Sicily and Italy by that intellectual people, to whom Europe owes so much—the Saracens. Certain it is, we know of no sonnets, nor any forms of composition in Italian poetry that can be classified with them, before the period that the Saracens had possession of Sicily and Naples. A short time posterior to this epoch, the sonnet was brought to its highest excellence in those countries; and again: the sonnet was, till a late period,

unknown in any part of Europe but where the Saracens had obtained a footing. So much for external, presumptive, evidence. The internal consists in the style and turn of thought peculiar to each, the epigrammatic conclusion in which the whole is wound up in the last two verses of the *gazal*, and in the two tercets which close the sonnet. Revickzky must have mistaken the *takhallus* of the Oriental writer for the *point* alluded to by Meninski, and this is certainly not to be found in the sonnet. Connected with this *takhallus*, however, there is generally an application of the preceding sentiments, or a concentration of them, that owes nothing to the association of the poet's name, that would lose nothing if connected with a name utterly unknown, and which could not gracefully or forcibly take its place in any part of the *gazal* but as its conclusion. If the two verses that constitute the *shah beit* of the *gazal*, may be supposed to have been expanded in order to accommodate the weight and force of what is in general conveyed in them, so as to amount to the two corresponding tercets, then the very number of lines to which the sonnet is invariably adjusted, will exactly answer that most usually employed in the *gazal*. Another feature of correspondence may be observed in the mystic nature of the strain, so frequently to be remarked in the early sonnets, and in the professed cultivation of the same thing in the original *gazal*. We are not to expect every feature of the sonnet in every *gazal*, but, let the reader translate the following of Shah Hatim (Sheikh Zuhur uddin) into Italian rhyme and sonnet measure, and we aver, that the fault will be his, if it seem not naturally a sonnet.

My life shall be an offering to the hour—nay, the moment of time,
 When my dwelling shall enclose the presence of my love.
 When the fair ones of earth saw thy face in the assembly,
 In wonder they were dumb, as the statues of the artist.
 Will the slumbers of repose no more soothe my anxious bed,
 Where the velvet cushions have been pressed by thy tender foot?
 Is it for the betel of thy lips—is it for the missi of thy mouth—
 Is it for thine eye's dark dye, that my heart has to devote itself?
 My love, the soul of Hatim is a perpetual offering:
 Its divinities—thy mien, thy form, thy grace, thy curling tresses.

Eastern poets arrange the whole body of their *gazals* in alphabetical order, according to their isocatalectic letters, that is, the chiming letters in each, and the series is termed a *Diwan*. It is not necessary that there should be any connexion between the subjects of the successive pieces—this is rather avoided; neither is there any restriction in the number of *gazals* on one rhyme; so that the term *Diwan* has no precise relation to subject or quantity. Some poets, however, accomplish a variety of *diwans*, and sometimes in a variety of styles.

Next in importance to the *gazal* comes the *casidah*, which differs from the former in not being restricted in the amount of its verses, in its admitting a continuation of the sentiment or subject from one couplet to another, and farther if necessary; and in its being more adapted for subjects of a grave, a narrative, or a didactic nature. In translation it falls,

with apt facility in general, into the form of the ballad stanza* and style, so characteristic of that portion of Spanish poetry which is conversant about the Moorish wars and connexions, and which seems to owe its origin to the period, at all events, when these were rife. If our readers should be inclined to prove, or to refute, the origin of our ballad according to this presumption, there are several interesting features of resemblance, the consideration of which might not only throw light on the history and character of the two species, but elicit elements of taste that should be of service to criticism and polite literature.

Besides these two leading forms of versification, there are also the *masnawi*, the *tarji band*, the *mukhammas*—different lyrical forms—which may more or less sparingly be introduced into the arrangement of the diwan. M. de Tassy has, in a separate work, treated of the various forms of Hindustani poetry, and to this we refer the curious reader for information.

On historical subjects, on theology, and on science, there have been, within the compass of Hindustani literature, authors who entertained the opinion prevalent in Europe, that such subjects are best discussed in prose, and accordingly have left us their labours adorned in no graces that disdain such an unpretending garb. In fact, Muhammad Khalil Ali Khan Ashk, the author of a history of the Emir Hamza (uncle of Mahomet), which he professes to have drawn from a compilation made by order of Mahmud, the Gaznevide, seems more impressed with the important advantages derivable from history of that sort, than with the necessity of measuring and chiming his discourse to lyrical formulæ. "What renders the present history," observes he, "at all times interesting is this, that it informs us of the customs of various nations, and that it instructs us in the art of *doing battle* and of *taking towns and kingdoms*. Accordingly Mahmud, to avoid the necessity of counsel from any one, had portions of it read to him as a daily observance."

The greater portion, however, of all that has been written in India on these subjects is, as we have already observed, in poetry. Religion enters largely as an ingredient into every subject, even those which in Europe we usually account the most detached from such consideration. Every thing is viewed in connexion with moral duty, or the express inculcations of Heaven; and, as, on this question, the simplicity of their different forms of faith has exempted them from the profound subtleties of our schoolmen, the language in which they handle it has not arrived at the technicality which awakens other sentiments and ideas than those best fitted for poetry. The difference we allude to is important, whether we view it as a ground of qualifying our judgment in regard to the merits of Eastern literature, or as premises on which we may arrive at a candid understanding of the principles of a religion we are desirous of replacing by a better. In this last view we will close these observations, already extended far beyond their originally proposed length, by reverting to Wali; not so much

* The Eastern hemistich corresponds with the demi-stanza.

in the character of the chief poet of his age and country, as in that of a theological moralist. In him, as in many other of the most distinguished of his country's bards, we have to notice the energy of a nobler spirit than that of the tuneful shell. Wali seems to have viewed the events, as well as the distinctions, of this world, with serene indifference. He conciliates not the regard of a monarch by even a notice, much less by adulation. His delight was divine contemplation—his poetic labour the worthy expression of his elevated sentiments. He struggled in the confinements of even his own rich and figurative tongue; he soared beyond the sphere of other men's revolvings; in his spirit he spoke mysteries, and despairing of the apprehension of men, he addressed himself to the attributes of God. "My aspiring verses," says he, "range to the throne of the Eternal; they are above the intelligence that is restricted by mortal limits." Notwithstanding this transcendancy, however, Wali has many a reflection, and many a well-expressed sentiment, that are not only intelligible to ordinary mortals, but highly edifying to the sober and devout.

Lose not thy time in indifference. Be watchful! be watchful!
 How long wilt thou linger in sleep? Rouse thee! arouse thee!
 Wouldst thou know the face of the beauty that is unseen?
 Leave and forget the adorers of that which is material.
 Stamp first on thy forehead the mark of the stroke of love;
 So shalt thou be foremost—yes, where love has smitten with grief.
 Effulgently it breaks on our view, like the day-star on our horizon.
 No time is it to sleep, mine eyes. Awake you! awake you!
 The burden of Wali by day and by night is—
 Lose we not time without profit. Watch we! watch we!

St. Paul disdained not to quote a heathen poet, when he spoke the truth; nor do we think the following thoughts of Wali, on the nature of his faith, unworthy the attention of Christians who desire to instruct his countrymen in that *faith that worketh by love*, to a still higher sphere of knowledge and hope. Let us excuse the personification, though not congenial to our language:

This world has no object for me but my beloved alone:
 She (it) is within me, yet is she obscure to me.
 No praise has he whose looks are for another than his beloved.
*He breathes not the fragrance of divine mysteries whose head is not warmed
 by the heart.*

Seek not to prove the enjoyments of the servants of love,
 Before thou hast learnt to renounce thyself.
 So long as the tokens of sincerity are not found in thee,
 Access shall be denied thee to the realms of the heart.
 While thou art destitute of the wings of lofty sentiments,
 Thou canst not reach the nest of thy desired object.
 Ask not, "What means concern?" of him who feels it not:
 Can he to whom it is unknown instruct him who is ignorant?
 I am bent like a bow, through the force of my uneasiness.
 Is it the arrow of another, or do my own sighs ache my heart?
 But enough, O Wali! cease from this thy song;
 Its subject exceeds the bounds of human intelligence.

The reflections of such a man we hold to be very noticeable. If they impart no new knowledge to the well-informed Christian concerning the subjects of Revelation, they are at all events calculated to awaken sentiments of interest and sympathy; and perhaps, as there is no interference of political jealousy between his creed and ours, nor any such close kindred as to foster unholy envy, we may be allowed to respect the efforts and conclusions of a sublime and powerful mind exerted in circumstances so different from our own, and be enabled to indulge a charity which it is sometimes not consistent with safety to exercise nearer home. Wali was a Muhammadan; in Moslem rites he had been trained and disciplined; the "*brook that ran in his way*" supplied him with his drink, and we must give him credit for the zeal that usually inspires the devout of that faith; but it is edifying even to a Christian to see the liberality of his philosophical and pious mind. In a very impressive and characteristic hymn to the Eternal, he has the following passage :

Let the beaten path of the rite be for my body alone.
Do thou disclose to my spirit what is dark of the true way.
Do thou open to my understanding the gates of the truth.
Give my heart skill to distinguish the true gold of spirituality.

It is time we should bring these remarks to a close. We must leave unnoticed several of the most illustrious of the names known in Eastern literature which the present volume seems to offer to our special consideration. We should also gladly have done honour to the memory of our quondam enemy, the Sultan Tippoo Saib, as an author and as a patron of letters, but must leave him, with many other royal and noble, as well as plebeian authors, till more favourable opportunities of displaying their characters are presented to us. On the memory of the amiable and philosophic Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, who lately sojourned and eventually found a grave among us, it would have been peculiarly agreeable to dilate. Several memoirs, however, of his life are before the public, and we therefore the more willingly sacrifice our inclination.

If what we have advanced, either as energetic facts or original opinion, connected with the literature and literati of Hindustan, shall serve to invest the subject with more importance in the eyes of the general reader than he has hitherto been accustomed to attach to it, such is our own opinion of its weight, that we avoid the risk of diluting, by more lengthy recommendations on our part, the interest which it is sure to excite in his mind.

CHINESE POETRY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PE PA KE.*

THE autumn lamp within the casement burns,
 The perfumed page† is on the table set,
 On spurs the present as the future hies.
 How rich the past and present in events !
 How niggard of the great and beautiful !
 Like something hidden supernatural,
 Which, when the lock is broken, is not seen.‡
 No barrier can resist the rolling wind,§
 Which idly when it lists goes whistling by ;
 And though to tickle fancy by appeals
 'To right, is easy—yet how difficult
 To move mankind to virtue ! You may know
 The man of worth amidst his fellows thus—
 He neither boasts, nor jests, nor seeks for such ;
 But has a filial son and virtuous wife,
 And like a generous steed outstrips the rest.

Amidst the deep alcove and light parterre,
 The spring is breathing fragrance to the flowers ;
 And man is sauntering at the brilliant dawn.
 Man's age, that like a star doth flee away,
 But, oh ! not like the star,|| again returns
 Nor yet like spring, which is as 'twas of old !
 Oh happiness ! on such a merry morn
 Of spring to drink the wine, at noontide watch
 The flowers spread open their embroidery
 To the full sun ! But in the course of years,
 Man will be laid beneath the fragile flowers.
 Bring forth the wine—the wine !

The wind is rattling in the shifting blind,
 And constant peeps the dawn through curtained halls.
 While waning morning from the hill descends,
 Chilled with its stroll,

* A dramatic composition written by Kao tung-ke, of the Yuen dynasty. This *tsze* is called the *Shoung-teau ko tou*.

† *Yun p'ien*, 'page scented with the yun plant,' which keeps away insects.

‡ Refers to the *Shen*, or Chinese genil.

§ *Fung* : allusion to custom, habits, &c., in antithesis to reason and virtue.

|| A common Chinese idea. In the Chinese juvenile Encyclopædia a stanza is quoted :

The moon rolls on like mankind ;

The moon returns, but men return not.

Again, in Morrison's Dictionary, a stanza occurs which may be thus versified :

Day after day we still advance

To where yon vacant tombs appear,

Yet still the sun's returning glance

Illumines each succeeding year.

Oh then the enlivening banquet spread,

And pledge me with the mellow wine ;

Moments, like flowers, have bloomed and fled :

'Tis vain o'er either to repine.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS OF THE JAPANESE.

FROM RECENT DUTCH ACCOUNTS OF JAPAN, AND THE GERMAN OF DR. VON SIEBOLD.

No. IX.—RELIGION OF JAPAN.

THE history of Japan is, in its commencement at least, so connected with the religion of the country, that, in the little here intended to be said of either, the latter seems naturally to take precedence of the former.

The original national religion of Japan is denominated *Sinsyu*, from the words *sin* (the gods) and *syu* (faith); and its votaries are called *Sintoo*s. Such, at least, is the general interpretation; but Dr. von Siebold asserts the proper indigenous name of this religion to be *Kami-no-mitsi*, meaning, 'the way of the *kami*,' or gods, which the Chinese having translated into *Skin-too*, the Japanese subsequently adopted that appellation, merely modifying it into *Sintoo*.

The Sintoo mythology and cosmogony, being as extravagantly absurd as those of most oriental nations, possess little claim to notice, except in such points as are essential to the history of Japan and the supremacy of the *mikado*.

From* primæval chaos, according to the Japanese, arose a self-created supreme god, throned in the highest heaven—as is implied by his somewhat long-winded name of *Ameno-mi-naka-nusimo-kami*—and far too great to have his tranquillity disturbed by any cares whatever. Next arose two creator gods, who fashioned the universe out of chaos, but seem to have stopped short of this planet of ours, leaving it still in a chaotic state. The universe was then governed for some myriads of years by seven successive gods, with equally long names, but collectively called the celestial gods. To the last of these, *Iza-na-gi-mikoto*, the only one who married, the earth owes its existence. He once upon a time thus addressed his consort, *Iza-na-mi-mikoto*: "There should be somewhere a habitable earth; let us seek it under the waters that are boiling beneath us." He dipt his jewelled spear into the water, and the turbid drops that trickled from the weapon, as he withdrew it, congealing, formed an island. This island, it should seem, was *Kinsiu*, the largest of the eight that constituted the world, *alias* Japan. *Iza-na-gi-mikoto* next called eight millions of gods into existence, created 'the ten thousand things' (*yorod-su-no-mono*), and then committed the government of the whole to his favourite and best child, his daughter, the sun-goddess, known by the three different names of *Ama-tarasu-oho-kami*, *Oo-hiru-meno-mikoto*, and *Ten-sio-dai-zin*, which last is chiefly given her in her connexion with Japan.

With the sovereignty of *Ten-sio-dai-zin* began a new epoch. She reigned, instead of myriads, only about 250,000 years, and was followed by four more gods, or demi-gods, who, in succession, governed the world 2,091,042 years. These are the terrestrial gods; and the last of them, having married a mortal wife, left a mortal son upon earth, named *Zin-inu-ten-wou*, the immediate ancestor of the *mikados*.

But of all these high and puissant gods, although so essentially belonging to Sintoo mythology, none seem to be objects of worship except *Ten-sio-dai-zin*, and she, though the especial patron deity of Japan, is too great to be addressed in prayer, save through the mediation of the *kami*, or of her descendant, the *mikado*. The *kami*, again, are divided into superior and inferior, 492 being born gods, or perhaps spirits, and 2,640 being deified or canonized men. They are all mediatory spirits.

* Siebold; the authority for nearly the whole of this chapter.

But with divinities thus numerous, the Sintoos are no idolaters. Their temples are unpolluted by idols, and the only incentives to devotion they contain are a mirror, the emblem of the soul's perfect purity, and what is called a *gohci*, consisting of many strips of white paper, which, according to some writers, are blank, and merely another emblem of purity; according to others, are inscribed with moral and religious sentences. The temples possess, indeed, images of the *kami* to whom they are especially dedicated, but those images are not set up to be worshipped; they are kept, with their temple treasures, in some secret receptacle, and only exhibited upon particular festivals. Private families are said to have images of their patron *kami* in shrines and chapels adjoining the verandah of the temple; but Meylan avers that every *yasiro* and *mirgu* is dedicated solely to the one Supreme God, and Siebold considers every image as a corrupt innovation. He seems to think that in genuine *Sinsyu*, Ten-sio-dai-zin alone is or was worshipped, the *kami* being analogous to Catholic saints, and that of these no images existed prior to the introduction of Buddhist idolatry.

There is, as there was likely to be, some confusion in the statements of different writers upon the whole of this topic; amongst others, respecting the Sintoos' views of a future state, of which Dr. Siebold, upon whom the most reliance must ever be placed, gives the following account: "The Sintoos have a vague notion of the soul's immortality; of an eternal future state of happiness or misery, as the reward respectively of virtue or vice; of separate places whither souls go after death. Heavenly judges call them to account. To the good is allotted Paradise, and they enter the realm of the *kami*. The wicked are condemned, and thrust into hell."

The duties enjoined by *Sinsyu*,* the practice of which is to insure happiness here and hereafter, are five (happiness here, meaning a happy frame of mind). 1st. Preservation of pure fire, as the emblem of purity, and instrument of purification. 2d. Purity of soul, heart, and body to be preserved; in the former, by obedience to the dictates of reason and the law; in the latter, by abstinence from whatever defiles. 3d. Observance of festival days. 4th. Pilgrimages. 5th. The worship of the *kami*, both in the temples and at home.

The impurity to be so sedulously avoided is contracted in various ways: by associating with the impure; by hearing obscene, wicked, or brutal language; by eating of certain meats; and also by contact with blood and with death. Hence, if a workman wound himself in building a temple, he is dismissed as impure, and in some instances the sacred edifice has been pulled down and begun anew. The impurity is greater or less—that is to say, of longer or shorter duration,—according to its source; and the longest of all is occasioned by the death of a near relation. During impurity, access to a temple, and most acts of religion, are forbidden, and the head must be covered, that the sun's beams may not be defiled by falling upon it.

But purity is not recovered by the mere lapse of the specified time. A course of purification must be gone through, consisting chiefly in fasting, prayer, and the study of edifying books in solitude. Thus is the period of mourning for the dead to be passed. Dwellings are purified by fire. The purified person throws aside the white mourning dress, worn during impurity, and returns to society in a festal garb.

The numerous Sintoos' festivals have been already alluded to; and it may suffice to add, that all begin with a visit to the temple, sometimes to one spe-

* Siebold.

cially appointed for the day. Upon approaching, the worshipper, in his dress of ceremony, performs his ablutions at a reservoir provided for the purpose; he then kneels in the verandah, opposite a grated window, through which he gazes at the mirror; then offers up his prayers, together with a sacrifice of rice, fruit, tea, *sakee*, or the like; and when he has concluded his orisons, depositing money in a box, he withdraws. The remainder of the day he spends as he pleases, except when appropriate sports belong to it. This is the common form of *kami* worship at the temples, which are not to be approached with a sorrowful spirit, lest sympathy should disturb the happiness of the gods. At home, prayer is similarly offered before the domestic house oratory and garden *miya*; and prayer precedes every meal.

The money contributions, deposited by the worshippers, are destined for the support of the priests belonging to the temple. The Sintoo priests are called *kaminusi*, or the landlords of the gods; and in conformity with their name, they reside in houses built within the grounds of their respective temples, where they receive strangers very hospitably. The *kaminusi* marry, and their wives are the priestesses, to whom specific religious rites and duties are allotted; as, for instance, the ceremony of naming children, already described.

But pilgrimage is the grand act of Sintoo devotion, and there are in the empire two-and-twenty shrines commanding such homage; one of these is, however, so much more sacred than the rest, that of it alone is there any occasion to speak. This shrine is the temple of Ten-sio-dai-zin, at Isye, conceived by the great body of ignorant and bigoted devotees to be the original temple, if not the birth-place, of the sun-goddess. To perform this Isye pilgrimage, at least once, is imperatively incumbent upon man, woman, and child, of every rank, and, it might almost be said, of every religion, since even of professed Buddhists, only the bonzes ever exempt themselves from this duty. The pious repeat it annually. The *ziogoon*, who has upon economical grounds been permitted, as have some of the greater princes, to discharge this duty vicariously, sends a yearly embassy of pilgrims to Isye. Of course, the majority of the pilgrims journey thither as conveniently as their circumstances admit; but the most correct mode is to make the pilgrimage on foot, and as a mendicant, carrying a mat on which to sleep, and a wooden ladle with which to drink. The greater the hardships endured, the greater the merit of the voluntary mendicant.

It need hardly be said that no person in a state of impurity may undertake this pilgrimage; and that all risk of impurity must be studiously avoided during its continuance; and this is thought to be the main reason why the Buddhist priests are exempt from a duty of compliance with *Sinsyu*, enjoined to their flocks. The bonzes, from their attendance upon the dying and the dead, are, in Sintoo estimation, in an almost uninterrupted state of impurity. But for the Isye pilgrimage, even the pure prepare by a course of purification. Nay, the contamination of the dwelling of the absent pilgrim would, it is conceived, be attended with disastrous consequences, which are guarded against by affixing a piece of white paper over the door, as a warning to the impure to avoid defiling the house.

When the prescribed rites and prayers at the Isye temple and its subsidiary *miyas* are completed, the pilgrim receives from the priest who has acted as his director a written absolution of all his past sins, and makes the priest a present proportioned to his station. This absolution, called the *oko-haraki*, is ceremoniously carried home, and displayed in the absolved pilgrim's house. And from the importance of holding a recent absolution at the close of life,

arises the necessity of frequently repeating the pilgrimage. Among the Iyze priestesses, there is almost always one of the daughters of a *mikado*.

The Iyze temple is a peculiarly plain, humble, and unpretending structure, and really of great antiquity, though not quite so great as is ascribed to it, and is surrounded by a vast number of inferior *miyas*. The whole town is occupied by priests, and persons connected with the temple, and depending upon the concourse of pilgrims for their support. Every pilgrim, upon reaching the sacred spot, applies to a priest to guide him through the course of devotional exercises incumbent upon him.

In addition to the *kaminusi*, who constitute the regular clergy of Japan, there are two institutions of the blind, which are called religious orders, although the members of one of them are said to support themselves chiefly by music—even constituting the usual orchestra at the theatres. The incidents to which the foundation of these two blind fraternities is severally referred, are too romantic and one is too thoroughly Japanese, to be omitted.

The origin of the first, the *Bussatz sato*, is, indeed, purely sentimental. This fraternity was instituted, we are told, very many centuries ago, by Senmimar, the younger son of a *mikado*, and the handsomest of living men, in commemoration of his having wept himself blind for the loss of a princess, whose beauty equalled his own. These *Bussatz sato* had existed for ages, when, in the course of civil war, the celebrated Yoritomo (of whom more will be spoken) defeated his antagonist, the rebel Prince Feki (who fell in the battle), and took his general, Kakekigo, prisoner. This general's renown was great throughout Japan, and earnestly did the conqueror strive to gain his captive's friendship; he loaded him with kindness, and finally offered him his liberty. Kakekigo replied, "I can love none but my slain master. I owe you gratitude; but you caused Prince Feki's death, and never can I look upon you without wishing to kill you. My best way to avoid such ingratitude, to reconcile my conflicting duties, is never to see you more; and thus do I insure it. As he spoke, he tore out his eyes and presented them to Yoritomo on a salver. The prince, struck with admiration, released him; and Kakekigo withdrew into retirement, where he founded the second order of the blind, the *Fekisado*.

The superiors of these orders reside at Miyako, and appear to be subject alike to the *mikado* and to the temple lords at Yedo.

Sinsyu is now divided into two principal sects: the *Yuitz*, who profess themselves strictly orthodox, admitting of no innovation; they are said to be few in number, and consist almost exclusively of the *kaminusi*; and Siebold doubts whether even their *Sinsyu* is quite pure: the other, the *Rioboo-Sintoo*, meaning two-sided *kami* worship, but which might perhaps be Englished Eclectic *Sinsyu*, and is much modified, comprises the great body of *Sintoos*. Any explanation of this modification will be more intelligible after one of the co-existent religions—namely, Buddhism—shall have been spoken of.

It might have been anticipated that a religion, upon which is thus essentially founded the sovereignty of the country, must for ever remain the intolerant, exclusive faith of Japan, unless superseded for the express purpose of openly and avowedly deposing the Son of Heaven. But two other religions co-exist, and have long co-existed, there with *Sinsyu*.

The first and chief of these is Buddhism, the most widely diffused of all false creeds, as appears by an authentic estimate of their respective followers, in which we find, 252,000,000 Mahometans, 111,000,000 believers in Brahma, and 315,000,000 Buddhists. A very few words concerning this creed may help to explain its co-existence and actual blending with *Sinsyu*.

Buddhism does not claim the antiquity, the cosmogonic dignity, or the self-creative origin of *Sinsyu*. Its founder, Sakya Sinha—called Syaka in Japan—was not a god, but a man, who, by his virtues and austerities, attained to divine honours, was then named Buddha, or the Sage, and founded a religion. His birth is placed at the earliest 2,420, and at the latest 543 years before the Christian era. Since his death and deification, Buddha is supposed to have been incarnate in some of his principal disciples, who are, like himself, deified and worshipped, in subordination, however, to the Supreme God, Buddha Amida. Buddhism is essentially idolatrous; and in other respects, its tenets and precepts differ from those of *Sinsyu*, chiefly by the doctrine of metempsychosis, whence the prohibition to take animal life, the theory of a future state, placing happiness in absorption into the divine essence, and punishment in the prolongation of individuality by revivification in man or the inferior animals; and by making the priesthood a distinct order in the state, bound to celibacy.

The Buddhist somewhat hyper-philosophic theory of heaven does not appear to have been taught in Japan; and in the rest, there is evidently nothing very incompatible with *Sinsyu*. The Buddhist Bonze who, after it had for five hundred years failed to gain a footing, established his faith in Japan A.D. 552, skilfully obviated objections, and enlisted national prejudices on his side. He represented either Ten-sio-dai-zin as having been an *avatar* or incarnation of Amida, or Buddha of Ten-sio-dai-zin—which of the two does not seem certain—and a young boy, the eldest son of the reigning *mikado's* eldest son, as an *avatar* of some patron god. This flattering announcement obtained him the training of the boy, who, as a man, refused to accept the dignity of *mikado*,* although he took an active part in the government of his aunt, raised subsequently to that dignity. He founded several Buddhist temples, and died a Bonze in the principal of these temples.

Buddhism was now fully established, and soon became blended with, thereby modifying, *Sinsyu*, thus forming the second sect, called *Rioboo-Sinsyu*. 'There are many other sects in which, on the other hand, Buddhism is modified by *Sinsyu*; and these varieties have probably given rise to the inconsistencies and contradictions that frequently occur in the different accounts of *Sinsyu*. Further, Buddhism itself is, in Japan, said to be divided into a high and pure mystic creed for the learned, and a gross idolatry for the vulgar. The *Yamabosi* hermits are Buddhist monks, although, like the priests of the *Ikkonyu*, allowed to marry and to eat animal food.

The third Japanese religion is called *Sintoo*, meaning 'the way of philosophers;' and, although by all writers designated as a religion, far more resembles a philosophic creed, compatible with almost any faith, true or false. It consists merely of the moral doctrines taught by the Chinese Kung-foo-tsze (Confucius), and of some mystic notions touching the human soul—not very dissimilar to those of high Buddhism—totally unconnected with any mythology or any religious rites.

Sintoo is said to have been not only adopted, immediately upon its introduction into Japan, by the wise and learned, but openly professed, accompanied by the rejection of *Sinsyu* mythology and worship, and by utter scorn for Buddhist idolatry. But when the detestation of Christianity arose, some suspicions appear to have been conceived of *Sintoo*, as tending that way. Buddhism was, on the contrary, especially favoured, as a sort of bulwark against Christianity; and thenceforward every Japanese was required to have an idol in his house—some say a Buddhist idol; others, the image of his patron *kami*.

* Klaproth,

The last is the more probable view, as Dr. von Siebold distinctly states that, at the present day, the lower orders are Buddhists; the higher orders, especially the wisest amongst them, secretly *Sintooists*, professing and respecting *Sinsyu*, avowedly despising Buddhism; and all, *Sintooists* and Buddhists alike, professed *Sintoos*.

Such is said to be the present state of religion in Japan. But the subject must not be closed without mentioning a story told by President Meylan, of a fourth religion, co-existing with these three, prior to the arrival of the first Christian missionaries. He says that, about A.D. 50, a Brahminical sect was introduced into Japan, the doctrines of which were, the redemption of the world by the son of a virgin, who died to expiate the sins of men, thus insuring to them a joyful resurrection; and a trinity of immaterial persons, constituting one eternal, omnipotent God, the creator of all, to be adored as the source of all good and goodness.

The name of a Brahminical sect given to this faith cannot exclude the idea, as we read its tenets, that Christianity had even thus early reached Japan; and this is certainly possible through India. But it is to be observed, that neither Dr. von Siebold, nor any other writer, names this religion; that Fischer, in his account of Japanese Buddhism, states that the qualities of a beneficent creator are ascribed to Amida, and relates much as recorded of the life of Syaka, strangely resembling the gospel history of our Saviour, whilst the date assigned to the introduction of this supposed Brahminical sect pretty accurately coincides with that of the first unsuccessful attempt to introduce Buddhism. Further, and lastly, whoever has read any thing of Hindu mythology must be well aware that the legends of the Brahmins afford much which may easily be turned into seemingly Christian doctrine. But whatever it were, this faith was too like Christianity to survive its fall, and has long since completely vanished.

HISTORY OF JAPAN.

Of the history of Japan, it is needless to trouble the reader with more than the few and far distant events out of which has grown, and upon which is based, the present condition of that empire of 3,850 islands, including uninhabitable rocks.

This may, however, be not inappositely introduced by a few words touching the name, which in Japanese is *Dai Nipon*, or 'Great Nipon'—a name of great dignity, and referring probably to the patronage, if not the birth, of the sun-goddess; the word *nitsu* signifying 'the sun,' and *pon*, or *fon*, 'origin;' and these, when compounded according to the Japanese rule, become Nipon, or Nifon. The largest island, upon which stands the Isye temple, be it remembered, bears the simple name of Nipon, without the *dai*, or 'great;' and hence it might be inferred that Nipon was the island originally fished up by Iza-no-gi-mikoto, rather than the smaller and less holy Kinsiu. The name *Japan** is derived from the Chinese *Jih-pun*, 'origin of the sun.' Marco Polo calls the country *Zipangu* (not *Zipangri*, as most editions of his work have it), which is the Chinese *Jih-pun-kwö*, or 'kingdom of the origin of the sun.'

The mythological or legendary portion of Japanese history has been sufficiently explained in the preceding portion of this paper—though it may be added, that the whole nation claims a descent from the *kami*—and what is deemed authentic history need only be adverted to here.

The authentic history of Japan began with the first mortal ruler, Zin-ma-ten-woo, whose name imports the 'Divine Conqueror.' Accordingly, Zin-ma-ten-woo did, it is said, conquer Nipon; and having done so, he there built him a *dairi*, or temple-palace, dedicated to the sun-goddess, and founded the sovereignty of the *mikados*. Whatever were his own origin—whether he was a son of the last terrestrial god, or, as Klaproth thinks, a Chinese warrior and invader—from him the *mikados*, even to this day, descend. His establishment in the absolute sovereignty of Dai Nipon is generally placed in the year 660 B.C.

For some centuries, the *mikados*, claiming to rule by divine right and inheritance, were indeed despotic sovereigns; and even after they had ceased to head their own armies, and intrusted the dangerous military command to sons and kinsmen, their power long remained undisputed and uncontrolled. It was, perhaps, first and gradually weakened by a habit into which the *mikados* fell, of abdicating at so early an age, that they transferred the sovereignty to their sons while yet children; an evil the retired sovereign frequently strove to remedy, by governing for his young successor. At length, a *mikado*, who had married the daughter of a powerful prince, abdicated in favour of his three-year-old son; and the ambitious grandfather of the infant *mikado* assumed the regency, placing the abdicated sovereign in confinement. A civil war ensued; during which, Yoritomo, one of the most celebrated and most important persons in Japanese history—who has been already incidentally mentioned, and was, seemingly, a distant scion of the *mikado* stock—first appeared upon the stage. He came forward as the champion of the imprisoned ex-*mikado* against his usurping father-in-law.* The war lasted for several years, and in the course of those years occurred the incident in which originated one of the institutions of the blind. At length, Yoritomo triumphed, released the imprisoned father of the young *mikado*, and placed the regency in his hands; but the *fovo*, as he was called, held it only nominally, leaving the real power in the hands of Yoritomo, whom he created *sio i dai ziogoon*, 'generalissimo fighting against the barbarians.' The ex-*mikado* died, and, as lieutenant or deputy of the sovereign, Yoritomo virtually governed for twenty years. His power gradually acquired solidity and stability, and when he died he was succeeded in his title, dignity, and authority, by his son.

After this, a succession of infant *mikados* strengthened the power of the *ziogoons*, and their office soon became so decidedly hereditary, that the Annals begin to tell of abdicating *ziogoons*, of infant *ziogoons*, of rival heirs contending for the *ziogoonship*. Even during the life of Yoritomo's widow, this had advanced so far, that she, who had become a Buddhist nun upon his decease, returned from her convent to govern for an infant *ziogoon*. She retained the authority till her own death, and is called in the Annals of the *Dairi*, *Ama Ziogoon*, or the 'Nun Ziogoon.' She seems to be the only instance of a female *ziogoon*. But still, if the actual authority were wielded by these generalissimos, all the apparent and much real power—amongst the rest, that of appointing or confirming his nominal vicegerent, the *ziogoon*—remained with the *mikado*. In this state, administered by an autocrat emperor and a sovereign deputy, the government of Japan continued until the latter half of the sixteenth century, the *ziogoons* being then efficient and active rulers, not the secluded and magnificent puppets of a council of state that we have seen them at the present day.

It was during this phasis of the Japanese empire that the Portuguese first

* Klaproth; and Titsingh's Japanese Annals of the *Dairi*.

appeared there; one of their vessels being driven by contrary winds from her intended course, and upon the then unknown coast of Japan. The occurrence is thus recorded by a national annalist, as translated by Siebold :—" Under the *Mikado* Konaru and the *Ziagoon* Yosi-hao, in the twelfth year of the *Nengo Tenbun*, on the twenty-second day of the eighth month (October 1543), a strange ship made the island Tanega-sima,* near Koura, in the remote province Nisimura. The crew, about two hundred in number, had a singular appearance; their language was unintelligible, their native land unknown. On board was a Chinese, named Go-hou, who understood writing: from him it was gathered that this was a *nan-ban* ship ('southern barbarian,' in the Japanese form of the Chinese words *nan-man*). On the 26th, this vessel was taken to Aku-oki harbour, on the north-west of the island; and Toki-taka, Governor of Tanega-sima, instituted a strict investigation concerning it, the Japanese bonze, Tsyu-syu-zu, acting as interpreter, by means of Chinese characters. On board the *nan-ban* ship were two commanders, Mura-syukya and Krista-moota; they bring fire-arms, and first make the Japanese acquainted with shooting-arms, and the preparation of shooting-powder."

The Japanese have preserved portraits (and curious specimens of the graphic art they are) of Mura-syukya and Krista-moota, who are supposed to be Antonio Mota and Francesco Zeimoto, the first Portuguese known to have landed in Japan.

The Japanese were at this time a mercantile people, carrying on an active and lucrative commerce with, it is said, sixteen different countries. They gladly welcomed the strangers, who brought them new manufactures and new wares; they trafficked freely with them, and ere long even gave their daughters in marriage to such as settled amongst them. The Jesuit missionaries, who soon followed, were equally well received, and permitted to preach to the people without interruption. The extraordinary and rapid success of the Fathers has been already mentioned. Even at Miyako, in the vicinity of the *dairi*, if not in it, they boasted neophytes. These bright prospects were blighted by the civil war, which had seemed for a moment to promise the complete establishment of Christianity in Japan.

About the middle of the sixteenth century, two brothers of the race of Yoritomo contended for the *ziagoonship*; the princes of the empire took part on either side, or against both, striving to make themselves independent; and civil war raged throughout Japan. In the course of it, both the rival brothers perished, and the vassal princes now contended for their vacant dignity.

The ablest and mightiest amongst them was Nobunaga, Prince of Owari, the champion of one of the rival brothers so long as he lived. After the death of the claimant he supported, he set up for himself. Powerfully aided by the courage and talents of a low-born man, named Hide-yosi, who had attached himself to his service and gradually gained his confidence, the Prince of Owari triumphed over his opponents, and became *ziagoon*, the *mikado* confirming to him a dignity that he felt himself unable to withhold. The new *ziagoon* recompensed Hide-yosi's services by investing him with high military office, and showed himself a warm friend to the Christians and the missionaries.

In process of time, Nobunaga was murdered by an aspirant usurper, who thus possessed himself of the *ziagoonship*. The murderer was shortly afterwards, in his turn, murdered; and, amidst the confusion that ensued, Hide-

* It has been said that *sima* means 'island;' whence it follows that Siebold's expression, "the island, Tanega-sima," is tautological; but, in translating a language and speaking of a country so little known, such tautology could hardly be avoided at a less sacrifice than that of perspicuity.

yosi seized upon the generally coveted office. The *mikado* again, without hesitation, approved and confirmed Hide-yosi as *ziogoon*, by his newly-assumed name of Tayko, or Tayko-sama (the Lord Tayko).

Tayko retained upon the throne the energies and warlike spirit that had enabled him to ascend it; and he is still considered by the Japanese as nearly, if not quite, the greatest of their heroes. It was he who made the greatest progress in reducing the *mikado* to the mere shadow of a sovereign; with him originated the system, already described, as intralling the princes of the empire; he subdued Corea, which had emancipated itself since its conquest by the Empress Sin-gon-kwo-gon; and he had announced his intention of conquering China, when his career was arrested by death, at the age of sixty-three, in the year 1598. Tayko-sama's only son, Hide-yori, was a child of six years old; and to him, upon his death-bed, he thought to secure the succession by marrying him to the grand-daughter of Iyeyas (or as some write it, Yeyeyasou), the powerful Prince of Micava, his own especial friend and counsellor, whom he had rewarded with three additional principalities. He obtained from Iyeyas a solemn promise to procure the recognition of Hide-yori as *ziogoon*, as soon as the boy should have completed his fifteenth year.

The death of Tayko-sama was the signal for the renewal by the vassal princes of their efforts to emancipate themselves from the yoke, nominally of the *mikado*, really of the *ziogoon*; whilst the ambitious and treacherous Iyeyas, who had long aspired to the office he had promised to secure to his grand-daughter's husband, secretly fomented disorders so propitious to his designs. As regent for Hide-yori, he gradually extorted higher and higher titles from the *mikado*; at length, he demanded and obtained that of *ziogoon*, and waged open war upon the ward to whom he was bound by so many ties, to whom he had sworn allegiance. Hide-yori was supported by all the Japanese Christians, whose zeal in behalf of the son of the universally admired and regretted Tayko-sama was, to say the least, warmly approved and encouraged by the Jesuits; and the reverend Fathers had good cause to exert themselves strenuously on his side, independently even of any idea of the justice of his cause, since the young prince showed them so much favour, that they actually indulged the flattering hope of seeing him ere long openly profess Christianity, and, should he triumph, make it the established religion of Japan.

But, in 1615, Iyeyas besieged his grandchild's husband in Ohosaka castle, and took this, his rival's last remaining stronghold, as perfidiously, it is said, as he had gained the *ziogoonship*. Over the fate of Hide-yori a veil of mystery hangs. According to some accounts, after setting fire to the castle, when he found it betrayed into his enemy's hands, he perished in the flames; according to others, he effected his escape amidst the confusion caused by the conflagration, and made his way to the principal city of Satsuma, where his posterity is still believed to exist. It is certain that the princes of Satsuma are much courted by the *ziogoons*, who seek their daughters as wives. The consort of the present *ziogoon* is a Satsuma princess.

Iyeyas, who in the progress of his usurpation had successively taken the names of Daifoesama and Ongonehio, had now only to secure the *ziogoonship* to himself and his posterity. For this purpose, he confirmed all the measures devised by Tayko-sama for insuring the fidelity of the princes, bestowed many confiscated principalities upon his own partisans and younger sons, and weakened all, as far as he could, by dismemberment. He deprived the *mikado* of even the little power that Tayko-sama had left him, reducing the absolute autocrat to the utter helplessness and complete irremediable dependence,

which have been described as the present and actual condition of the son of heaven; and, finally, he proceeded to enforce the persecution of his rival's supporters, the native Christians and foreign missionaries, which Siebold decidedly ascribes to political, not religious, motives on the part of the new Japanese potentate; and which, in the reign of his successor, resulted in the system of exclusion and seclusion still followed in Japan.

Ieyas, upon his death, was deified by the *mikado* under the name of Gongen-sama; and his policy has proved successful. His posterity still hold the *ziagoonship* in undisturbed tranquillity; and although evidently so degenerated from the energy and talent of their ancestor, that they have suffered the power to fall from their own hands into that of their ministers, the change is one which they perhaps feel as gratifying to their pride as to their indolence.

Every writer belonging to the Dutch factory, and therefore possessing the best attainable means of knowledge, affirms that rebellion has been prevented by the intrallment of the princes, and that the empire has, since the quelling of the Arima insurrection, enjoyed profound peace, internal as well as external. Dr. Parker, in his little journal, tells us, indeed, that he was assured rebellion was every where raging; but when it is considered that he was hostilely driven away, without being suffered even to set foot on shore, little reliance can be placed upon such hearsay information. Were any further change to be anticipated for Japan, it might perhaps be, that the hereditary prime minister may play against the *ziagoons* the game they played against the *mikados*; abandon Yedo to the generalissimo, as Miyako is abandoned to the son of heaven, and establish elsewhere a third court of the vicegerent's vicegerent, the governor of the empire.

MASSIE'S "CONTINENTAL INDIA."*

WE regard, as an auspicious omen for the interests of India, the multiplication of books and publications, the professed object of which is to inform the British public of what it is a reproach to it to have been so long ignorant of, the past and present history and condition of our Indian empire. Some of these compilations, it is true, are but superficial productions, yet, if they but decoy the popular taste into this channel of inquiry, they will render an essential service both to India and to Britain.

Mr. Massie's work, as a pioneer of this kind, deserves commendation. If the author has aimed at anything higher, we fear, he must be considered to have failed; inasmuch as we see little in it which could not have been gleaned at second-hand, without much trouble, from works easy of access, aided by a slight degree of local knowledge. It is written, indeed, in a very ambitious style, which some readers may mistake for fine composition: whereas a more vicious taste cannot be imagined than that which substitutes the foppery of gaudy diction for force and clearness of expression, and labours to conceal feebleness of thought beneath extravagance of metaphor.

The title-page, which we quote below, will indicate the general nature of the contents of the work. There are some mistakes in it, which we should have expected that a writer but moderately acquainted with Indian topics would have avoided. For example, wherever he refers to the *Seir ul Muttakhureen*, he speaks of this title as the name of a Hindu writer: "Seer Mutakhareen, a Hindustanee historian, has left on record," &c. (vol. i. p. 309). "With these observations, we may contrast the testimony of a Hindoo writer, the Seer Mutakhareen," &c. (vol. ii. p. 391). The author of the work so called, as every tyro in Indian history knows, was Gholam Hosein Khan.

The work is well got up, and neatly illustrated with vignettes.

* Continental India. Travelling Sketches and Historical Recollections, illustrating the Antiquity, Religion, and Manners of the Hindoos, the Extent of British Conquests, and the Progress of Missionary Operations. By J. W. MASSIE, M.R.I.A.; 2 vols. London, 1840. Ward.

SŪFĪ POETRY.

GHIAZAL FROM THE DĪWĀN OF MAULAVĪ RŪMĪ.

Mais qu'entends-je ? Au moment où mon âme s'éveille,
Des soupirs, des sanglots ont frappé mon oreille !
Compagnons de l'exil, quoi ! vous pleurez ma mort !
Vous pleurez ! et déjà dans la coupe sacrée
J'ai bu l'oubli des maux, et mon âme enivrée
Entre au céleste port.

De Lamartine; Méditations Poétiques.

WHEN silent ye gaze on my sable-palled bier,
And your eyes with the tribute of sorrow are wet,
Oh deem not, fond friends, that I quit with a tear,
Or earthward am wafting one sigh of regret.

When the grief-stricken band of the mourners ye view,
Oh join not their wail, nor cry idly "Woe ! woe !"
The fiend is still watchful his toils to renew;
'Tis for these, if they snare you, your sorrow should flow.

And when to the grave I am solemnly borne,
The heart-rending shriek and wild farewell suppress :
While ye think that from life I'm reluctantly torn,
I am panting to rush to the LOVED ONE's caress.

When my life's waning orb sets in darkness and night,
Let faith hail from afar its bright rising again :
Oh folly, to deem that yon fountain of light
Is quenched, when he sinks in the fathomless main.

Though these scenes he leaves cheerless and shrouded in gloom,
He is bathing in splendour the far-away plains :
When the body descends to its prison the tomb,
The spirit exulting is free from its chains.

What grain that is strown on the warm lap of earth,
Though seeming to die—to new life does not start ?
And shall man alone, germ of far nobler birth,
To a drear, endless, objectless slumber depart ?

While *your* dim eyes but see, through the haze of earth's sadness,
My frame doomed to mix with the mouldering clod,
I am treading the courts of the seventh heaven in gladness,
And basking, unveiled, in the vision of God !

غزل از دیوان مولانا جلال الدین رومی

Absint inani funere neniae,
Luctusque turpes, et querimonie:
Compece clamorem, ac sepulchri
Mitte supervacuos honores.

Hor. ii. 20.

بروزِ مرگت چو تابوت من روان باشد
گمان مبر که مرا دردِ این جهان باشد
برای من مگري و مگو دریغ دریغ
بدام دیو در افتي دریغ آن باشد
جنازه ام که به بینی مگو فراق فراق
مرا خیالِ ملاقات آن زمان باشد
فرو شدن چو بدیدی بر آمدن بنگر
غروبِ شمس و قمر را چرا زیان باشد
ترا غروب نماید ولي شروق بود
لحد چو حبس نماید خلاصِ جان باشد
کدام دانه فرو رفت در زمین که نرست
چرا بدانهٔ انسانیت این گمان باشد
[کدام دلو فرو شد که بر برون نآمد
زجاء یوسفِ تن را چرا فغان باشد]
ترا چنان نماید که من بخاک شدم
بزیر پای من این هفت آسمان باشد

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. II.

A WEEK'S residence in Paris does not give a stranger any title to decide upon the merits or demerits of that far-famed city. The period of the year (September) was not the most favourable for a visit, all the best families having emigrated for their country habitations, and the city consequently exhibited a deserted air, at variance with every preconceived notion of the gaiety of the French capital. The mixture of meanness and magnificence in the buildings, the dirt and bad smells, combine to give an unfavourable impression, which time only, and a better acquaintance with the more agreeable features of the place, can remove.

We had entertained a hope, upon our arrival in Paris, of getting the *malle poste* for our journey to Chalons; but it was engaged for at least a month in advance. We were not more fortunate, our party now being reduced to three, in our endeavour to secure the *coupé*, and were obliged to be contented with places (corners) in the interior. We despatched all our heavy goods—that is, the portmanteaus—by *messagerie*, to Marseilles, which was a great saving of trouble. Though the expense of this conveyance is enormous, it has the great advantage of speed, travelling nearly as quickly as the diligence, while by the *roulage*, which is cheaper, very inconvenient delays may be incurred.

We quitted Paris on the 13th of September, well pleased with the treatment we had received. Though the charges for lodging, washing, &c. were high, there was no attempt at imposition; our landlady would not allow us to pay any thing for the eighth day of our abode, although we thereby entered into another week. We had the pleasure of leaving every body well satisfied with us, and willing to receive another English party.

The diligence started at the appointed hour, namely, six o'clock in the evening. Unaccustomed to travel all night, we were rather anxious about breakfast, as we had merely stopped to change horses, without resting for any refreshment since we quitted Paris. Upon our arrival at Sens, at about seven o'clock in the morning, we were amused by the appearance of a party of persons running, gesticulating, and talking with all their might, who brought hot coffee, milk, bread, and fruit to the carriage-door. At first we were disinclined to avail ourselves of the breakfast thus offered, but learning that we should not get any thing else before twelve o'clock in the day, we overcame our scruples, and partook of the despised fare, which we found very good of its kind. The country we passed through was rich with vineyards, and on account of the undulating nature of the country, and the frequency of towns and villages, exceedingly pleasing to the eye. We were continually delighted with some splendid burst of scenery. There was no want of foliage, the absence of the magnificent timber which we find in England being the less remarkable, in consequence of the number of trees which, if not of very luxuriant growth, greatly embellish the landscape, while we saw the vine every where, the rich clusters of its grapes reaching to the edge of the road. Though robbed of its grace, and its lavish display of leaf and tendril, by the method of cultivating, each plant being reduced to the size of a small currant-bush, the foliage, clothing every hill with green, gave the country an aspect most grateful to those who are accustomed to English verdure.

We made our first halt at Auxerre, when a *déjeûné à la fourchette* was served up to the travellers of the diligence. A bad English dinner is a very bad thing, but a bad French one is infinitely worse. Hitherto, we had fed upon nothing but the most dainty fare of the best hotels and cafés, and I, at least, who wished to see as much as I could of France, was not displeased at the necessity of satisfying the cravings of appetite with bread and melon. There were numerous dishes, all very untempting, swimming in grease, and brought in a slovenly manner to the table; a roast fowl formed no exception, for it was sodden, half-drawn, and saturated with oil. It was only at the very best hotels in France that we ever found fowls tolerably well roasted; generally speaking, they are never more than half-cooked, and are as unsightly as they are unsavoury. Our fellow-passengers did ample justice to the meal, from which we gladly escaped, in order to devote the brief remainder of our time to a hasty toilet. From what we could see of it, Auxerre appeared to be a very pretty place, it being at this time perfectly enwreathed with vines. In fact, every step of our journey increased our regret that we should be obliged to hurry through a country which it would have delighted us to view at leisure, each town that we passed through offering some inducement to linger on the road. Active preparations were making for the vintage, the carts which we met or overtook being laden with wine-casks, and much did we desire to witness a process associated in our minds with the gayest scenes of rural festivity.

It would not be a fair criterion to judge of the accommodation afforded at the hotels of the French provinces by those at which the diligence changed horses; in some I observed that we were not shown into the best apartments reserved for public entertainment, but in none did we find any difficulty in procuring water to wash with, nor did we ever see a dish substituted for a basin. From our own observation, it seems evident that the inns in the provinces have been much improved since the peace with England, and it appeared to us, that no reasonable objection could be made to the accommodation supplied. Auxerre certainly furnished the worst specimen we met with on the road; at no other place had we any right to complain of our entertainment, and at some the fare might be called sumptuous.

On the third morning from our departure from Paris, when nearly exhausted, the rising sun gave us a view of the environs of Lyons. We had been afraid to stop at Chalons the day before, having been informed that the Soane was not sufficiently full to ensure the certainty of the steam-boat's arrival at the promised time at Lyons. This was a great disappointment, but we were rewarded by the rich and beautiful scenery which characterizes the route by land. We could not help fancying that we could distinguish the home of Claude Melnotte amid those villages that dotted the splendid panorama; and the pleasure, with which I at least contemplated the fine old city, was not a little enhanced by its association with the Lady of Lyons and her peasant lover.

Lyons more than realized all the notions which I had formed concerning it, having an air of antique grandeur which I had vainly expected to find at Rouen. It is well-built throughout, without that striking contrast between the newer buildings and the more ancient edifices, which is so remarkable in the capital of Normandy. The Hotel de Ville, in the large square, is a particularly fine building, and the whole city looks as if it had been for centuries the seat of wealth and commerce.

Friends in England, and the few we met with or made in Paris, had furnished us with the names of the hotels it would be most advisable to put up

at; but these lists were, as a matter of course, lost, and we usually made for the nearest to the place where we stopped. The Hotel de Paris, which looks upon the Hotel de Ville, was the one we selected at Lyons; it was large and commodious, but had a dull and melancholy air. As it is usual in French hotels, the building enclosed a court-yard in the centre, with galleries running round the three sides, and reaching to the upper stories. The furniture, handsome of its kind, was somewhat faded, adding to the gloom which is so often the characteristic of a provincial inn. As soon as possible, we sallied forth, according to our usual wont, to see as much as we could of the town and its environs; both invited a longer stay, but we were anxious to be at Marseilles by the 19th, and therefore agreed to rise at half-past three on the following morning, in order to be ready for the steamer, which started an hour after. We had begun, indeed, to fancy sleep a superfluous indulgence; my female friend (Miss E.), as well as myself, suffering no other inconvenience from three nights spent in a diligence than that occasioned by swelled feet and ancles.

We found a very considerable number of persons in the steam-boat, many of whom were English, and amongst them a gentleman and his wife, who, with four children, were travelling to Nice, where they proposed to spend the winter. The fine weather of the preceding day had deserted us, and it rained in torrents during the first hours of the descent of the Rhone. The wet and cold became so difficult to bear, that I was glad to take up a position under the funnel of the steamer, where, protected a little from the rain, I speedily got dry and warm, enjoying the scenery in despite of the very unfavourable state of the weather. We missed our communicative boatman of the Seine, but met with a very intelligent German, who gave us an account of the remarkable places *en route*, pointing out a spot once exceedingly dangerous to boats ascending or descending, in consequence of a projecting rock, which, by the orders of the Emperor Napoleon, had been blown up.

All the steamers which leave Lyons profess to go as far as Arles; but, in order to ensure conveyance to that place the same evening, it is necessary to ascertain whether they carry freight to Beaucaire, for in that case they always stay the night to unlade, taking the boat on at an early hour the following morning. We found ourselves in this predicament; and perhaps, under all the circumstances to be related, it would be advisable to leave the Lyons boat at Avignon, and proceed by land to Marseilles. Many of the passengers pursued this plan. The weather cleared up in the middle of the day, and we passed Avignon in a rich crimson sunset, which threw its roseate flush upon the ruins of the Papal palace, and the walls and bastions of this far-famed city. Experience had shown us the impossibility of taking more than a cursory view of any place in which we could only sojourn for a single day, and therefore we satisfied ourselves with the glimpses which we caught of Avignon from the river. A half-finished bridge, apparently of ancient date, projects rudely into the middle of the stream; we passed through another more modern, though somewhat difficult to shoot; our voyage the whole day having been made under a succession of bridges, many upon the suspension principle, and extremely light and elegant. The beauty and the variety of the scenery which presented itself, as we shot along the banks of the Rhone, were quite sufficient to engage our attention and to make the hours fly swiftly along; there were few, however, of our fellow-travellers who did not resort to other methods of amusement. After the weather had cleared, the decks dried, and the sun-beams, warming, without scorching, glanced through fleecy clouds, the greater

number of the passengers remained in the cabin below, whence, the windows being small and high, there was literally nothing to be seen. They employed themselves in reading, writing, or working; the French ladies in particular being most industrious in plying the needle. We noticed one family especially who scarcely showed themselves upon deck. It consisted of the mother, an elderly lady, of a very prepossessing appearance, with her son and daughter; the former about thirty years old, the latter considerably younger. The dress of the ladies, which was perfectly neat, consisted of printed muslin dresses, black silk shawls, and drawn bonnets, seemed so completely English, that we could scarcely believe that they were not our own country-women; they were the most diligent of the workers and readers, and as we never went down into the cabin unless to take some refreshment, or to fetch any thing we wanted, a few brief civilities only passed between us, but these were so cordially offered, that we regretted that want of inclination to enjoy the air and prospect upon deck which detained the party below.

There was a *restaurateur* on board the steamer, who supplied the passengers at any hour they pleased with the articles inserted in his *carte*; every thing was very good of its kind, but the boat itself was neither handsomely nor conveniently fitted up, and I should recommend in preference the new iron steamers which have been lately introduced upon the Rhone. It was about nine o'clock in the evening when we reached Beaucaire; one other boat stopped at this place, but the rest, to our mortification, went on to Arles. We were told that we must be at the river-side at four the next morning, in order to proceed, and we therefore could not reckon upon more than four or five hours' sleep. The night was very dark, and a scene of great confusion took place in the disembarkation. We had agreed to wait quietly until the remainder of the passengers got on shore; and Miss E. and myself, glad to escape from the bustle and confusion of the deck, went down below to collect our baggage, &c. The quay was crowded with porters, all vociferating and struggling to get hold of parcels to carry, while the commissionaires from the hotels were more than ever eager in their recommendations of their respective houses: their noise and gesticulations were so great, and their requests urged with so much boldness, that we might have been led to suppose we had fallen into the hands of banditti, who would plunder us the moment they got us into their clutches. Miss E. had posted herself at an open window, watching this strange scene, and, while thus employed, was startled by hearing a piercing scream, and a plunge into the water; at the same moment, the clamour on shore became excessive. We instantly rushed upon deck, where we found our other friend safe; and upon inquiring what had happened, were told that a box had fallen into the river. Not quite satisfied of the truth of this statement, we asked several other persons, and received the same answer, the master of the steamer assuring us that no more serious accident had occurred. We soon afterwards went on shore, which was then perfectly quiet, and, preceded by a commissionaire, who had persuaded the gentleman of our party to put himself under his convoy, we walked into the town. At a short distance from the water, we came upon an hotel of very prepossessing appearance, which we concluded to be the one to which we were bound. The windows of the lower and upper floors were all open, the rooms lighted, showing clean gay-looking paper upon the walls, and furniture of a tempting appearance. Our conductor, however, passed the door, and dived down a lane, upon which we halted, and declared our resolution to go no further. After a little parley, and amongst other representations of the superior accommodations of the

unknown hotel), an assurance that the stables were magnificent, we gained our point, and entered the house which had pleased us so much. We were met at the door by two well-dressed good-looking women, who showed us into some excellent apartments upstairs, all apparently newly-fitted up, and exceedingly well-furnished. Ordering supper, we descended to the public room, and as we passed to a table at the farther end, noticed a young man sitting rather disconsolately at a window. We were laughing and talking with each other, when suddenly starting up, the stranger youth exclaimed, "You are English? how glad I am to hear my own language spoken again!" He told us that he was travelling through France to Malta, and had come by the other steam-boat, in which there were no other English passengers beside himself. He then inquired whether a lady had not been drowned who came by our vessel; we answered no; but upon his assurance that such was the fact, we began to entertain a suspicion that the truth had been concealed from us. It was not, however, until the next morning, that we could learn the particulars. The gentleman who had accompanied us, and who had likewise been deceived by the statements made to him, ascertained that the accident had befallen the elderly French lady, with whose appearance we had been so much pleased. She had got on board a boat moored close to ours, and believing that she had only to step on shore, actually walked into the river. She was only ten minutes under water, and the probabilities are, that if the circumstance had been made known, and prompt assistance afforded, she might have been resuscitated. Amid the number of English passengers on board the steamer, the chances were very much in favour of its carrying a surgeon, accustomed to the best methods to be employed in such cases. No inquiry of the kind was made, and we understood that the body had been conveyed to a church, there to await the arrival of a medical man from the town. We were, of course, inexpressibly shocked by this fatal catastrophe, the more so because we all felt that we might have been of use had we been told the truth. The grief and distraction of the son and daughter, who had thus lost a parent, very possibly prevented them from taking the best measures in a case of such emergence; whereas strangers, anxious to be of service, and having all their presence of mind at command, might have afforded very important assistance. How little had we thought, during the day spent so pleasantly upon the Rhone, that a fiat had passed which doomed one of the party to an untimely and violent death! Our spirits, which had been of the gayest nature, were damped by this incident, which recurred to our minds again and again, and we were continually recollecting some trifling circumstance which had prepossessed us in favour of the family, thus suddenly overwhelmed by so distressing an event.

A couple of hours brought us to Arles, where we arrived before the town was astir; the steamer to Marseilles did not leave the quay until twelve o'clock, and we were tantalized by the idea of the excellent night's rest we might have had if the steamer had fulfilled its agreement, to go on to Arles. The Marseilles boat, though a fine vessel of its class, was better calculated for the conveyance of merchandize than of passengers; there being only one cabin, and no possibility of procuring any refreshment on board. This is the more inconvenient, as there is danger in bad weather of the passage into the harbour of Marseilles being retarded for several hours. We now lamented having slighted an invitation to comfortable quarters in Avignon, which we found on board the Lyons steamer, printed upon a large card.

We were much pleased with what we saw of Arles; it is a clean well-built town, the streets generally rather narrow, but the houses good. In walking

about, we found many of the outer doors open, and neat-looking female servants employed in sweeping the halls and entries. With what I hope may be deemed a pardonable curiosity, we peeped, and sometimes stepped into these interiors, and were gratified by the neatness and even elegance which they exhibited. We found the people remarkably civil, and apparently too much accustomed to English travellers to trouble themselves about us. The hotel was not of the best class, and we only saw some very inferior *cafés*, consisting of one small room, with a curtain before the open door, and on the outside a rude representation, on a board, of a coffee-pot, and a cup and saucer. All the shops at Arles had curtains at the doors, a peculiarity which we had not previously observed in the towns of France. We went into a handsome church, where we found a few people, principally beggars, at prayers, and leaving a small donation in the poor-box, beguiled the time by walking and sitting in the *boulevard* of the town. We were glad to embark at twelve o'clock, and soon afterwards were again in motion. The Rhone is at this place a fine broad stream; but its banks were less interesting than those which we had passed the previous day. We came at length to a large tract of low land, washed on the other side by the Mediterranean, which we were told was tenanted by troops of wild horses, known by their being invariably white. There were certainly many horses to be seen, and amongst them numerous white ones; but they appeared to be exceedingly tame, and had probably only been turned out for the benefit of grazing on the salt marsh. Possibly there might be some difficulty in catching them in so large a plain, perfectly unenclosed, and they might have bred in these solitudes. There were also some very peaceable-looking donkeys to be seen, and now and then a few cows. We did not perceive any human habitations until we came to the extreme point, where one or two low dreary-looking tenements had been raised.

The view for the last hour had been magnificent, extending over a splendid country to the lower Alps, and now Marseilles appeared in the distance, spread upon the side of a hill down to the water, and its environs stretching far and wide, villas and country mansions appearing in every direction. Upon entering the Mediterranean, we were struck by the line of demarcation which kept the green waters of the Rhone, and the deep dark blue of the sea, perfectly distinct from each other, there being no blending of tints. Here we were delighted by the appearance of a shoal of large fish, which were seen springing out of the water; several approached the steamer, gambolling about in the most beautiful manner possible, darting along close to the surface, and then making long leaps with their bodies in the air. One of our fellow-passengers, a German, with whom we had made acquaintance, hastened to fetch a gun; but, much to our joy, it missed fire in several attempts to discharge it at the beautiful creatures which had thus amused us with their sports. How strong must be the destructive propensity, when it leads men to wanton acts of barbarity like this; since, had a hundred fish been killed, there would have been no possibility of getting one on board, and the slaughter must merely have been perpetrated for slaughter sake! Our remonstrances passed unheeded, and we therefore did not conceal our rejoicing over the disappointment.

The entrance into Marseilles is very picturesque, being guarded on either side by high rocks, bold, and projecting in various shapes. We found the harbour crowded with vessels of various denominations, and amongst them several steamers, one a French ship of war, and another the English Government steamer, appointed to carry the mails to Malta. The smell arising from the stagnant water in the harbour of Marseilles was at first almost intolerable,

and it was not without surprise that we saw several gay gondola-looking boats, with white and coloured awnings, filled with ladies and gentlemen, rowing about apparently for pleasure. The clock struck five as we got on shore, and, much to our annoyance, we found that our first visit was to be paid to the custom-house. Upon embarking at Arles, a *gend'armes* had laid his finger upon our baggage, and demanded our keys; but upon a remonstrance at the absurdity of a re-examination, after it had passed through the whole of France, allowed it to be put on board inviolate. Here, however, there was no escaping, and, tired as we were, and anxious to get to our hotel, we were obliged to submit to the delay. Fortunately, we were the first arrivals, and the search not being very strict, we were not detained more than ten minutes, or a quarter of an hour, which, under the circumstances, seemed an age. The nearest hotel was of course our place of refuge, and we were fortunate in speedily finding a very good one, the Hotel des Embassadeurs, an immense establishment, exceedingly well-conducted in every respect. Here we enjoyed the prospect of a night's rest, having, during a hundred and ten hours, only had about ten, at two different periods, in bed. Refreshed, however, by a change of dress, we had no inclination to anticipate the period of repose, but hurried our toilet, in order to join the dinner at the *table-d'hôte*.

Marseilles struck us as being the handsomest and the cleanest town we had yet seen in France. All the houses are spacious and lofty, built of white stone, and in good condition, while every portion of the city is well paved, either after the English fashion, or with brick, quite even, and inserted in a very tasteful manner. Many of the streets are extremely wide, and some are adorned with handsome fountains. The shops are very elegant, and much more decorated than those of any other place in France; some had paintings upon glass, richly gilded, on either side of the doors, handsome curtains hung down within, and the merchandize displayed was of the best description. These shops were also well lighted, and together with the brilliant illuminations of the neighbouring *cafés*, gave the streets a very gay appearance. We wandered about until rather a late hour; the *cafés*, both inside and outside, were crowded with gentlemen; but in the promenades we saw fewer ladies than we had expected, and came to the conclusion—an erroneous one in all probability—that French women stay very much at home. Assuredly, the beauty of the night was most inviting; but, worn out at last, we were obliged to retire to our hotel. The next day, we made inquiries concerning the steamers, and learned that the French boat was certainly to start on the following afternoon, the 21st, while the departure of the English vessel was uncertain, depending upon the arrival of the mails. Though disappointed at finding that the French steamer did not touch at Naples, as I had been led to believe, I felt inclined to take my passage in her; but the advantage of being in time to meet the Bombay steamer at Suez was so strongly urged upon me, in consequence of the ticklish state of affairs in Egypt, that, finding plenty of room on board the *Niagara*, we engaged a couple of berths in the ladies' cabins. Mehemet Ali was represented to us as being so obstinately determined to retain possession of the Turkish fleet, and the British Government so urgent with France to support the Porte against him, that, if this intelligence was to be depended upon, no time ought to be lost. It was with reluctance that I gave up my original intention of lingering on the road, and at Malta, but my unwillingness to run any risk of being shut out of Egypt prevailed. After executing this necessary business, we engaged a carriage, and paying a visit to the British consul, drove about the town and its environs, being the more pleased the more we saw of both. There appeared to be a defi-

ciency of trees in the landscape, but a peculiar air of its own compensated for the want of foliage.

The private streets and houses of Marseilles are very regular, and well built, nor did we see any portion of the town of a very inferior description. I should have liked much to have remained a few weeks in it, and indeed regretted the rapidity of my journey through France, not being able to imagine any thing more delightful than a leisure survey of the country through which we passed. I had been so strongly determined to make the overland trip to India, that I would have undertaken it quite alone, had I not met with a party to accompany me; some kind friends would not allow me, however, to make the experiment; nor do I recommend ladies, unless they are very well acquainted with the country, to travel through it without the protection of a gentleman, a courier, or a good servant. Miss E. and myself performed the whole distance without a care or a thought beyond the objects on the road; but this we owed entirely to the attention of the gentleman who put us safely on board the Malta steamer, and who managed every thing for us upon the way, so that we were never in one single instance subjected to the slightest annoyance.

LAND REVENUE SYSTEM OF INDIA.*

The system of assessing the land in India, which supplies the essential part of the government revenue, has always attracted, and it is fit it should attract, the attention of those who are interested in the welfare of both countries. Our Journal has been frequently the vehicle of discussing this question in all its branches; we are, therefore, not tempted to inflict upon our readers a repetition of arguments which cannot be understood without long and wearisome details.

The publications referred to below are further contributions to the already large stock of controversial matter upon this question. Mr. Tuckett has applied himself with success to expose the mistakes committed by many who write and speak about the land revenue of India with very little real information respecting it, and he shows that "a quiet, but progressive, amelioration of the revenue system is proceeding throughout the whole of India, where the constitution and vested rights of parties permit the interference of government."

His book exhibits a good practical view of the subject, not excluding the resumption question, which is very fairly argued.

Mr. Thomas, (whose pamphlet is a reprint of a paper published in the *Madras Journal of Literature*,) considers fixed annual money rents (at their present rates) as of doubtful policy in India, owing to its peculiar climate, the circumstances of its agricultural population, and the nature of the landed tenures. He suggests a permanent assessment on each field *in grain*, commutable into *variable* money payments; that, in years of drought, where the produce falls short 20 or 25 per cent., the deficiency beyond that should be borne in part, if not wholly, by the government, which should participate, in seasons of high profits, where they exceeded 10 or 15 per cent. advance in price. He likewise throws out for consideration the expediency of allowing the landholder to redeem the land tax for lives or a term of years. With regard to the duty of government in India in case of famine, Mr. Thomas contends that the circumstances of India exempt it from the doctrine of Adam Smith (who holds that the state, in attempting to remedy the inconveniences of dearth, increases the evil); and that the government of a country, where famine *does* arise from the fault of the seasons alone, are bound to interfere, by "bringing, with prudent foresight, and by their own energy, the abundance and stores of distant and foreign markets within the timely reach of the retail trade." These suggestions are enforced with great plausibility of argument and force of reasoning.

* The Indian Land Revenue as it is. A Letter addressed to the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures. By HARVEY TUCKETT, Gent. For the East-India Cotton Company. London, 1840. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Notice on Ryotwar, or Permanent Annual Money Rents in South India; and on the Duty of Government in Periods of Famine. By JOHN F. THOMAS, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service. Madras, 1839.

THE FIRE-WORSHIPPER.

A TALE FROM THE *BŌSTĀN*.

A fire-worshipper had abandoned all intercourse with the world, and girt up his loins in the service of an idol.

After some years, destiny involved that votary of a reprobate faith in circumstances of difficulty,

And the helpless wretch, grovelling in the dust of the temple, at the feet of his idol, thus piteously implored, in the hope of a blessing:

"I am in distress; succour me, O idol!—I am in peril of death; have mercy upon me!"

Repeatedly did he pour forth his soul in supplication, but his prayer was still unanswered.

How could an idol, which cannot even brush away the flies from itself, fulfil the desire of any one?

At length he was provoked, and said: "O idol, that enthrallest in delusion, in vain have I worshipped thee for several years!

"Fulfil the present object of my anxiety, otherwise I will ask it of God."

He thus spake, and raising with sincere devotion the hand of supplication, exclaimed, "O Almighty Creator!"—

While his face was even yet defiled with dust from the worship of that idol, the true God fulfilled his desire.

An enlightened sage was confounded at this, and the serenity of his soul was darkened with perplexity:

That a vile and erring idolater—with his head still intoxicated from the flagon of the pagod;

With his heart still unpurged from infidelity, and his hands from perfidy—

That even to such a one God had fulfilled the object of his desire!

While his thoughts were deeply absorbed in this mystery, a divine intimation reached the ear of his heart:

"That old man of deficient understanding fervently implored his idol, but his prayer was not accepted.

"Should he be repulsed at my court also, what difference were there between an idol and the Eternal?"

O my friend, thou must fix thy heart upon the *ETERNAL*; for more impotent than an idol is all beside.

It is impossible, if thou prostrate thyself at this threshold, that the hand of thy need should return empty.

O God, we are come to thee deficient in every good deed: empty-handed, yet trustful are we come!

حکایت بت پرست حاجت خواه

(¹) مُغِي در بروي (¹) از جهان بسته بود

Various readings of MSS.

(1) H and W omit *از*.

بتي را (²) بخدمت میان بسته بود

(2) Schol. notices that some copies have *بطاعت*.

پس از چند سال (³) آن (^b) نکو هیده کیش

(3) L omits *آن*.

قضا حالتی صعبش آورد پیش

بیای بُت اندر بآُمید خیر

(⁴) بنالید بیچاره (⁵) بر خاک دیر

(4) A, C, D, F, G, &c. *بغلطید*.

که درمانده ام دستگیر ای صنم

(5) D, *در*, V, *آن پیر دیر*.

بجان آمدم رحم کن بر تنم

(⁶) بزارید در خدمتش بارها

(6) A, R, *بلرزید*.

(^c) که هیچش بسامان (⁷) نشد کارها

(7) Schol. notices that some copies read *شود کارها*.

بتي چون برآرد مهمات کس

که نتواند (⁸) از خود براندن مگس

(8) A, F, U, *از خویش راندن*, M, R, and Cal. *pd. ed.* *براند*, O, *که راند*.

برآشفست کاي پای بندِ ضلال

به باطل پرستیدمت چند سال

مهمتي که در پیش دارم بر آر

و گر نه (⁹) بخواهم ز پروردگار

(9) O, *بپروردگار*.

(¹⁰) بگفت این و از صدق دست نیاز [

(10) This couplet occurs only in one MS. P.

بسرآورد کاي قادرِ کار ساز

- هنوز⁽¹¹⁾ از بُت آلوده رویش بخاک
 (11) P, آن مغ.
 C, G, M, آن بت.
- که کارش برآورد یزدان پاک
 (12) P, ماند.
 ماند.
- حقایق شناسی درین⁽¹²⁾ خیره⁽¹²⁾ شد
 (13) F, U, همه.
- سرِ وقتِ صافی برو تیره⁽¹³⁾ شد
 برو وقت صافی عجب تیره شد, V.
- که سر گشته دون⁽¹⁴⁾ آذر پرست
 (14) A, I, باطل; F, U, آتش.
- هنوزش سراز⁽¹⁵⁾ خم⁽¹⁶⁾ بنخانه مست
 C, G, H, &c. یزدان.
- دل از کفرو⁽¹⁷⁾ دست از خیانت⁽¹⁸⁾ نشست
 (15) A, C, D, F, &c. خمر.
- خدایش برآورد⁽¹⁹⁾ کامی که جُست
 (16) O, P, میخانه; I, خمخانه.
- فرو⁽²⁰⁾ رفته خاطر درین مشکلش
 (17) Cal. lith. ed. دین.
- که پیغامی⁽²¹⁾ آمد بگوشِ دلش
 (18) A, C, D, بشت.
- که پیشِ صنم پیر⁽²²⁾ ناقصِ عقول
 (19) A, مقصود جست,
- بسی گفت⁽²³⁾ و قولش نیامد قبول
 D, کاری.
- گر از درگه⁽²⁴⁾ ما شود نیز رد
 (20) A, C, D, &c. رفت.
- پس آنگه چه فرق از صنم⁽²⁵⁾ تا صمد
 (21) K, آمد بگوش اندرش, X, آید,
- دل اندر صمد باید ای دوست بست
 (22) K, صاحب.
- که عاجزتر⁽²⁶⁾ اند از صنم هر⁽²⁷⁾ که هست
 (23) D, P, omit و.
- محالست⁽²⁸⁾ اگر سر برین در نهی
 (24) W, یا.
- که باز آیدت دستِ حاجت تهی
 (25) C, D, F, P, U, است.
- خدایا⁽²⁹⁾ مُقصر بکار آمدیم
 (26) A, D, H, I, R, چه.
- تهی دست و اُمیدوار آمدیم
 (27) C, D, گر.
- گفنگار
 (28) A, F, U, omit this couplet;
 Cal. lith. ed. and Cal. pd. ed.

NOTES.

(a) مراد يک مخ همه امور دنيا گذاشته پرستش بتي مي کرد

Schol.

(b) نکوهیده کیش بد دين و بد مذهب

Schol.

(c) که هیچش الخ مراد مطلب او هیچ نه بر آمد چه کار بسامان
شدن کنایه از مطلب بخوبي بر آمدن است

Schol.

(d) خیره شد مراد عاجز شد و وقت صافی او تیره شد يعني بسبب
عدم دریافت موجب برآر کار متحیر بماند و لفظ سر درین بیت
زاید است

Schol.

(e) خم بتخانه مراد بتخانه خمي است که از خمار آن هنوز مست
است

Schol.

Miscellanies, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—The Society held a meeting on the 4th January, at which Professor H. H. Wilson, the director, presided.

Several letters addressed to the secretary of the Society, by Major Rawlinson, from Persia, were read, relating to the progress he had made in deciphering the arrow-headed inscriptions on the rocks at Bisitoon, in Persia ; and to the difficulties and interruptions he had met with in pursuing his labours in copying the characters, as well from the dangerous task of reaching the heights at which they were cut in the rock, and the want of sufficient scaffolding and other aid, as from the unsettled state of the country at the period of his residence there.

He considers the language of the inscriptions to be more allied to the most ancient form of the Sanskrit, that of the *Véda* dialect, than to the language of the *Zend Avesta* ; which, with the religious system contained in it, he brings down to the epoch of the commencement of the Sassanian dynasty.

The first column of the great Bisitoon inscription Major Rawlinson states to be composed of ninety-six lines, and to contain the title and genealogy of Darius, whom it traces through Veshtasp, Arsham, Ariyaremen, Taishpaish, and Hekhamenish ; the Hystaspes, Arsamus, Ariamnes, Teispes, and Achæmenes of Herodotus. It then enumerates the kingdoms subject to Darius, including above twenty provinces, which extend from Ionia on the west, to the Mekri, the people of the modern Mekran, reaching nearly to the Indus, on the east. The manner in which Darius became possessor of the throne is given with considerable detail ; and it affords an interesting subject of comparison with the tales of the Greek and Roman writers on the same subject. Cambyses, of the race of Amakhem, had a brother named Berjeje (the Mergis of Justin, and Smerdis of Herodotus), whom he slew in battle. On his departure for the conquest of Egypt, the empire was disturbed ; and a Magian, named Gumat, falsely declared himself to be the deceased Smerdis, son of Cyrus, and in his name took possession of the empire, in the absence of Cambyses, who died in Egypt about this time. Gumat after this attacked the Susians, over whom the deceased Smerdis had formerly been governor. The Susians soon discovered that he was an impostor, and they resisted him in consequence. He was soon afterwards recognized by Darius to be Gumat, the Magian. Darius attacked and overcame him ; put him to death, and took possession of the throne. The acts of Darius in his new kingdom are then detailed ; among which is particularized his restoring the worship of fire, and re-establishing the fire-altars, which had been desecrated by the Magians. The revolt of Susiana under Atin, the Otanes of the Greeks, is next related. The inscription goes on to detail the revolt of Babylonia, under Nejstebis, who pretended to be Nebuqedrecher, the Nebuchadrezzar of the Bible (*Jeremiah*, xxi. *et seq.*), and was defeated and made prisoner by Darius. The rebellion is fully related, and continued to the end of the first column, and through as much of the second as Major Rawlinson had copied. The remainder being a good deal broken, he left it to proceed to the third column, which is the most entire of the whole ; intending to return to the second on some future opportunity.

The third volume continues and concludes an account of the subjugation of

Parthia, begun, without doubt, in the second column. Then follows a relation of the conquest of Margush, which is called the *eighth* conquest of Darius. Next is a long account of the revolt of the province of Persis, which is not concluded, so far as Major Rawlinson has copied the column, that is to say, to the sixty-fifth line: there remain thirty-one lines, each column containing the same number.

The fourth column Major Rawlinson fears is wholly illegible, so much of it being obliterated as to leave only detached words. There are then other columns, in the Median character, whose position is so difficult that it has baffled all his attempts at reaching them. There are also five in the Babylonian character, much defaced: these no doubt contain translations of the history now touched upon. There are several sculptured figures met with, and which are engraved in Sir R. Porter's *Travels*, with the inscriptions on them. Four of these Major Rawlinson had copied with great difficulty and danger, being compelled to stand on the topmost step of a ladder, with a precipice of nearly four hundred feet below him. The prostrate figure (see Sir R. K. Porter) is that of Gumat the Magian. The next is that of Atin, the usurping monarch of Susa. The inscription on the third statue was not copied; but that on the fourth shows the figure to be that of Fredwertish, or Phraortes. The fifth statue is the representation of Chitretakhm, who made himself king of the revolted Sogartii. Further than this Major Rawlinson was unable to go; but he promised himself another visit to the rocks, and to go better prepared with means to overcome the obstacles he must encounter.

When the reading of the communication of Major Rawlinson was finished, Professor Wilson remarked that, until the Society had received the remainder of the translation, and a copy of the inscription, it would be premature to speculate upon the discoveries already made known to us by Major Rawlinson. These discoveries far exceeded anything of the kind yet published; for, while the labours of Grotefend, Lassen, Burmouf, and others, had been confined to inscriptions of a few lines only, and had traced but a few names, the extensive details of the Bisitoun inscription promised us a considerable insight into the history, religion, and language of ancient Persia. From the great reserve with which Major Rawlinson had expressed himself, there was no reason to distrust the general accuracy of his statements; and it was to be earnestly hoped that the Society would soon be put in possession of further communications from that gentleman on this very interesting subject of antiquarian research.

Samuel Gregson, Esq., and Dr. L. Loewe, were elected into the Society.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—The proceedings of this Society during the past year comprize matters of much interest.

At the January meeting, the officiating secretary of Government intimated, in reply to the Society's representation, that measures had been taken by the local authorities to prevent any further dismantling of the Kanarah temple, or Black Pagoda.

Mr. Prinsep called the attention of the meeting to M. Masson's large collection of coins and relics, made from the funds advanced by Government, for transmission to the Company's museum in England, but which were ordered by the Governor-general to be sent first to Calcutta, for examination and arrangement by this Society. The collection consisted of some hundreds of gold and silver coins, and several thousand copper coins. The leading numismatologists of the Society being absent, through illness or on military

duty, it was suggested that the Government be requested to forward the collection to England, where the Court of Directors might refer the examination to Mr. James Prinsep.

At the February meeting, it was announced that the Government sanctioned the purchase of one hundred copies of the Latin and Anamitan part of the Cochin-Chinese Dictionary prepared by the Bishop of Isauropolis, for Rs. 1,000, in addition to the payments already made.

Major Hay represented to the Society that he had, at a vast expense, made a large collection of specimens of natural history, collected by him in South Africa and the Eastern Archipelago, and offered the same (owing to the unexpected want of funds on his part) for Rs. 30,000. The Society, though it considered the collection as "of the highest value in a scientific point of view," could not, from the state of its disposable funds, purchase such a collection, though of opinion that its value was not over-rated. It, however, appointed a committee to examine the specimens, and laid its report before the Government, which, however, considered that such specimens were too perishable to be made objects of collection in such a climate as that of India, and declined to purchase them.

At the March meeting, the secretaries laid their annual report before the Society. It noticed the accessions to its members (twenty-seven of all classes), diminished ten by deaths, departures, and withdrawals. The fourth and last volume of the *Mahābhārata* has been printed, and will cost the Society between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000. The liberality of Government had enabled the Society to meet, from its own resources, this heavy outlay, which otherwise would have fallen upon the late secretary, Mr. Prinsep, who had actually advanced Rs. 6,000. The publication of the *Sharira Vidya*, a translation of Hooper's *Anatomists' Vade Mecum*, had been sanctioned by the Society, in conjunction with Mr. Muir, who had subscribed Rs. 1,000. The work is wholly useless without plates, and the cost of such illustrations in India will be Rs. 1,500. Measures have been taken to procure cuts, at a cheaper rate, executed in England. The publication of the *Sharya-ul-Islam* had been retarded by the inactivity of the printer, and of the moulahee employed to correct the proofs. Reference is made to two other works, executed by members of the Society, the version of the *Alif Leila*, by Mr. Torrens, and the valuable Cochin-Chinese Dictionary, by the Bishop of Isauropolis, now Roman Catholic Bishop of Bengal. "In antiquarian enterprize, research, and discovery," the Report adds, "the past year has been most prolific. Among the events of interest we notice in our records, we may particularize the liberal grant by Government for the erection of the Allahabad pillar—the receipt, from the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of fac-similes of the Girnar inscriptions—Mr. Prinsep's most important discovery of the name of Antiochus in two of the edicts of Ashoka—Mr. Prinsep's translation of the religious edicts of Ashoka, discovered in Gujerat and in Cuttack—and the discovery that the inscription of Junegurh related the circumstance of the repair of a bridge in the time of Chundra Gupta, by Ashoka, his grandson.

"To these let us add, the interesting fruits of Mr. Kittoe's researches in Cuttack—the active and successful measures adopted by Government to procure fac-similes of the Junegurh and Girnaghur inscriptions—the verification, by Lieut. Postans, of Mr. Prinsep's views as to the reading of the name of Antigonus next to that of Ptolemy, in the fourteenth edict, in the Girnar inscriptions—the measures taken by Government to prevent the demolition of the Kanarah temple—and, lastly, Professor Lassen's simultaneous proposition

of an alphabet for the Pali and Bactrian languages, nearly identical with that described by Mr. Prinsep in the July number of the Journal."

At the April meeting, there were presented by Government, for deposit in the Society's museum, some duplicates of the coins and relics of M. Masson's collection. A letter from Lieut. Col. Stacy was also read, communicating drawings of coins discovered in his journey to join the army of the Indus. Col. Stacy states, that Dr. Falconer had given him almost all the coins he had collected in his journey to Cashmere; they comprised three of Kadaphes Choranus, with the legend on the reverse complete. Sir A. Burnes had likewise given him his collection of Bactrian, Indo-Scythic, and other coins, which will assist in forming a comparative table of the various sites where these coins prevail. One of these articles, a copper coin of Azus, is of capital workmanship, and very complete. There are likewise three circular copper coins of a dynasty as yet unknown. The obverse exhibits the bust of a king, with the name βασιλευς Ασπασορης; the reverse, an angel in outline, holding a fillet. The legend, beautifully executed, is in a character assimilating to, but more ancient than, the writing in the Manikyala tope. Col. Stacy has likewise obtained sixteen coins from Moonshee Mohun Lall; two of them are unique and unknown. Another is a square bronze coin of Eucratides, of splendid execution, and in wonderful preservation: "Nothing can surpass the spirit and grace of this medal," observes Col. Stacy.

At the May meeting (Sir E. Ryan, president, in the chair), on the conclusion of the general business of the evening, Mr. Prinsep stated that he was happy to have it in his power to inform the meeting of a very distinguished honour that had been conferred upon a member of the Society, whose selection for the unsolicited distinction was a compliment paid to the whole body. It had fallen to him, Mr. Prinsep said, to be the official channel for transmitting to Mr. Hodgson, of Nepal, the diploma and letter of appointment as Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France, which the enlightened government of that nation had conferred upon this gentleman, in acknowledgment of his successful labours in the elucidation of various questions of Buddhistical faith and doctrine, and in the discovery and procurement of the volumes *Kahgyur* and *Stagyur*, in which a vast mine of curious literature had been concealed, no less than as a tribute due to his zeal in discovering and making known a great variety of new objects of natural history and science. It was heretofore a rare thing to see the societies of Europe paying tribute to the worth and services rendered to science and literature by the learned in this distant quarter; but of late years, their merits had worked out for them a reputation which was now universally acknowledged. Still, admission on the ground of literary and scientific attainment to the distinctions conferred by the sovereigns of other countries was a compliment that Mr. Hodgson only had yet received; and, Mr. Prinsep added, he felt assured that the Society would be glad to have the circumstance placed upon the records of its proceedings.

Mr. Prinsep then communicated a copy of the diploma of appointment as Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, which had just been received, having been transmitted, through the Hon. Court of Directors, to the Government, to be forwarded to Mr. Hodgson.

Madras Literary Society.—At the last annual meeting of this Society, the secretary (Mr. Minchin) reported the state of the accounts for the past year,

which showed a balance of Rs. 482 in favour of the Society, and a balance, also in favour, in the Asiatic department, of Rs. 1,107. The number of members had been increased by thirteen elections, and reduced by eighteen deaths, retirements, and departures.

The Committee of Management elected for the ensuing year consisted of Dr. Murray, the Rev. F. Spring, and Mr. R. Cole.

The Committee of Papers in the Asiatic department had associated Mr. C. P. Brown, of the civil service, as joint secretary.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

A History of England, in which it is intended to consider Men and Events on Christian Principles. By HENRY WALTER, B.D. and F.R.S. In Seven Vols. London, (no date). Rivingtons.

THE title of this work prepossessed us in its favour. A history that should try both agents and acts by a standard more nearly approaching to that which Christianity prescribes as the true test of human conduct, than historians are accustomed to apply to them, appeared a highly commendable design. The execution has, however, entirely disappointed us; it is little more than the interlarding the text very copiously with texts from the Bible, which are often most needlessly and inappropriately dragged in. We are surprised that a clergyman does not perceive how very objectionable, if not irreverent, it is to make such an unseemly use of Scripture quotations, as almost verges upon the burlesque. We take a specimen at random. The fifth chapter begins thus: "Richard, the only surviving son of the Black Prince, was not quite eleven years old when he succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. To any one of that *great cloud of witnesses compassing the good about* (Heb. xii. 1), to rejoice in their progress towards the attainment of a *crown of glory that fadeth not away* for ever, it must have been a piteous sight to see this fair child receiving a perishable crown in the midst of pomps and vanities enough to turn the heads of men who had experienced the insincerity of the world's homage, and the emptiness of its promises." These quotations (of which the foregoing is, perhaps, one of the least inappropriate) are less profusely introduced in the more recent parts of the history, where the author's zeal seems to acquire another character, that of the political partisan. The work is in other respects by no means satisfactorily executed, and the style is poor and trivial.

On the Habits and Instincts of Animals. By WILLIAM SWAINSON, A.C.G., F.R.S., &c. Being Vol. CXX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1840. Longman and Co. Taylor.

AFTER an inquiry into the nature of instinct and of volition,—the characteristics of instinct and those of reason,—in which he refutes the mistaken and dangerous doctrine, that all volition, or determining motion, no less than consciousness, originates in *mind*,—Mr. Swainson adduces a number of "singular peculiarities of animal economy," as examples of instinct. The instances given of the passions of animals, their affections, sports, arts and contrivances, societies, perfect and imperfect, compose altogether a curious picture of what may almost be termed brute intellect, that would exceed credibility, were not the facts too well authenticated for doubt or distrust.

The Poetical Works of the Rev. H. H. MILMAN. In Three Vols. London, 1839. Murray.

READERS of genuine poetic taste will rejoice that Mr. Milman has published a collection of his metrical works, which are worthy of a place by the side of those of our standard authors. His dramas not only have fine passages, but possess a

continuity of interest, and the dialogue is elegant. *Samor, Lord of the Bright City*, though a juvenile production, as an interesting story, as a vehicle of rich poetical imagery, and as a felicitous specimen of narrative blank verse, is deservedly admired. In the translations from the Sanscrit, Mr. Milman has retained, notwithstanding the ease and freedom of the versification, a closeness to the original, in manner as well as substance, which will give the best idea of the characteristics of Sanscrit poetry that an English reader can conceive, who is ignorant of its "wonderful and mysterious language." A review of the *Nala and Damayanti* was given in our eighteenth volume.

We should not omit to notice the elegance with which the volumes are got up.

Lives of the most Eminent Literary and Scientific Men of Great Britain.—English Poets. By ROBERT BELL, Esq. Vol. II. Being Vol. CXIX. of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1839. Longman and Co. Taylor.

THE lives (treated at length) in this volume are those of Dryden, Prior, Pope, Young, and Akenside. Following the biography of Dryden, which is fully and ably written, is a collection of notices of minor poets, who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, including individuals whose names are probably unknown to many readers, although this "under-current of poetry" partakes of some of the qualities of the superior stream. We join in the regret expressed by Mr. Bell, that no writer competent to the task has undertaken a history of English poetry since the time of Elizabeth. The other lives are well compiled.

Dr. Goldsmith's Abridgment of the History of England; with a Continuation to the Accession of Queen Victoria. By ROBERT SIMPSON. 13th Edition.

The History of Scotland, from the earliest Period to the Accession of Queen Victoria. By ROBERT SIMPSON. 23d Edition. Edinburgh, 1840. Oliver and Boyd.

THESE are excellently compiled school-books, with questions for examination at the end of each section.

Select Poetry for Children; with brief Explanatory Notes. Arranged for the Use of Schools and Families. By JOSEPH PAYNE. London, 1839. Relfe and Fletcher.

A judicious selection of attractive poems, suited to children between six and twelve, comprising subjects in which they can sympathise.

The Parliamentary Pocket Companion for 1840 (Eighth Year), including a copious Peerage. By CHARLES R. DODD, Esq. London. Whittaker and Co.

THIS accurate and elegant little manual improves every year. The present edition contains a very useful "explanation of parliamentary terms and proceedings." It is surprising how large a body of information is compressed into a form which does not encumber the waistcoat pocket. When still better known, this work will be as indispensable as an almanack.

The Theory and Practice of Book-keeping illustrated and simplified. By B. F. FOSTER. London, 1840. Souter.

THIS appears to us an excellent system of book-keeping, founded upon sensible principles, clear in its rules, and easy and convenient in its practical working.

The Protestant Exiles of Zillerthal; their persecutions and expatriation from the Tyrol, on separating from the Romish Church and embracing the Reformed Faith. Translated from the German of Dr. RHEINWALD, of Berlin. By JOHN B. SAUNDERS. London, 1840. Hatchard. Nisbet.

TO those who doubt (if any there be) "the still unchanged spirit of intolerance and persecution of the Romish church," we recommend the perusal of this interesting and most touching account of the sufferings of the Protestant Tyrolese.

The Cape of Good Hope versus Egypt: or Political and Commercial Considerations on the proper Line of Steam-communication with the East-Indies. By FREDERICK SCHEER, Esq. London. Steill.

THE object of this pamphlet is to show the precariousness of the overland route to India *via* Egypt, until the latter country be subjected to Britain, and the preferableness of a steam route by the Cape, which is "England's own."

A Synopsis of some of the leading Arguments in favour of the Doctrine of Universal Restoration. Compiled by CHARLES T. P. METCALF. London, 1840. Orr (published for the Author).

QUALIFYING our opinion with the remark, that the doctrine of the universal restoration of the entire human race is heterodoxical, we have no scruple in saying that Mr. Metcalf has urged his arguments against "endless misery"—which were first suggested to him by a consideration that it condemned countless multitudes in India to be a sacrifice to the Powers of Darkness—with some weight of authority on his side.

Remarks on the Trial of the Earl of Stirling, at Edinburgh, April 29th, for Forgery. By an English Lawyer. London, 1840. Churton.

WE have on a former occasion noticed the case of the Earl of Stirling, the lineal descendant of the poet, Alexander, the first earl, as presenting a strong claim upon public sympathy. The attempt to crush his pretensions by a criminal proceeding, which might have affected his liberty and character, has not, in our opinion, weakened that claim.

Captain Cook's Tablet, at Cape Solander, Botany Bay, New South Wales. Taken and published by Dr. LUOTSKY.

THIS is a well-executed lithographic print of the locality of the Tablet erected by Sir T. M. Brisbane to the memory of Capt. Cook, on the spot where the great navigator first cast anchor in New Holland.

College Examination.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

GENERAL EXAMINATION, December 1839.

ON Friday, the 13th of December, a deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College at Haileybury, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal, as to the result of the general examination of the students.

The deputation, upon their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's lodge, where they were received by him and the professors, and the Oriental visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the hall, accompanied by a numerous assemblage of visitors, where (the students being previously assembled) the following proceedings took place, *viz.*—

A list of the students who had gained medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, was read.

Mr. Henry Lacon Anderson read the Prize Essay, on the "Character of Peter the Great."

The students read and translated in the several Oriental languages.

The medals and prizes were then presented by the Chairman (Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P.) according to the following report, *viz.*—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable distinctions of Students leaving College, Dec. 1839.

Third Term.

1. Garratt, highly distinguished, and medal in Classics, medal in Sanscrit, and medal in Telugu.

2. Buckle, highly distinguished, and medal in Hindec.

Hunter, highly distinguished.

3. De Vitre, passed with great credit, and prize in Mahratta.

Second Term.

4. Newill, highly distinguished, and

medal in Mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Telugu.

5. Shore, highly distinguished, and prize in Classics, prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy, prize in Law, and prize in Persian.

6. Russell, highly distinguished, and medal in Law, prize in Classics, and prize in Hindce.

7. Loch, highly distinguished, and medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and prize in Persian Writing.

8. Erskine, highly distinguished, and prize for General Proficiency.

9. Anderson, highly distinguished, and medal in Political Economy; Essay, Prize.

Fraser, Taylor, Shakespear, Robinson, Paterson, Abercrombie, highly distinguished.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College, December 1839.

Third Term.

10. Thornhill, great credit, and prize in History, and prize in Law.

Second Term.

Maconochie, and Cadell, highly distinguished.

Forbes, Fitzpatrick, Carnac, and Goldfinch, passed with great credit.

First Term.

11. Pearson, highly distinguished, and prize in Classics, prize in English composition, and prize in Persian.

12. Parish, highly distinguished, and prize in Mathematics and prize in Sanscrit.

13. McWhirter, highly distinguished, and prize in Hindce.

Bayley, highly distinguished.

Scott, Grey, Wauchope, Wedderburn, and Compton, passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College.

Second Term 1839.

BENGAL.

First Class.

Third Term.

1. Buckle.

Second Term.

2. Shore.

3. Russell.

4. Loch.

5. Shakespear.

Second Class.

Second Term.

6. Abercrombie.

7. Paterson.

MADRAS.

First Class.

Third Term.

1. Garratt.

2. Hunter.

Second Term.

3. Newill.

4. Taylor.

5. Fraser.

Second Class.

Second Term.

6. Robinson.

BOMBAY.

First Class.

Second Term.

1. Erskine.

2. Anderson.

Second Class.

Third Term.

3. De Vitre.

It was then announced that the certificates of the Principal were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to *conduct*; and that this latter consideration had always *the most decided effect* in determining the order of rank: such rank to take effect only in the event of the students proceeding to India within six months after they were so ranked; and, "should any student delay so to proceed, he shall only take rank amongst the students classed at the last examination previous to his departure for India, and shall be placed at the end of that class in which rank was originally assigned to him."

The Chairman then addressed the students as follows, viz.—

"Gentlemen Students: It is with great satisfaction that we witness the results of the present examination. They prove that the studies of the College have been pursued with zeal, industry, and intelligence. There is nothing, however, that affords us more sincere gratification than to find, not only that the past term has been free from all irregularity and excess, but that the general conduct of the students has been such as to command the unqualified approbation of their excellent Principal and Professors.

"To those, whose period of residence here is completed, I would observe, that although the duties of active life are somewhat different from those of the studious retirement which forms the best preparation for them, yet the qualities which lead to honour and success in the

one, are no less required to ensure the same results in the other. Allow me, in particular, to remind you, that the greatest abilities, unless associated with habits of patient and unremitting industry, and directed by sound moral and religious principle, will be destitute of value alike to the possessor and the public. I offer this warning, not in fear, but in the desire to strengthen the conviction of its importance, with which, no doubt, you are already impressed.

"Amongst the habits most important for you to cultivate, is that of due subordination to authority: its maintenance is essential to the safety and utility of every political and social establishment, but it is indeed of vital consequence in India, under the peculiar system and position of our Governments in that distant and immense empire.

"Another duty which I am most anxious to press upon your attention is, the habitual exercise of kind and indulgent feelings towards the native population of India. I speak of *feelings*, because if *they* be kind, courtesy of deportment, and just and liberal conduct, will necessarily result from them. You will meet with much which to the European mind is strange. Charity in judging of those placed under such different circumstances from yourselves, and discretion in applying general maxims and principles to those circumstances, will preserve you from acting erroneously. Without these correctives, even the best intentions may lead you astray.

"Those who have not yet completed their course of study, will have further opportunities of earning collegiate distinctions, which, in addition to their value at the moment when conferred, are, believe me, a source both of honour and satisfaction in after life. The recollection of the literary triumphs of our youth does not cease to afford delight, either amid the struggles of mature age, or in the calmer season of life's decline.

"Of the civil servants of the Company it is required, that their minds should be highly cultivated: provision is accordingly here made for the enlargement of

their knowledge by an acquaintance with the great facts of history, both ancient and modern; for refining their taste, by a familiarity with the noble remains of classical antiquity; for developing their reasoning powers, by the study of the exact sciences. Provision is also made for initiating them in the principles of law and political economy; for opening to them the fountains of moral and religious truth; and for fitting them especially for their future duties, by introducing them to the study both of the institutions and of the principal languages of the East. Some of these studies are in themselves so delightful, that at a period of life when the mind is peculiarly open to feelings of moral and intellectual beauty, they can scarcely need recommendation. All of them are valuable; and with reference both to your own comforts, and the benefit of the state, none more valuable than the study of the Oriental tongues.

"These are the instruments through which you will receive impressions of the people, and through which they will form their impressions of you. A mastery of those tongues is consequently one of the best securities against an evil much to be deprecated—the occurrence of false impressions, on the part either of the Government or the people.

"It is now my pleasing task to offer the best thanks of the Court of Directors to the Principal and Professors, for the zeal, ability, and efficiency with which they have uniformly discharged their most important duties, and for the beneficial results to which they have essentially contributed, with reference both to the studies and the moral habits of those under their care.

"Having performed this act of justice, it only remains for me to express to those students who are now quitting the College, my hearty wishes that all prosperity may attend them; and to those who remain, wishes equally fervent and sincere, that they may continue their studies with the same degree of credit and success which has signalized the term just ended."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADALUT, October 25.

(Before MESSRS. Braddon, Lee Warner, and Abercrombie Dick).

Moha Ranee Comole Coommarree, appellant, *v. Moha Ranee Bussunt Coommarree*, respondent; and *Moha Ranee Bussunt Coommarree*, appellant, *v. Moha Ranee Comole Coommarree*, respondent.

Upon these two cases coming on, Mr. *Baillie* objected, that it was not competent to the Court to pass any decision during the holidays. The Court, however, overruled the objection.

Mr. *Bignell* then proceeded to contend, that the jurisdiction of the Court was not barred by Reg. XXIV. of 1837.

Mr. *Braddon* observed, it was unnecessary for Mr. *Bignell* to trouble himself on that point, as the Court were unanimously of opinion that, the session judge having passed orders upon a case not pending in appeal before him, they had the power to interfere, notwithstanding any thing to the contrary in the Regulation alluded to.

Mr. *Bignell* then addressed himself to the merits of the case, observing, that it was quite unnecessary, in the present stage of the proceedings, to consider what might be the effect upon the civil rights of a Hindu widow, if she chose to free herself from the restraints imposed upon her by her late husband's family.

Mr. *Lee Warner* remarked, that before going into the merits of the case, he wished Mr. *Bignell* would consider whether the Court could pass any decision upon them. It certainly appeared to him that, although they had jurisdiction, in consequence of the irregular proceedings of Mr. *Wyatt*, yet, in such a state of proceedings, it was not competent to them to enter into the merits of the case.

Mr. *Bignell* stated, that if it was the inclination of the Court to quash all Mr. *Wyatt's* orders, as irregular, he would not trouble them any further.

Mr. *Braddon* said, that such was his own opinion, and he believed it to be that of his colleagues also.

Mr. *Baillie* observed that, if the first order of Mr. *Wyatt* was to be quashed, he presumed, that matters would be placed in their original position, and that the Court would order the Ranee to be sent back to the Rajbarry.

Mr. *Braddon* said, that he certainly had no intention to pass any order of the kind, and Mr. *Lee Warner* intimated his concurrence with Mr. *Braddon*.

Asiat. Journ. N.S. VOL. 31. No. 122.

Mr. *Baillie* then urged, that, as far as his appeal was concerned, it might as well have been rejected as allowed in this way; to quash the order allowing the Ranee to leave the Rajbarry, and at the same time to refuse to restore her to the Rajbarry, was, for all practical purposes, a nullity. It did away with the shadow, but left the substance untouched.

Mr. *Braddon* said, he could not help that; his order would be, that the whole of the orders passed by the judge must be quashed for irregularity, and that the proceedings be sent back to the magistrate, with instructions for him to pass such orders as he might think proper; beyond this, he (Mr. *Braddon*) declined interfering, nor would he go into the merits of the case at all.

Mr. *Lee Warner* entirely concurred in the view taken by Mr. *Braddon*.

Mr. *Dick* stated, that he agreed with his colleagues as to the jurisdiction of the Court, and as to the irregularity of the orders of the session judge; but in one respect, he must go beyond their decision, his opinion being, that the Ranee ought to be again placed within the Rajbarry; he begged to state, that he did not intend, any more than his colleagues, to enter into the merits of the case, and his reason for coming to the opinion he had just expressed was the following: he considered that Mr. *Wyatt's* orders were irregular in two respects; first, because he had decided a case not pending before him on appeal; and secondly, because the case had previously been decided by Mr. *Barlow*, when session judge of Burdwan; and it was not competent for one session judge to reverse the order of his predecessor. Mr. *Barlow's* order gave the Ranee separate apartments in the Rajbarry, and certain facilities of consulting with her legal advisers. He (Mr. *Dick*) did not intend to pronounce any opinion as to whether this order was right or wrong; he merely said, that as long as it remained unreversed by superior authority, it must be taken to be right, and must be acted upon as such; and that Mr. *Barlow's* successor had no power either to reverse or modify it. He (Mr. *Dick*) was therefore of opinion, that matters should be restored to precisely the same position as they were left by Mr. *Barlow's* order; and, consequently, that the Ranee ought to be restored to the Rajbarry upon the terms which Mr. *Barlow* had directed.

Mr. *Bignell* observed, that he thought Mr. *Dick* was under some misapprehension as to the nature of the question decided by Mr. *Barlow*, which was totally

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different from that now before the Court. In that case, the application was, that Mr. Hedger, the Ranee's attorney, should be allowed to communicate with the Ranee in the Rajbarry, and Mr. Barlow very properly decided, that as the Rajbarry belonged neither to Mr. Hedger or his client, the magistrate should not have granted the application, and he (Mr. Barlow), therefore, reversed the order of the magistrate. In the present case, on the contrary, the Ranee applied for permission to come out of the Rajbarry; and, without going into the merits of the case in any way, it was sufficiently evident that Mr. Wyatt's order did not reverse or modify the order passed by Mr. Barlow. In truth, this objection had been taken by Mr. Baillie, in his first petition of appeal; but so little did he think he could make of it, that in the long arguments which had taken place regarding this case, he had scarcely ever, if at all, alluded to it. He (Mr. Bignell) had, of course, no objection to Mr. Wyatt's orders being set aside for irregularity, upon as many grounds as the Court might think fit to record in their judgment, but he deprecated the practical result of Mr. Dick's argument. The Ranee was now out of the Rajbarry, and the opinion now expressed by a majority of the judges would have the effect of setting her entirely at liberty, for the second order passed by Mr. Wyatt was thereby quashed, and the burkundosses, who had been placed over her, must be withdrawn; but, if Mr. Dick's opinion were to prevail, she would be again placed in the custody from which she had escaped, and in this further most embarrassing predicament, that, Mr. Barlow's order having been passed in regular form, it was, to say the least, very doubtful whether, under the existing law, the Nizamut Adawlut could interfere with it.

Mr. Dick observed, that the Ranee might institute a civil suit, or apply to the Government. The opinion he had expressed remained unaltered.

Mr. Bignell remarked, that the institution of a civil suit, with the prospect of three stages of appeal, would be no remedy at all to a party detained in custody. The Government might, he had no doubt, in virtue of its inherent power, order the Ranee's release; but he need not say, that it was on every account desirable that Government should interfere as little as possible with the decisions of the judicial authorities.

The Judges adhering to the opinions they had expressed, Mr. Braddon and Mr. Lee Warner passed their orders to the effect, that the whole of Mr. Wyatt's orders should be quashed, and the proceedings returned to the magistrate. Mr. Dick's order, in addition to the above,

directed that the Ranee should be sent back to the Rajbarry.

The following is the reply to Dr. Cheek's letters, published in the former report of this case (p. 4):

"To G. N. Cheek, Esq., Civil Assist. Surg., Burdwan.

"Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 1st and 5th inst., relative to the immediate necessity for removing the Ranee Bussunt Coommarree from her present unhealthy residence, and beg to inform you, that the Ranee, on being requested to point out the abode she would prefer, with a view to my obtaining the sanction of her relations to her removal thither, declines taking any steps until the return from Calcutta of her attorney, Mr. Hedger. Any increase of illness that may result from this determination will, therefore, be attributable to her own choice of continuing for the present at the Golabaree, and not to delay of this Court in expediting her removal thence.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"H. C. METCALFE, Magistrate.
"Zillah Burdwan, Foujdarry
Adawlut, Aug. 7, 1839."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THUGGEE.

An official correspondence between the magistrate of Pooree and the Government, respecting the murder of eleven travellers on the Ganjam road, appears in the papers. The commissioner of Cuttack (Mr. Mill) states: "These murders have been perpetrated on the sandy tract along the shore of the sea, which the road traverses between Pooree and the Chilka lake, and I think there can be little doubt that they are the work of Thugs, and most probably of Thugs from the southward. It has been satisfactorily proved that travellers have been thugged in the Midnapore, Balasore, Cuttack, and Pooree districts, *en route* to Pooree, but in no instance has it been ascertained that any people of Oorissa were connected with the gangs." Suspicion attached to some bird-catchers, whose guise is sometimes assumed by Thugs, and some gangs from Chittagong were arrested, but proving persons of good character, they were released.

Mr. Ewart, magistrate of Pooree, reports that he had ascertained that some natives of Ganjam, travelling with gold to exchange for silver at Cuttack (in which a considerable traffic is carried on), had been murdered, and upon disinterring and examining the bodies, the crime appeared to have been perpetrated by Thugs. The party despatched to search for the bodies found the skeletons of three men. They

had been buried in the sand, about fifty yards from the beaten track, behind a sand-hill, and had been exhumed by jackals. In the places where they had been buried were found their clothes, a jainow thread, a purse, a string of beads, and a silk dooree, all which were recognized to have belonged to one of the travellers; two other skeletons were known by their size to be those of Oojul Patur and Kupeel Irreeka, two others. The magistrate remarked that all the skulls appeared to have had the four front teeth knocked out, and the bones of one skull, recognized by the teeth being stained with pawn, seemed to have been broken by some instrument. Two approvers were discovered by Capt. Vallancey; from their examinations it appeared that it is the practice of their gangs (*viz.* Arcottee), when they have been long upon an unsuccessful expedition, to knock out the front teeth of the first victim they find; but that two tribes, Garibegaree and Jungatee, always knock out the two upper and two lower front teeth of their victims.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

The following is the official reply of the Government to the steam petition:—

“To J. Young, Esq., sheriff of Calcutta.

“Sir:—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of a petition signed by you in behalf of the British and native inhabitants of Calcutta, assembled at the Exchange on the 5th inst., enumerating the grievances to which the petitioners have been exposed by the present imperfect system of steam and overland communication between this empire and Great Britain, praying that the Supreme Government will urge upon the Hon. Court of Directors to close with a proposition approved by her Majesty's Government, and submitted to them by Mr. T. A. Curtis, on behalf of a joint-stock company, to convey the mails between Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Point de Galle, and Great Britain, by means of powerful steam vessels; likewise, soliciting that the petition may be submitted to the Hon. Court, with the favourable recommendation of this Government. In reply, I am directed to state, that copies of the memorial have been forwarded to the Hon. Court, with the expression of a strong opinion from the Local Government in favour of establishing a scheme of steam communication with all the presidencies, either through individuals and private associations, or through Government steamers.

“I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) “H. T. PAINESE,

“Sec. to the Gov. of India.

“Council Chamber, 9th Oct. 1839.”

Mr. Turton has published his scheme for providing a conveyance by steam for passengers and parcels from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, to Suez, which has been termed the “Precursor Scheme.”

The plan is intended to obviate the disadvantages to this side of the peninsula attending the confinement of the communication to the port of Bombay, and he states that he should have proposed it if the mails could regularly be delivered here in ten days from their arrival on the other side of India, as it was stated by Sir John Hobhouse they could be; and even if the *dak* time could be reduced to five days, instead of taking, as at present, during the S.W. monsoon, from fifteen to twenty-five. He is satisfied, that if the Comprehensive Scheme is to be carried, it will be expedited by establishing “one-eighth of their whole scheme,” before the company which is to complete the whole is formed; though the subscribers to the “Precursor Scheme” must prepare for the possible rejection of it hereafter by the Comprehensives. If, on the other hand, the *Precursor* of, say 1,400 tons and 450-horse power (allowing her twenty-four hours for coaling at Point de Galle, and the same at Aden, instead of the proposed stoppages of the Comprehensives), shall reach Suez in as short a time (of steaming) as that in which the Comprehensive steamers of 2,000 tons and 500-horse power are expected to be able to effect it (and if she does not, the scheme is not good, or she is a failure); and if she shall have been found to supply accommodation sufficient, or nearly sufficient, for the number of passengers usually desiring to proceed at one time, the chances are, that the Comprehensive Company will be glad to take her over to keep up a part of the monthly communication whilst their 2,000 tonners are building; and if it shall be found that a 1,200 to 1,500 ton vessel, with 450-horse power, is fully adequate to all the purposes of the voyage, that a coal depôt is cheaper and better supplied at Aden than it can be at Suez, so as to compensate for one day's delay on the whole voyage, it may be that the Comprehensive Company may save their 500 tons per vessel, their 50-horse power per engine, and the additional quantity of coal consumed, with the carriage of one-half the whole quantity of coal used in India 150 miles up the Atfee Canal and Nile, and eighty-two miles in camel-sacks across the desert. He contends that the *Precursor* cannot be an injury to the Comprehensive Scheme. Until the Comprehensives shall be established, the French steamers (which carry about forty first-class passengers, and nearly as many second-class) will, in two steamers, carry all who can reach Suez in the *Precursor*. Exclusive of the oppor-

tunity afforded by the English and Austrian steamers, the utmost time which can elapse from the arrival of the steamer at Suez and the departure of a French one from Alexandria, will be ten days, not more than sufficient to enable a party from Suez to reach Alexandria without considerable hurry and fatigue, although a very strong and active man, under present arrangement (with relays of horses, or a despatch dromedary to Cairo, and a fast boat on the Nile), may possibly reach it in four days, and with some haste and good fortune it would not be difficult for a moderately strong and active man to reach Alexandria in six. But passengers would desire time to see the *lions* of Egypt. He is of opinion, either that the Precursor will pay, or that the Comprehensive, till the quarantine is conceded, cannot. Mr. Turton then details his "General Plan" as follows:

For the more immediate accommodation of passengers from Calcutta, Madras, and Ceylon, it is proposed to start one steamer, of 1,200 tons and 450 horse power, to run quarterly between Calcutta and Suez, touching at Madras, Ceylon, and Aden, to leave Calcutta on the 1st November, February, May, and August. It is calculated that, leaving Calcutta on the two first voyages at noon, she will leave Madras at noon on the 4th; Point de Galle at noon of the 8th (remaining there twenty-four hours to take in coal); reach Aden in eleven days, viz. on the 19th in the morning, and, completing her full loading of coal, leave it on the 20th by daylight, arrive at Suez before the evening of the 28th; thus taking twenty-six days to complete about 4,854 miles, whereas the *Great Western*, Atlantic steamer, makes the voyage from Bristol to New York, about 3,000 miles, in from twelve to sixteen days. In the S.W. monsoon, the passage to Suez would not be made, as far as Point de Galle (and probably the remainder of the distance), as rapidly as in the smooth seas and light winds of the N.E. monsoon. The return voyage would be made much quicker, as there would be a fair wind throughout. The utmost time which it is calculated each voyage at any season will occupy, will be as follows:

Steamer leaving Calcutta on the morning of the	1st
Would reach Madras (900 miles)	5th
And leaving it on the 6th, reach Galle (820 miles) on the	9th
Taking in her coals, would leave it on the	10th
And arrive at Aden (2,134 miles) on the	23d
Taking in her coals, would leave on the	23d
And arrive at Suez (1,300 miles) in seven days	30th

Thus taking thirty days to complete the 4,854 miles, which in twenty-eight days' steaming would only average 173 miles a day, considerably less than the lowest average of the *Great Western*; whereas the greater part of her voyage from Ceylon to

Aden she would have a fair wind, though a heavy sea.

The French steamers arrive at Alexandria on the 4th, 14th, and 24th of each month, and leave again on the 7th, 17th, and 27th. The English steamers to Malta vary in their days of arrival and departure. The Austrian, to Trieste, are at present only occasional.

Supposing, then, the steamer to arrive in the N.E. monsoon at Suez on the 26th, the passengers might either start that night or the following morning—living on board, if preferred to the wretched accommodation at Suez. They would reach Cairo without hurry on the 28th, and allowing three or four days for seeing the pyramids and Cairo, would reach Alexandria with ease on the 5th or 6th, a day or two before the departure of the French steamer. In case the voyage was not performed quicker than has been stated in the S.W. monsoon, the passengers would be more hurried than in the other monsoons, unless they preferred remaining for the next French steamer; still, there would be time to reach it, and it would not be the season for seeing any sights in Egypt. Arriving on the 30th, they would leave the same night, and, resting the day, arriving in the following night or morning of the 1st at Cairo; leaving which in the morning of the 3d (or evening of 2d, if necessary), they would arrive at Alexandria with ease before the afternoon of the 6th, and with proper arrangements, before the evening of the 5th.

It is proposed that the steamer shall not leave Suez until fourteen days after the day fixed for her arrival in the N.E. monsoon, and six days after the arrival of the French mail of the 4th, in the S.W. monsoon. This will allow of the passengers by the French mail of the 24th, arriving without the least hurry, and those by that of the 4th arriving also, if merely male passengers. Indeed, if proper arrangements were made by the company, possessing boats of their own from Alexandria to Atfee, and again to Cairo, and passage and baggage waggons between Cairo and Suez, the passengers arriving at Alexandria might instantly be forwarded in the boats of those coming from Cairo, and (without a moment's delay there) from Cairo to Suez. Proper arrangements might be made, beyond doubt, to make six days' delay at Suez enough for invalids and ladies to reach each steamer with more ease than they can now in ten. The proper arrangement would then be, to make the arrival at Suez four days after the arrival of one of the French mails. One set of boats and one set of conveyances would then serve both ways. The passengers coming out would have ten days for their crossing, the passengers going home six; and the letters would

be conveyed in a few days less time. Should this hurry any persons too much in their voyage home, they would only have to wait ten days more for the next French steamers. Whatever company may ultimately establish steamers from India to Suez, ought to make this a part of their plan. A charge of £10 a head for conveyance from Suez to Alexandria, with every convenience of carriage, boat, and bedding, would amply repay the expense both of the establishment and agents in Egypt.

Allowing the steamer to arrive as at present supposed, and to remain the contemplated time at Suez, this would allow of her return in sixty-six days to Calcutta, as thus:—

N.E. monsoon.	
Voyage to Suez	26 days.
Return voyage	26 days.
	52
Stay at Suez.....	14
	66

of which she would be only forty-eight days under steam. In the

S.W. monsoon.	
Voyage to Suez	30 days.
Return voyage	26 days.
	56
Stay at Suez.....	10
	66

of which she would be only under steam fifty-two, making only two hundred days in the year in which the vessel would be working her engines. She would thus leave Suez in the November voyage on the 10th December, and arrive at

Aden	17th,
Point de Galie.....	27th,
Madras	1st January,
Calcutta	5th;

on the other months her departure would be, 12th March, 9th June, 9th Sept.: and her arrival at each port would be in proportion. The French mail arriving at Alexandria on the 4th of each month, brings news from England of the 14th or 15th of the preceding month. Thus bringing regularly every three months, with the fullest accommodation to passengers, news from England to Ceylon in forty-two or forty-three days, Madras in forty-seven or forty-eight, Calcutta in fifty-one or fifty-two—probably twice in the year in forty-nine or fifty; whereas the shortest period in which, on any occasion, news has been brought to Calcutta, *vid* Bombay, is fifty-three days, and the usual period upwards of sixty.

It is proposed that the vessel should be of the following dimensions:

Extreme length	225 feet.
Beam within the paddles	35
Depth in midships	22
Tonnage	1,200 tons.
Diameter of cylinder	73 inches.
Length of stroke	7 feet.
Diameter of paddle wheels	28 ft. 6 ins.
Coal for twenty days	600 tons.
Spare space for cargo	100
Depth of water with all on board	16 feet.

It is intended that she should have a poop, and be fitted up with 106 bed-places at least, including the poop cabins, namely, seventy first and thirty-six second class, besides a few berths for third-class, including European servants; but it is not expected that this class will be numerous. The main saloon, or dining-room, will be on the main deck, and run fore and aft to the stern of the vessel. She will have eight feet between decks on the main deck under the beams, which will leave a hold of from thirteen to fourteen feet. A gallery will be kept open from side to side of the stern forming part of the main saloon, so as to allow, if necessary, of a table being put athwart ships, as well as one fore and aft, and giving the utmost air and space to the saloon. The poop cabins will not exceed in height five feet ten inches, so as to keep the poop deck as low as possible for the promenade. It will have a sky-light nearly the whole length of the top, and will also have two or three sky-lights into the main saloon, to increase the light and air below, and will also have two companion-ladders to the main saloon, and one on the poop. The intermediate spaces in the centre will be occupied with double sofas, so as to constitute a drawing-room for the ladies and other first-class passengers. A smoking-room will be fitted up on deck. In all respects the object will be to study the comfort of the passengers as much as is consistent with the efficiency of the vessel. The table will be provided in every respect by the steward, under the control of the captain, who will have a fellow interest with the passengers in seeing that every thing is provided with liberality and readiness. The fore cabin or saloon, besides the berths round it, will have a separate cabin for females of the second class; and should the space not admit of so many, the fore saloon must be shorter. The captain, owners, agent, chief officer, and chief engineer, will have cabins on the upper-deck. All known and *proved* improvements (except perhaps the patent condensers, from their intricacy) by which the efficiency of the engines can be increased, the consumption of the fuel lessened, or the comfort or the safety of the passengers promoted, will be adopted.

Such a vessel, of the very best build and best engines, it is presumed, would not cost, with the joiner's, cabinet-maker's, and upholsterer's work, glass, crockery, plate, and linen, with sails, rigging, cables, and anchors, ready to go to sea, more than £60,000.

It is intended that passengers by the proposed steamer to Suez shall be divided into four classes: 1st class, 2d class, 3d class, 4th class, or deck passengers.

The first class to pay, from

	Calcutta.	Madras.	Ceylon.	Aden.
For poop cabins extra ..	£20	.. 15	.. 10	.. 5
Lower cabins ..	100	.. 90	.. 80	.. 40
Second class ..	65	.. 60	.. 55	.. 25
Third class ..	30	.. 27	.. 24	.. 12
Fourth class ..	20	.. 18	.. 16	.. 8

Two children under ten years of age, occupying one bed-place, to be counted as one passenger. The poop cabins will be six in number on each side, as large and as airy as possible, with two berths in each. The lower cabins will be twelve in number on each side, with two berths in each cabin. If all the poop and first-class cabins should be taken, and any one should wish to take a second-class berth at the first-class rate, with the privilege of messing with the first class, he will have the option of doing so. The poop and quarter-deck will be reserved for those only who pay first-class fares.

Second class passengers will be berthed in the fore saloon, round which, in separate cabins, and in the ladies' cabin, there will be thirty-six berths, two in each cabin, except the ladies' cabin, including those for the two junior officers. Second class passengers will mess with the officers. The chief officer will preside at this table, at which also the chief and second engineer will mess.

Third class passengers, amongst whom will be classed all European servants, will mess with the steward, stewardesses, cuddy servants (European), and European gunner, and two junior engineers.

Fourth class passengers, amongst whom native servants will be classed, will dine from the cuddy table, or as the captain may direct, with the native cuddy servants or otherwise. Deck native passengers may be taken by the captain as he thinks fit, and he will regulate their payment and messing according to his discretion.

It is calculated that the vessel, with engines of 450 horse power, will consume about thirty tons per diem in each day's steaming of twenty-four hours: but this would seem rather an over-estimate. Twenty-four days' steaming on each voyage in the N. E. monsoon would consume, at thirty tons per diem, 729 tons.

Two voyages out and back would be 2,880

Twenty-eight days steaming in each voyage in the S. W. monsoon, at thirty tons, would consume 840, multiplied by four, would be 3,360

Making total of tons ... 6,240

Which, calculated at £3 per ton, would be £18,720.

For oil, grease, resin, and petty

charges per voyage £500, or eight voyages would be..... £4,000
Add price of coals..... 18,720

For fuel per annum £22,720

The proposed steamer would only have regular depôts of coal at Calcutta, Galle, and Aden, though it would be prudent to have a small supply at Suez, in case of necessity in the S. W. monsoon. As she would, however, have strong northerly winds in the Red Sea in the months of June and September, it is quite clear that she would not exceed six days from Suez to Aden; and if she did not consume on her voyage up the sea more than three hundred tons, or even four hundred, she would be amply provided for her return voyage.

The very best quality of double-screened coal at Newcastle is now from 5s. to 8s. per ton at the wharf side. The freight to India may be contracted for at from 25s. to 35s. per ton, cargo deliverable at any port in India or Ceylon; and probably would be very little more deliverable at Aden, in the S. W. monsoon. Taking the highest rate of coal and tonnage, and adding 5s. per ton for delivery at Aden, it will only make 48s. per ton, leaving 12s. per ton for incidental charges at Aden, and 17s. at Calcutta and Galle, and to make up for the increased price of a small supply at Suez. The Welch and Scotch coal, by many thought superior to the Newcastle, does not bear as high a price, and is procurable at an equally low or lower freight from Liverpool.

The crew of the steamer will consist of—

	Wages.
One captain	Ra. 600
One chief officer .. ..	.. 200
One second ditto .. ..	.. 150
One third ditto .. ..	.. 100
One head engineer .. ..	.. 300
One second ditto .. ..	.. 200
Two third ditto, Ra. 100 each .. ..	.. 200
Per month	1,760
Per annum	21,000
Twelve stokers, at Ra. 16 each .. ..	.. 192
One European gunner .. ..	.. 50
One serang .. ..	.. 20
One tindal .. ..	.. 12
Four sea-cunnies .. ..	.. 120
Forty Lascars, at Ra. 30 each .. ..	.. 300
Provisions for fifty-eight natives .. ..	.. 300
Provisions for five Europeans .. ..	.. 150
Monthly	1,244
Annually	14,928
One steward .. ..	.. 100
One second ditto .. ..	.. 50
Two stewardesses, Ra. 50 each .. ..	.. 100
Four servants (Indian), Ra. 8 each .. ..	.. 32
Per month	282
Annually	3,384
Pay	Ra. 39,312

Taking the original cost and outfit of the vessel at £60,000, the annual interest on this at 5 per cent. will be £3,000.

Wear and tear, and repairs, at ten per cent.	£6,000
Insurance, at six per cent.	3,600
Wages of captain, officers, and engineers, Rs. 21,000	2,100
Wages and keep of crew and stokers, &c., Rs. 14,928	1,492
Pay of cuddy servants, Rs. 3,384	338
Annual expenses of fuel, as before calculated	22,720
	<hr/>
	£39,250

In calculating the returns, it has been thought better to deduct for the living of each passenger, and to carry only to the credit of returns the net receipts, after allowing for the sum to be paid to the steward; and in doing this, to allow the greatest extent of voyage calculated for the S.W. monsoon, and the largest sum that it is supposed possible to be required to pay for it.

The steward of the *British Queen* contracts for 10s. per diem for first class, and 7s. for second class passengers, wine, beer, and spirits included. If Rs. 6 were allowed the steward of the *Suez* steamer for first class, and Rs. 4 the second class, it would seem to be amply sufficient. If not taken at that sum, it would be better for the owners to take it on themselves. His stores would be laid in, both of live and dead stock, fodder, &c., at Calcutta, where they are not dear. Supposing the passengers to amount to seventy of the first class, and twenty-two of the second class,

This would give him, for thirty-five Calcutta passengers and two officers, at Rs. 6 for twenty-six days, 22s per diem	Rs. 5,772
Twenty Madras passengers, at Rs. 6, 12s per diem	2,640
Fifteen Ceylon ditto, at Rs. 6 for eighteen days, 9s per diem	1,620
	<hr/>
From first class passengers	10,032
Second class passengers, Calcutta, ten, and five officers, at Rs. 4, 6s per diem	1,560
Madras, six, at Rs. 4, 24 per diem	528
Ceylon, six, at Rs. 4, 24 per diem	432
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Total actual allowance of a voyage in the N.E. monsoon	12,552

Nothing is calculated as to the third and fourth classes, and nothing is included in the returns from them. Nevertheless, as before stated, in calculating the returns, a larger sum than the proposed allowance is deducted, i.e. a deduction of about £1 per day for the first class, and 10s. per day for the second class passengers, and thirty days is taken as the time of the voyage. Probable returns as calculated then will be—

Thirty-five first class passengers from Calcutta, at £70 clear	£2,450
Ten second ditto, at £45 clear	450
Twenty first ditto from Madras, at £65 clear	1,300
Six second ditto ditto, at £42 clear	252
Fifteen first ditto ditto from Ceylon, at £10 clear	900
Six second ditto ditto from ditto, at £40 clear	240
	<hr/>
Net receipts from passengers	£5,692

Letters, at 5,000 per voyage, at 1 rupee	£500
Parcels, at Rs. 4 each, 500	900
Freight of treasure to Madras, Ceylon, and Egypt only, Rs. 100,000, one per cent.	100
Merchandise to Madras, Ceylon, and Egypt, at 30s. per ton on the average	150
	<hr/>
	950
	<hr/>
	6,542
	<hr/>
Return voyage	13,084
Four voyages in the year	4
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	52,330
Total expenses	39,250
	<hr/>
	£13,086

No credit is taken for any passengers from Aden, or from any to or from the intermediate ports, although there can be little doubt that between Calcutta, Madras, at all seasons of the year, there would be a considerable demand for passage, which would never interfere with the main object of passengers to Egypt. In the N.E. monsoon, there would probably be, with prices such as proposed, occasional passengers from Bombay and Aden; but as they could only go when the steamer was not filled, and the above calculation does not allow for many vacancies, they could hardly be reckoned as adding to returns in a vessel supposed to have very few vacancies to admit of such passengers. The third and fourth class passengers would, in all likelihood, be sufficient in number to add something to the profits, and will amply make up for any possible deficiency in the anticipated returns in other respects.

This plan has been attacked by an anonymous writer (understood to be Mr. Greenlaw), who has endeavoured to show that it will defeat the projected Comprehensive Scheme, and that it will not pay; the latter point he seeks to establish by questioning Mr. Turton's calculations.

The plan of the latter gentleman is, however, so far adopted, that we find the following resolutions agreed to, on the 2d November, at a meeting held at Mr. Turton's chambers; present, Messrs. Turton, Pattle, W. Fergusson, J. Colquhoun, Dwarkanauth Tagore, T. J. Taylor, Rustomjee Cowasjee, W. Grant, W. Prinsep, Newcomen, Hurry.

"That a steamer be established for a quarterly communication between Calcutta and Suez.

"That orders be sent to England to purchase a vessel, if one can be had, perfectly competent in build and engines for the business, ready built, or in a state of forwardness.

"That if no fit vessel offers for purchase, the agent be instructed to make an immediate contract for a vessel and engines, the whole to be complete in such time that the vessel may be fitted for sea

and ready to start from England in fifteen months from the time of such contract being signed.

"That the vessel be not less than 1,200 and not more than 1,500 tons, with engines in proportion, but not less than 450-horse power.

"That a company be formed, under the title of the Eastern Steam Navigation Company, and a capital of Rs.8,00,000 be raised for the above purpose, in eight hundred shares of Rs.1,000 each; twenty per cent. to be paid down, twenty-five in six months, and the remainder as required.

"That those present will form a provisional committee for carrying into effect the above resolutions, framing further resolutions, and making such arrangements as may be necessary.

"That when four hundred shares are subscribed, a meeting of the subscribers will be called for electing a permanent committee; five shares to qualify."

THE DOORGA POOJAH.

The festivities of this poojah are over, and business has this day recommenced in the metropolis of India. The number of idols manufactured for the occasion in Calcutta alone has been stated at twelve thousand. The sum expended in the city and its wealthy suburbs has fallen little short of twenty-five lakhs of rupees. Of this vast sum of money, which idolatry annually withdraws from the demands of benevolence, it is melancholy to perceive how large a portion has been contributed by natives of liberal sentiments, who mingle in European society, and are already far in advance of their own superstitious creed. In the rigid orthodox Hindu, who eats, drinks, thinks, and acts only as the shastras command him, the encouragement of these exhibitions is not matter of surprise; but that they should be upheld by men who openly despise Hinduism, and set at nought its injunctions in their daily practice, affords a lamentable proof how little of moral elevation and true dignity of character, even the most advanced Hindus have as yet acquired.

Among the signs of the times, we notice with unfeigned delight that the Doorga Poojah nautches have been less resorted to this year than formerly. We have always been of opinion that the patronage of such entertainments is a premium on vice, an encouragement of prostitution, and a degradation of the Christian character, inasmuch as the attendance of Europeans is always construed into an approbation of the private character of the prostitutes who dance before the idol, and a participation in the worship of that incarnation of blood and impurity, the

ten-headed Doorga. The *Englishman* states, "that the ceremonies attending the worship of Doorga are an abomination, and that eternal disgrace would fall on any Christian who should knowingly sanction them with his presence; for once having been informed of their nature, he cannot plead the desire to gratify curiosity as a pretext for witnessing them." Our contemporary, however, appears to us to have written incorrectly, when he says, "that the native gentry do not consider the presence of Europeans as an approbation of the idolatrous festival." Our experience, based on a long intimacy with the native character, would lead us to a different conclusion. Though it may serve the turn of the natives to attempt to regain the attendance of Europeans, by placing the motives for inviting them in the least objectionable point of view, we know that the presence of Christians on these occasions, equally with the Government support of Juggurnath, is cast in the teeth of the missionaries when they attempt to preach a purer faith, as a proof that the worship of idols is grateful both to the English community and to Government.—*Friend of India*, Oct. 24.

KISHNAGHUR MISSION.

On the 31st of October, the Bishop of Calcutta, in the presence of the gentry of the station, and four or five ordained missionaries now labouring in this district, laid the foundation stone of some buildings designed by the Church Missionary Society for the education of boys in the Kishnaghur mission. The bishop called on the Rev. W. Deere, who has so long laboured in or near Kishnaghur, to address the meeting. His lordship then made an address himself, and said, that he had only that morning returned to Kishnaghur from the interior of the district; that he had now visited Anundabash, Solo, and Ranabunda, at each of which he had spent a day for examining into the state of the people. He had confirmed about 180 of those who were baptized last February, and received about 400 more to baptize, and could now, from personal observation, give his opinion of the work which had recently given such an interest to this mission. There might be, and indeed were, mixed motives in many, much ignorance and weakness in all; but still, he looked upon this as the beginning of good things, and said that he had seen nothing in India which gave him so much joy of heart, although he had traversed the country in its length and breadth during the space of seven years, which he had just completed, having that very day entered upon his eighth year of residence in his diocese.—*Herk.*, Nov. 13.

ALLOWANCES OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

General Department, Simla, 31st August 1839.—Resolution. The Right Hon. the Governor-general, having read the above-mentioned papers (cited), is pleased to resolve as follows:

The date on which the despatch of 4th May 1836 was laid before the Lieut. Governor of the North-western Provinces was the 3d December 1836; that of the receipt by the Governor-general of the resolution of the Government of India and copy of the despatch of 5th Sept. 1838, was 1st June. These will be taken as the dates on which the Court's orders are to be considered as having effect respectively, viz.—the former as regulating the claims of incumbents to retain the allowances held by them at that time; the latter as fixing the period for the introduction of the new arrangements.

Judicial Civil and Criminal Court of Sudder Dewany and Nizamat Adawlut.—At the commencement of the current year, when Messrs. W. Ewer and A. J. Colvin, two of the permanent judges, left India, the extra and officiating judges, Messrs. W. Monckton and B. Tayler, the former receiving an allowance of Rs. 45,000, and the latter one of Rs. 39,000 (including deputation allowance of Rs. 6,000), per annum, were nominated to succeed them; and the appointments of these officers were not filled up, so that there are now no extra or temporary judges attached to the Allahabad Court, and the establishment is reduced to that of four permanent judges, which have always been attached to this Court, on salaries of Rs. 52,000 each; consequently, no proceedings are necessary in regard to para. 13 of the Hon. Court's despatch of the 4th May 1836.

The Court having refused to recognize the justice of the arguments contained in the minute of the Governor-general dated 26th April 1837, relative to the equality in point of importance of the registership of the two Sudder Courts, the salary of the register of the Allahabad Court will remain as at present, Rs. 24,000 per annum—the amount to which it is limited in paragraph 39 of the present despatch.

Civil and Sessions Judges.—The number of civil and sessions judges under this Government is twenty; of these, at the receipt of the orders of the Government of India, three* were drawing the allowance of the highest grade, viz. Rs. 32,000, and three† were receiving that of the lowest, viz. Rs. 28,000. As the dates on which the former officers obtained the increased allowance are subse-

quent to 3d December 1836, the reduced, from the 1st June, to the standard of Rs. 30,000; and the latter officers will be raised to the same, from the same date. The other civil and sessions judges, with the exception noticed in the succeeding paragraph, received the prescribed amount of Rs. 30,000.

Three officers of this class* draw special allowances, which were fixed without reference to the gradation system; and as the dates at which these salaries were assigned to them are prior to that of the receipt of the Court's despatch of 1836, they are not affected by the present orders.

There is one officer, Mr. R. J. Tayler, drawing a salary of Rs. 30,000, as additional judge of Mirzapore: the addition judgeship being no longer necessary, this officer will be otherwise provided for, on the occurrence of a vacancy in this line of service.

Revenue and Revenue combined with Criminal Justice and Police.—Sudder Board of Revenue. There are no extra members of the Sudder Board of Revenue in these provinces. The Court having ordered the salary of the secretary at the Western Board to be fixed at Rs. 28,000, the salary of the present secretary, Mr. H. M. Elliot, whose appointment is dated 10th December 1836, must be reduced from Rs. 30,000 to the above sum.

Commissioners of Revenue and Police.—Of the seven officers holding the appointment of commissioner of revenue and police on the 1st June, six were incumbents before the 3d December 1836, and the salary of the seventh, Mr. R. Lowther, was also fixed before that date; they are, therefore, not affected by the Court's orders—(Mr. R. Lowther will, however, be entitled to Rs. 2,000 of the travelling allowance now granted to equalize his receipts with those of other officers of his class). Since 1st June, two vacancies have occurred, at Agra and Benares, and have been filled up by Messrs. R. N. C. Hamilton and E. P. Smith, at the scale now sanctioned by the Court, viz. salary Rs. 35,000, Rs. 3,000 travelling allowance. Regarding the latter allowance, the Governor-general, in his Minute of the 26th April 1837, says: "Experience has amply confirmed to me the truth of Sir C. T. Metcalfe's remarks in favour of adding a travelling allowance (Rs. 3,000 a year has been the sum hitherto given for the purpose, and the amount should be drawn only by the person actually holding the office) to the Rs. 35,000 now fixed by the Court." In the pre-

* Messrs. W. Cowell, Rs. 50,400, the salary he received as senior judge of the late Court of Appeal; H. Swetenham, 36,000, the salary he received as commissioner before his appointment was abolished; G. P. Thompson, 33,000, the salary he received as commissioner under Act III. of 1836.

* Messrs. G. Mainwaring, J. S. Boldero, E. P. Smith.

† Messrs. C. R. Cartwright, W. H. Benson, A. Spiers.

sent despatch the Court say, "We cannot sanction any increase of payment to the commissioners of land and revenue police, beyond the allowance of Rs. 3,000 per annum for travelling expenses, as desired by the Governor-general." This travelling allowance ought, therefore, in his Lordship's opinion, henceforth to attach to the office; and it should be drawn by the officer who actually administers to its duties. As the resolution of the Government of India does not specify the rule to be observed in respect to this allowance in the Bengal division of the presidency, a communication will be made to the President in Council on the subject, that a rule applicable to both divisions may be established.

Magistrates and Collectors.—The next class of appointments to be considered is that of magistrates and collectors; the two offices being united in all the zillahs of the N.W. provinces. To these appointments, the Court's despatches allow a salary of Rs. 28,000, and in the calculations for the gradation system, contained in the resolutions of this Government of the 4th August 1837 and 4th June 1838, that sum has been taken as the average salary of the appointment, within the aggregate of which the Government might make such distribution as might be thought fit; but which was not to be exceeded. In practice, however, the aggregate of the salaries of this class has never equalled the above sum, and to raise the allowances of each officer to the standard fixed by the Court would cause a considerable increase of expenditure, which it is the expressly declared 'drift' and intent of the present orders to avoid. A reference to the civil auditor's accounts shows that the average allowance of this class of officers of 1st January of the years 1835 to 1839 inclusive, was as follows:—

1st January 1835.....	27,524
" 1836.....	27,817
" 1837.....	27,340
" 1838.....	26,679
" 1839.....	26,490

yielding a general average on the five years of 27,164 as the salary of the appointment of magistrate and collector; which, upon thirty officers, is a decrease of Rs. 25,060 from the sum fixed by the Court of Directors.

The Court fixed Rs. 28,000 as the salary of this class of officers in the N.W. provinces, while Rs. 26,000 is that assigned to it in Bengal; partly, it is believed, on account of the inconvenience and expense which the greater distance from the presidency involves, and partly on account of the increased labour, arising from the settlements which have been so long in progress. His Lordship, in consideration of the shortly expected termi-

nation of the settlements, of the separate machinery that has been called into existence in the employment of native deputy collectors and independent settlement officers, and of the decrease, to a certain extent, of labour and responsibility which the completion of the settlements will eventually cause to the duties, both fiscal and police, of these appointments, is pleased to fix Rs. 27,000 per annum as the salary for this class of officers in future. This will be somewhat below the average of the five years before exhibited, but above that of the past year (in which, however, it is to be remembered, the lowness of the average is owing to no officers having been raised from the lowest grade since the tenor of the Court's late orders was known to his Lordship), and the arrangement will effect a decrease in the amount fixed by the Court of Rs. 30,000 per annum.

Of the thirty officers, five* draw salaries above the scale now proposed, six receive 27,000, and the remaining nineteen (in consequence of no gradation-increase having been allowed, as above explained), 24,000 each.

In carrying into effect the Court's orders for equalization, the case of Mr Wemyss must be left out of account. His appointment is dated eighteen years ago; and he is himself the only remaining incumbent of a long obsolete system. The dates of Messrs. Franco's and Conolly's appointments being prior to 3d December 1836, they will not be affected by these orders; but while the salaries of the nineteen officers to be raised will be subjected to a proportional deduction of Rs. 6,000, the amount of excess above the standard enjoyed by Messrs. Franco and Conolly till they are otherwise provided for, the allowances of Messrs. Robinson and Tyler should, in strict accordance with the Court's orders, be at once reduced to the standard (Rs. 27,000) fixed for the salaries of this class generally. In consideration, however, of the circumstance, that reduction of the higher grade to so low a rate as Rs. 27,000 was not contemplated by the Court, and of the strong claims on the Government of Messrs. Robinson and Tyler, who are in charge of the settlements of their districts, their salaries shall not be reduced below the sum of Rs. 28,000, the amount fixed by the Court's despatch.

Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors.—The orders contained in the Court's despatch will make a considerable change in the present arrangements, in respect

* Mr. G. F. Franco, 30,000; Mr. W. J. Conolly, 30,000; Mr. J. Wemyss, an incumbent of 1821 (including commission on stamps), 29,718.

N.B. These were incumbents before 3d Dec. 1836: Mr. F. H. Robinson, salary increased 4th Aug. 1837, 30,000; Mr. W. H. Tyler, salary increased 4th Aug. 1837, 30,000.

of joint magistrates and deputy collectors. The question regarding this class of officers was fully considered by his Lordship in the Resolution of the 4th June 1838. Mr. Thomason's note of that date contains a detailed statement of the arrangement made regarding them in 1830, on the junction of the offices of magistrate and collector in these provinces, with the arguments in favour of the abolition of the old office of head-assistant, to which a fixed allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum was attached, and para. 7 of the Resolution above referred to has the following orders as the result of his Lordship's deliberation.

There will in future be two grades of joint magistrates and deputy collectors, one drawing Rs. 1,000 per mensem, the other Rs. 700. The total number assigned to these provinces is thirty-two, viz. one to each district, except Cawnpore and Goruckpore, each of which will have two. Deputation allowances will be calculated on the lowest grade, so that no higher deputation allowance will ever be allowed to an officiating joint magistrate and deputy collector than will make up his allowance to Rs. 700. One lapse (Mr. W. Hunter) having taken place in the list of joint magistrates and deputy collectors since the above note was written, there are now nineteen joint magistrates and deputy collectors of the higher grade; as vacancies occur, this number will be reduced to sixteen, unless any special cases of temporary exception arise. This will ultimately give a saving of 1,04,400 over the former scheme.

Former Scheme.

24 Joint magistrates and deputy collectors, at 12,000 per annum	2,88,000
17 Head assistants, at 8,400 ditto	1,42,800
	4,30,800

Present Scheme.

16 Joint magistrates and deputy collectors, at 12,000 per annum	1,92,000
16 Ditto and ditto, at 8,400 per annum	1,34,400
	3,26,400
Difference	1,04,400

The above arrangement provides for thirty-two officers of this class, at a yearly cost of Rs. 3,26,400, being a saving upon the former scheme of Rs. 1,04,400 per annum; and his Lordship is desirous that, in carrying into effect the present orders of the Court, this latter sum shall on no account be exceeded.

The Governor-general notices that, by the Resolution of the Government of India now under consideration, there is to be henceforth a class of officers in Bengal under the denomination of joint magistrate and deputy collector, to whom an allowance of Rs. 8,400 per annum is to be assigned, corresponding with the old grade of head assistant, while in sub-

stitution of the former office of joint magistrate and deputy collector, the appointment of a separate magistrate, with a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, has been revived; but his Lordship observes, that the system of administration of the zillah duties in the N.W. provinces differs materially from that in practice in Bengal, which difference, as admitted by the President in Council, in Mr. Prinsep's letter of the 12th June, renders the arrangement to be made in respect to this class of officers a question of local and special consideration. In Bengal, the duties of the magistracy and the collectorship have been divided, and will henceforth be administered by two separate officers, at a cost to the state of Rs. 38,000 per annum, and the officer styled joint magistrate and deputy collector is the third ministerial agent in conducting those duties; whereas, in the N.W. provinces, the offices of collector and magistrate are united under one person, drawing only Rs. 27,000, and the joint magistrate and deputy collector is his only covenanted coadjutor in the discharge of his arduous duties, which circumstance renders the latter office in this division of the presidency one of much labour and responsibility, requiring for its administration a person of considerable experience. The salary of the office of joint magistrate and deputy collector has always been fixed at Rs. 12,000, and in those districts where the state of the business is such as to peremptorily require the appointment of a permanent officer of this grade, his Lordship cannot assign to such officer a lower salary than that above mentioned.

In carrying into execution the orders of the Court, his Lordship has determined to reduce the number of permanent joint magistracies and deputy collectorships, restricting this office to those zillahs where the nature of the duties is such as to render it impossible that it should be dispensed with. To the other districts, where the duties are somewhat less onerous, assistants only will be attached; who may, when the state of the business is such as to require it, be specially invested with the powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector, as a temporary arrangement.

The number of zillahs to which permanent joint magistrates and deputy collectors will be attached is twenty, as enumerated in the margin;* to the remaining ten,† assistants will be appointed on the principle of the foregoing paragraph.

* Agra, Allahabad, Ally Ghur, Bareilly, Benares, Bijnore, Boolundshuhur, Cawnpore, Delhi, Furruckabad, Ghazeepeer, Goruckpore, Hameerpoor, Jounpoor, Meerut, Mirzapoor, Moradabad, Muttra, Mynpoore, Seharunpoor.

† Asimgur, Banda, Budoon, Etawah, Futtepoor, Gurgaon, Hissar, Mussoorunggur, Panceput, Shajehanpoor.

The permanent expense to the state of this arrangement will be Rs. 2,40,000 per annum; leaving 86,400 to meet the temporary increase of allowance to assistants when specially invested with the powers above described, for which such assistant will receive a deputation allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem.

There are only two independent joint magistracies and deputy collectorships in these provinces, Rohtuck and Pillibheet; the officer at the former, Mr. M. R. Gubbins, receives 18,000, and Mr. F. Williams, at the latter, 12,000. These are important offices, but little inferior in labour and responsibility to a collectorship and magistracy. His Lordship recognizes the justice of the arguments which have induced the President in Council to fix the salary of these offices in the Bengal division at Rs. 18,000, and considers the increase of Rs. 6,000 fairly chargeable to the saving effected in the arrangement of collectors and joint magistrates.

There are no other officers under the Government of these provinces who will be affected by the present orders of the Court of Directors.

The salaries of the collectors of customs are noticed in the margin.* They are not mentioned in the Court's despatch. The rule hitherto followed has been to select officers qualified for the duty, allotting to them salaries according to the allowances received by their contemporaries in the other branches of the service. If it be necessary, under the present orders, to assign specific salaries to each officer, it will be perhaps well to fix hereafter that of Delhi at 27,000, those of Agra and Mirzapore at 24,000, that of Allahabad at 18,000, and Bundelcund and Seharunpore as at present: this arrangement not to affect incumbents. But on this subject his Lordship will consult the Sudder Board of Revenue, before coming to a final determination.

The one special commissioner in these provinces receives a salary (39,000) fixed by the Supreme Government below the scale allowed by the Court. The allowances of the special deputies are regulated by the principle laid down in paras. 19 to 21 of the Resolution of the President in Council; and the settlement officers receive salaries according to their standing, and the labour of their offices. These are all temporary arrangements, the necessity for which has happily nearly passed over; after another year or so, these offices will be abolished, and their incumbents employed in the regular lines of the service.

* Delhi, 30,000; Agra, 24,000; Allahabad, 24,000; Mirzapoor, 18,000; Bundelcund, 12,000; Seharunpore, 12,000.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, after keeping the good people of the City of Palaces on the tip-toe of expectation for the last two days, landed this morning at half-past ten, with the usual ceremonies. His Exc. looked exceedingly well.

The cause of detention of the *Golconda* was her grounding on a very dangerous bank—the Muckraputty Lump—at half-past nine yesterday morning. The *Ganges* immediately after grounded also, and both vessels were as near being capsized as possible; however, both, after considerable difficulty, got off, and proceeded towards port: they arrived off the Garden late last evening. This morning at seven, Col. Macleod and some other gentlemen proceeded down in the Governor-general's state budgery, to meet his Exc.; they saw the steamer coming up, hailed her, and both proceeded alongside the *Golconda*, and his Exc., after partaking of breakfast, left the ship, and wended his way to this good city. While he was landing, the fort guns boomed forth their loud welcome in honour of the occasion, and the French frigate, decked out in all the colours of the rainbow, paid a similar compliment. After landing, his Exc. was escorted into the Government-house in the fort, where, we believe, it is his intention to take up his residence for the present. — *Cour.*, Oct. 25.

CONDUCT OF NEPAUL.

The conduct of the Nepaul durbar, for the last two years, has been altogether inexplicable. In 1815, after the Nepaulese had been repeatedly beaten by the British troops, the rajah, in order to save his capital and his country, made a treaty of peace; and a British resident was appointed to reside at Katmandoo, that there might be no future cause of misunderstanding. The terms of that treaty have been faithfully observed by the British Government, and till lately the Nepaulese government strictly kept within its provisions, and maintained the most friendly relations with us. But about two years since, the durbar entirely changed its policy, and, without any provocation, began to manifest the most hostile dispositions, to push forward its troops to the frontiers, and to threaten the invasion of the English territories. Mr. Hodgson, the resident, who has resided at Katmandoo for many years as the British minister, and in every respect manifested his sincere regard for the royal family, and endeavoured, by all means, to promote the welfare of the country, has reasoned repeatedly with the court, but in vain. He has represented that his Government, although anxious to cultivate peace with

the Nepaulese, was fully prepared for war. He has showed the ministry that a war must end in the conquest of the country, and the destruction of the royal authority; but the durbar has turned a deaf ear upon this wise counsel. They have given him, it is true, promises and compliments; but their conduct is at variance with these promises. They have done nothing by which the British Government could be assured that they were desirous of peace; but every thing to show that they were only waiting for an opportunity to go to war. The Governor-general is well acquainted with all the hostile aims and devices which they have pursued during the last year; but he does not desire to crush the royal family. In the hope of amendment, he has refrained from declaring war, and has contented himself with stationing a large body of troops on the frontier; but this is, of course, an expensive measure, and it is determined, if the durbar will not alter its plans, to adopt the alternative of war. The Government has received full authority from the Court of Directors to adopt the most severe measure to bring this insolent durbar to reason.—*Sumachar Durpan*, Oct. 26.

Our relations with Nepaul are still most unsatisfactory. The court are bent on evasion and procrastination; indeed, they appear pointedly to evade making any reparation, or even acting up to their promises and pledges. These were, doubtless, the effects of fear occasioned by our troops assembling in their vicinity, and by the show of preparation; but the Nepaulese must be humbled, and made to follow the example of Maun Singh, and vacate their forts. The time is passing on, which can never be hoped for, whilst the assault on Ghiznee, the success in Cabul and at Joudhpore, are fresh in their memories. The Nepaul chiefs must be brought to their bearings, and our troops should immediately be ordered to draw near and take up positions, so as to be able to advance. This cold season would suffice to settle the affair.—*Agra Journal*, Oct. 16.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Since we last had the satisfaction of communing with our readers, a temporary change has come over the aspect of the metropolis of British India; and the City of Palaces has assumed, in some respects, the mournful appearance of the City of the plague. All the pomp, circumstance, and bustle of active trade and stirring commerce have disappeared. No rattle-trap office-jacks, and time-honoured buggies, grace the doors of the exchange and interrupt the progress of the passen-

gers; no parade of queer three-cornered C.B.'s, discoloured punkahs and damaged brown-berries, announce that Jenkins and Low, and Moore and Hickey, are about to dispose of invaluable wares for some hundred per cent. below prime cost; no anxious sircars crowd the banks with orders at sight or inquiries as to the fate of *kites* innumerable: no noise, no dust, no helter-skelter, no *nuffin*, gives token of vitality. No; all is silent, desolate, deserted, mournful, melancholy, sad, stupid, disgusting. There is not a soul in town excepting ourselves, our printers, and Thacker and Co., and we intend to be at Chandernagore before this reaches our readers. And what (asks the stranger who reaches Calcutta during the Doorgah Poojah holidays) can all this mean? and where do all the people go? The meaning, good *griff*, is plain—Christians, in a heathen country, are glad of a heathen festival, to enable them to partake of that relaxation which, in their own Christian land, would be enjoyed at Christmas, and Easter, and Michaelmas. Here, where turkeys are daily food, and snow is scarce, geese too common, Epping hunt invisible, mince pies heavy as lead, holly and mistletoe at a premium, and plum-pudding indigestible,—we, who fast for 352 days in the year (Sundays excepted), are glad to apply the remaining thirteen to trips on the water and over the water, up the river and down the river, to poojahs, parties, and *ponche à la romaine*—jellies, jousts, junketting, and jaunts—skyng, sailing, shooting, and champaign.—“And where do all the people go, sir?” Why, any where, and everywhere; to any village, hamlet, hermitage, station, cantonment, factory, where they can find the most perfect oblivion of business, bother, and the overland mail, and the most unexceptionable Allsop and hermetically-sealed truffled sausages.—*Weekly Chron.*, Oct. 19.

NAUTCHES.

Of the language and gestures of nautch-girls, we shall merely observe that, after attending about one hundred nautches during a twenty years' residence in India, we have failed to interpret one fiftieth part of the wild jargon screamed out by the performers, and certainly never beheld a single gesture or gesticulation which an honest mind could torture into a wilful indecency. In fact, the pantomime—as far as we have seen—is either very simple and unsophisticated, or awfully monotonous and totally unintelligible. Doubtless there are forms of nautch remarkable for a lascivious character; but as no decent Hindoo offensively intrudes, or would dare to intrude, these upon the notice of his European

guests and their families, we consider it quite superfluous to bestow any indignation upon their existence.

The nautches which we have witnessed from time to time have *invariably* been performed in apartments remote from the scene of idol worship; and we can truly declare that we took some pains on the last occasion to determine by personal observation whether there was any object in the rooms which could warrant the interpretations of the enemies of nautches, and we really saw nothing that could fairly do so.—*Englishman*.

SPORTING IN INDIA.

What a length of season in succession the sportsman enjoys in following the varieties of game to be met with in India! On or about the 20th of August, the advent of the snipe commences, during which month and September their pursuit occupies the whole of your attention. October sees your tents, dogs, and comforts for the invader man, off to the likely or well-known neighbourhood of some favourite grass jungle, where the black partridge resorts; during this month, a sprinkling of whole quail appear, and in all November, good shooting at them ought to be had; which, with hare, may be followed up in December and January very satisfactorily. Towards the end of February, the riding ground in the neighbourhood of the pig jungles begins to get hard enough for work, and parties are formed for this magnificent sport, and as the month of March approaches, the tiger and large game parties, dawd it off to their several rendezvous: in this last circle of sport is combined the tiger, rhinoceros, deer, peacock, jungle-fowl, chickore, and black partridge, with the whirring-quail, which keeps in till April often. I may now enumerate the rain quail, which is found in June laying in, and feeding on, the sweet seed of the Beerkenny grass, that affords such shelter as well as food for the bird. It is well known by its peculiar whit-whit cry; it is a most gamy thing to look at, but of an indifferent scent, remaining (and I believe breeding) till August. It may thus be said, there is not a month during the year, in India, without its sport. The little bush quail is always in, and although forming little or no sport for the gun, dogs are as steady to it as on any scent they stand to, and it is my opinion, that the trail of this tiny quail is stronger, or as strong and grateful to the nose of a well-bred pointer or setter, as any game bird that flies. What a contrast does this enumeration conjure up to the Indian in England, who has enjoyed all these successions of delights in Hindoostan!—*Bengal Sporting Mag. for Nov.*

THE RENCONTRE AT OONCHAH SHUHUR.

The following is published as an authentic copy of Col. Sutherland's letter on the subject of Lieut. Douglas's unfortunate rencontre at Oonchah Shuhur, by which a native was so seriously wounded as to cause his death:—

"To Lieut. Conran, commanding detachment artillery, Nusseerabad.

"Sir: With reference to the correspondence that has passed between us, on the subject of the unfortunate collision which took place between the detachment under your command and the people of the town of Oonchah Shuhur, I have the honour to acquaint you, that Major Thoresby, on the part of the Jeypore Regency, has considered it unfortunate that you should have sent a party of Europeans, instead of Natives, into the town of Oonchah Shuhur, at night, to enforce your requisition for carts. But there is no reason to doubt that the man who was wounded, and who subsequently died of his wounds, met his death by drawing his sword on, and wounding, Lieut. Douglas, the officer commanding the detachment so employed. Under these circumstances, it is not intended to take any further notice of this unfortunate affray, beyond that of assuring the Jeypore government that more timely intimation will be given of the approach of troops; and requiring them to enjoin their local authorities to be more attentive than they have heretofore been, to the requisition of officers commanding troops proceeding on service."

SURVEYS.

War and politics have not prevented the Governor General from directing his attention to works of peace and to internal improvement on a grand scale, during his residence in our provinces.

The acquisition of the Indus, indeed, must naturally interest him who has acquired it, in giving effect and extension to the benefits which it will confer on British India. With this view, we presume, Capt. Baker is employed in taking levels to ascertain whether it is practicable to unite the Jumna and Setledge by a navigable canal.

Capt. Cantley is also engaged elsewhere in a kindred undertaking, scarcely less full of promise. He is to survey the Ganges where it issues from the hills, in order to lay down a line of canal from a head of water, or source, at such elevation that it may supply immense tracts of good soil now lying almost waste, because the bed of the river is too low to afford direct irrigation as the stream flows through them.

The whole of Rohilcund, it is said,

when the plans adopted are realized, will be traversed by canals, at once fertilizing the land and serving the purpose of inland communication. — *Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 13.

CALCUTTA AS IT IS.

Calcutta has lost nothing of its character as a city of palaces, as far as respects the size and appearance of its buildings; but it no longer presents that scene of splendid hospitality and endless entertainment, which surprised and charmed the stranger a few years ago, when the gaunt spectre of poverty was a shape unknown,

And all went merry as a marriage-bell.

The memorable and melancholy fall of our princely merchants, threw a cloud over British India, that has effected in the constitution of its society a most unhappy change—a change that may possibly prove as permanent as it was sudden and extensive. They, who were wont to throw open their hospitable dwellings and invite half the world to share in their festivities, have now closed their hearts and doors with a dismal caution. To men who had sat out their appointed hours within the dungeon walls of office, or had passed a long day of ennui and idleness at home, it was a pleasure and a refreshment to prepare for crowded and illuminated halls, and cheerful converse, and the dance and song, at night. But the reign of festivity is over; the last representative of old Indian hospitality left our shores when Sir Charles Metcalfe embarked for England. His was latterly the only private mansion where the old system prevailed. His monthly assemblies were the sole regular resource of the young and gay. It is not, therefore, surprising that his departure created so deep a sensation. We dare say that many of his grateful guests, in passing the walls of his deserted dwelling, have thought with tender regret of the vanished genius of hospitality. We have still, occasionally, an ostentatious Burrah Khannah, or a ball: but they are “like angel visits, few and far between.” The wealthiest amongst us, seized with the general panic, seem to dread poverty like the plague. They are shut up in selfish alarm within their prison-homes, and only peep at intervals upon their neighbours through their carefully-raised venetians. The place has become another London. Next-door neighbours look upon each other as entire strangers, and would take a nod of recognition or the compliment of the morning as an unpardonable freedom. They are assuming the character of churlish independence, and an economy almost sordid. When a person arrives from England or the Upper Provinces,

he finds that none of his old friends can offer him an empty room. They dread his activity at the table. He is referred to an hotel. A few years ago, no respectable person was seen in what was called “a punch-house,” because every well-known and well-connected individual had a seat at a hundred tables—a bed in a hundred houses. Hotels were but a disreputable refuge for the destitute. They are now filled with people of the first fashion, and increase in number and character in proportion as hospitality fails. — *Cal. Lit. Gaz.*, Sept. 15.

THE DAWK ESTABLISHMENT.

The reply of the Government of Bengal to a letter from the Post-master-general, recommends various arrangements for the improvement of the dawk establishment between this presidency and Nagpoor, by which it appears, that Government is certainly not so behind-hand in its exertions, as is generally supposed, to improve the present faulty means. The arrangements now sanctioned are, first, that Mr. Babington, postmaster at Sumbulpore, shall be appointed supervisor of the dawk, on a salary of Rs. 250 per month, and an extra-allowance of Rs. 250 during the time he may be in camp travelling to and from Midnapore and Rae-pore, regulating the dawk establishments. 2d. The native overseers are to be discontinued, and uddedars to be restored. 3d. There are to be three additional runners at each stage, on half-salaries, for the purpose of assisting in conveying the overland despatches. 4th. With a view to expediting the completion of the survey, and of the consequent alterations in the road, Mr. Robinson, officiating postmaster at Sumbulpore, has been appointed an assistant surveyor, under Lieut. Kittoe, on a salary of Rs. 300 per month, during the time he may be employed in the field. — *Englishman*, Oct. 3.

ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Cabul.—Cabul, 5th Oct. The 4th brigade does not return to the provinces as directed at first, but continues for the present in Afghanistan; this arrangement originates from some reports brought in by Dr. Lord in regard of Dost Mahomed. The only corps returning to Hindoostan, are the lancers, 3d cavalry, with the two companies of sappers. The general orders of this date direct the European regiment and all the native corps, under the command of Sir Wilmoughby Cotton, to winter at Jelalabad, and to march for that place the end of this month; the 13th light infantry, camel battery, and a company of sepoy, to remain at Cabul, under the veteran Sale. The 48th N.I. returned this morning

from Ghuznee, escorting the state prisoner, Hyder Khan (the Dost's son), with several others; the field hospital, with all the sick and wounded.

This morning, Col. Wade's mission leaves Cabul, and returns to Lahore; tomorrow, the sappers under Capt. Thompson break ground for Jelalabad. A wing of the 35th, under Capt. Cowley, will march for Ghuznee in the course of a few days, for the present, to garrison that place.

Invaliding committees are now sitting, and a great many Europeans, it is said, must be invalided.

Captain McSherry proceeds with Hyder Khan to Allahabad, when, it is not known; but that fortress has been decided on as the place of his confinement.

Barracks for the Europeans are not yet finished, but are progressing slowly.

From the *Delhi Gazette* we learn, that the 1st division of the Bengal troops left Cabul on the 15th ult. under his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, whose health is said to be much improved, and that Sir Willoughby Cotton followed on the 16th with the second column, his returning into the provinces being, as is stated, for the purpose "of commanding the Bengal army until the arrival of a new commander-in-chief," a purpose in which he will very soon find that he has been anticipated; meantime, the command of the force left in Afghanistan devolved upon General Nott, who had arrived at Candahar, and would probably fix his head-quarters either at Cabul or Jelalabad. His Majesty and Mr. MacNaghten were to march in progress to the latter city on the 24th or 25th. The distance between Cabul and Peshawar is rated at about 180 miles, part over a very hilly and bad road. Thereafter there would be no difficulties to encounter. Nothing farther had transpired in regard to the intentions of Dost Mahomed, who is represented as still at Khundooz.—*Bombay Gaz.*, Nov. 19.

Extract of a letter, dated Cabul, 8th October.

The gang who so brutally murdered Col. Herring, have all either been killed or captured. A wing of the 16th regt. N. I., from Ghuznee, got on their track and chased them into a small fort on a hill, which they surrounded. On their approaching the fort, the fellows rushed out and came boldly down to the attack. Major McLaren had made such a judicious disposition of his wing, as to cut off all chance of their retreating, and met them with two of his companies, while the other two had been sent round the hill unobserved by the gang. They stood

the fire some time, when they began to think it high time to be off, and just as they reached the top of the hill (the flanks being lined by a party of Skinner's horse,) they were met by the other two companies of the 16th. So great was their surprise, that they instantly laid down their arms and gave themselves up. Every man, woman and child was taken. Several of our sepoys were killed, and the adjutant of the 16th, H. Balderston, wounded. Major McLaren has had a high complimentary order issued on the occasion. A wing of the 35th N. I., under Capt. Cowley, marched this morning for Ghuznee. They are to remain there till Major McLaren, with his wing, returns, and then come back here with the captured Ghiljies, who are all to be put to death, at least such is the report. Major McLaren is still hunting parties of Ghiljies, and reducing their strong-holds.

The first column of the army, consisting of the head-quarters, the 16th lancers, Capt. Farmer's detachment of infantry, and a rissalah of the 4th local horse, marched from Cabul on the morning of the 15th of October, under the command of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, in progress to the provinces. The second column, consisting of the 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery, the details of the late park, the 3d regiment of light cavalry, 4th local horse, and Capt. Hopkins' detachment of infantry, under the command of Gen. Thackwell, were to follow the next morning.

In the engineers' camp, three marches on this side of Cabul, the thermometer had stood as low as 20° at sunrise—and this too in the early part of October!

The Bengal troops, going back, are not to pass through Lahore, but are to leave that city about twelve miles on their left hand, and Ferozepore, twenty-two on the right; crossing the Sutledge at Hurreke, just below the junction of the Beas, or ancient Hyphasis, with that river.

Another infantry brigade is to be retained in Afghanistan, in order that an efficient force may be readily available for crossing the Hindoo Kosh, on the opening of the season, to expel Dost Mahomed from the territories of the petty chiefs of Khooloom and Khoondooz, whose extreme weakness, it is supposed, has enabled him to harbour there with 700 retainers and two guns, if, before that time, his exactions and the desertion of his followers should not have compelled him to move. We have heard many exaggerated stories of Dost Mahomed's force, but the above, which we believe to be perfectly correct, gives him but a small one, but which, taking the country into consideration, may enable him to hold out for some time.

A letter from Cabul, dated the 20th ult., mentions that both the first and second columns of the army had experienced intense cold on their march. It was known that many camp-followers and hundreds of camels had been frozen to death.

Letters from Gundanuck, a village distant two marches west of Jellalabad, state that Sir John Keane's column reached that place on the 22d ult., and the second column, under Gen. Thackwell, on the following day. Both columns had suffered much distress; intense cold, starvation, and difficult roads, had destroyed their camels by hundreds daily, and great, indeed, had been the loss of baggage. The rear-guard of the second column had been attacked by bands of armed robbers on the 22d ult., and one jemadar, one mivilar, and a sepoy were killed, and some sepoys wounded.

Two of the letters say that Lieut. Reddie, the Commissariat Officer with Gen. Thackwell's column, lost, by death, two hundred camels in one day.

Camp, Jellalabad, 24th Oct. 1839. — The sappers left Cabul on the 6th and arrived here on the 21st, after a miserable march. We were impeded all the way by large stones in the track, passes, hills, and ravines, and, in fact, with the exception of the Khyuk Pass, the road has been worse than any line between Shikarpore and Cabul. It was very cold several mornings; on one especially, the thermometer stood 19° while the elevation of our position was seven thousand feet. The climate, however, is much milder here than at Cabul; but let me go back there and tell you how we were perplexed on the matter of our return. The general order of the 27th August is so much altered as to be almost a dead letter, for Dr. Lord's return caused several necessary alterations, and accordingly, about the 1st of October, orders were issued for the whole of the infantry, commissariat field depôt and park to remain in Cabul, along with thirty sappers, under charge of a sergeant. Rumours were then ripe that Dost Mahomed was not gone to Bokhara, but was living with the Chief of Khundooz, who is notoriously ill-disposed to the Shah and to the British Government, and therefore he could not be beyond the Hindoo Kosh. On the 1st October, an order was given for the returning troops to march, but it was no sooner written than countermanded: all was doubt, but the 4th instant cleared up the mystery, and on the 6th the sappers broke ground for the Bengal provinces, as a prelude to the march of the column of troops returning. I have told you the road was far from being pleasant, but we threaded our way, and here we are, resting on our arms at Jellalabad. It is

quite an insignificant place, about a quarter of a mile square, but very healthy. The people say they never had snow, although the neighbouring hills are white with it all the year round. It is not calculated for a place of defence, being only surrounded by a low mud wall. The bazaar is very small, few fruit and sweetmeat shops, an atash shop and bunniah here and there. — *Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 13.

Intelligence has been received at Cabul that Dost Mahomed, who had made his way to the other side of the Hindoo Kosh, has allied himself, by marriage, with the Chiefs of Khoondooz and Khoollum, and is gaining great ascendancy in Toorkistan. Dr. Lord was about to proceed to Khoondooz across the mountains, with the view of endeavouring to place matters on a friendly footing between Shah Soojah and the Tramountane chiefs; but he had not proceeded more than forty miles on his journey (to Kareek-kur) before he heard of Dost Mahomed's plans and intrigues, and immediately retraced his steps to Cabul. It was not quite certain whether any advance had actually been made by the Dost's new forces, but the report prevailed that his son, Akbur Khan, had reached Ghoreebund, a pass over the mountains about sixty miles from Cabul, and was endeavouring to raise a rebellion. This, it was supposed, would not be attended with any difficulty, for the Shah is so extremely unpopular in that quarter, that when he sent people lately to collect taxes, they were, every one of them, murdered. The British envoy, on receiving Dr. Lord's report, immediately determined on pushing forward troops to Khoollum. The 4th brigade of infantry, the 4th local horse, a company of sappers and miners, and the 35th and 37th regts. were accordingly to leave on the 4th of this month, with supplies for six weeks, and an express had been despatched to the troops which had previously moved on to Bameean (*viz.* the Goorka corps, a troop of horse artillery, three mortars, a thousand Affghan cavalry and six hundred infantry), desiring them to halt until joined by the latter. The only troops, whose return to India is not arrested by this new demonstration on the part of Dost Mahomed, are the 16th lancers, the 3d light cavalry, a portion of the sappers and miners, and Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery. — *Englishman*, Oct. 25.

Irak Valley, Oct. 4. — We crossed the Irak pass yesterday, with less difficulty than we expected. Our destination is no longer Bameean, but Kooloom in Tartary. Mr. Lord has returned to Cabul, and reports that the Dost is gathering strength in Tartary; consequently, a

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brigade is ordered thither, consisting of the 35th and 37th N.I., and the 4th Locals. Our detachment, that is, the Native Troop of Horse Artillery, two hundred of Christie's Horse, and the Goorkah corps, wait for them at Bameean, thence we all proceed to Kooloom, and there winter. We have three passes to surmount, the Ukrobut, Dundan Shikun, and Kara Kootul; none so high as the Irak, but the Dundan Shikun is said to be very steep. Kooloom is only 1,500 feet above the sea, so we may expect a milder winter there than at Bameean. The cold is even now severe in the extreme—it freezes during the greater part of the twenty-four hours. This is an inhospitable valley—narrow, with steep wall-like hills enclosing it. The sun set (to us) at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and up to this (8, A.M.) we have seen nothing of it. We found some snow (perennial) in ravines on either side of the Irak hill, and at an elevation below twelve thousand feet, it is so cold I can scarcely hold my pen. I'm afraid the communication will soon be cut off by the snow."

From letters from the Bameean detachment of the army, dated October 10th, it appears that the detachment is not to proceed into Tartary at present, the season being too far advanced to admit of the practicability, or, at all events, the admissibility, of such an expedition at such a time. The detachment will therefore winter at Bameean, and proceed after the Dost, who is collecting the snows of war in Tartary, when the snows have somewhat cleared away. We present the following extracts of letters:

A letter from Bameean says:—"This Bameean is a vile place, and very cold. Snow actually fell in the valley the day we arrived, and the thermometer has been at 16°, 18°, and 20° for the last three mornings at sunrise. The caves are mere holes in the earth; they present the appearance of a gigantic rabbit warren. There are several mud forts here, and we are thinking of taking up our residence in some of them. Forage is awfully scarce, and grass not procurable here; but the natives say that there is plenty a day's journey hence, so we have sent out our grass-cutters. The head man of the place promises us 9,000 maunds of busa, which we require for the winter; but I have my doubts about it. Fuel too is a scarce commodity—in fact, we shall find nothing plentiful here but snow and ice. I would give worlds for a pair of skates. The expedition into Tartary is postponed, until after the winter, as the season is now rather too far advanced, and there would be some difficulty in collecting sufficient supplies in time. Dr. Lord

joined us yesterday. Dost Muhomed is said to be at Koondooz, and too powerful for Moorad Beg to touch. It is even reported that he is collecting a considerable revenue. Very few troops return to India. Captain Grant's troop of horse artillery, the lancers, the 3d cavalry, and one company of sappers and miners, are the fortunate individuals. Great credit is due both to officers and men of the Bengal horse artillery (poor Timings's troop, under the charge of Lieut. Murray Mackenzie), for the admirable manner in which they got over almost impracticable passes. There was certainly some botching work, and of course a few accidents; but it is perfectly astonishing how the troopers escaped—indeed horses and carriages all shared the same good luck. Such accidents as there were, seem to have resulted from the locking-chains (I believe) breaking, in going down rugged descents. The Kushi-ghunt gave them a hard day's work—from 7, A.M. till 8, P.M."

A letter from Central Asia, dated 7th Oct. says:—"The kafila, which left Lahore on the 5th August with treasure, rum, and other stores for the army of the Indus, reached Sultanpoor on the west side of Khybar Pass, on the 28th September, without molestation from the Khybarees. The troops at Ulli Musjid are in a most dreadful state from sickness, fever and dysentery; hardly a man has escaped, and many have died. Of the company of the 20th N.I., left there with Captain Ferris, commandant of the fort, a subadar, a havildar, and eleven sepoy died during the month of September. Captain Ferris himself was so ill that he was forced to quit the place. Out of 3,500 men, Hindoostanees and Punjabees, in and about Ulli Musjid, there were not, the end of September, five hundred fit for duty."

A letter from Cabul contains an indignant expostulation with the *Agra Ukhbar*, for its publication of the calumnies respecting Sir John Keane. "It is stated," the writer observes, "that orders were given to put all to death in Ghuzni—an indignant denial to an assertion so foul and so gross need not be given; the result contradicts it—prisoners numbering close upon 1,800 were captured, and, after but a short detention, dismissed uninjured by the advice of the very man who is stated to have ordered them to be put to death; and with an effect too highly favourable to the clemency of the British name, they were set loose in time even to join the standard of Dost Mahomed Khan had they wished it, and some are now actually with that chief in Toorkistan. Again, the execution of some of the enemy who were made prisoners on the day previous

to the storm of Ghuzni calls forth your correspondent's high indignation. He tells the public that 'there were five hundred infantry and a few horse seen on the hills to the rear, some of whom were killed, and about twenty-five taken prisoners.' Of what description of men think you was this party composed? Ghuzees, or champions for the Mahomedan religion, whose number, instead of five hundred, exceeded three thousand, and whose avowed object was to put to death every soul connected with the Shah and the British government; they had the will, but not the power: poor inoffensive grass-cutters and camel-keepers fell under the knives of these fanatics, but Shah Shooja's own troops gallantly repulsed them, and but for the approaching storm of Ghuzni, which was to take place next morning, few would have been permitted to escape. But the *animus* of these so-called champions has to be told: brought in the presence of Shah Shooja, they called him a kafir, or infidel,—an Affghan Mahomedan of their own blood!—and one of them had the audacity, in the presence of the Shah, to draw forth a knife which he had concealed, and plunge it into the abdomen of one of his Majesty's servants. Shah Shooja acted towards such men according to the laws of his country; he sent from among the prisoners messengers to warn their misguided associates, and by break of day the valorous heroes of Islam had fled. This simple version of an affair known to all will show how little 'Sir John Keane and Mr. Macnaghten will have to answer to their country and their God.' The nazir, too, 'who was made over to Shah Shooja, and ordered to be shot,' still lives and with his master, young Hyder Khan, is about to depart for India."

Certain of our cotemporaries, who have expatiated with much pathos and considerable cant on Shah Shooja's military executions, will perhaps hear with surprise, if not horror, of an act of cold-blooded atrocity committed by their hero, Dost Mahomed, whom, we believe, they still call the *de facto* king of Affghanistan. A poor cossid, in the employ of Mr. Macnaghten, was sent, some time before the army advanced, with letters to persons of influence in Cabul. Being discovered and seized, he swallowed one of the letters, to prevent its falling into the enemy's hands, but Dost Mahomed caused the unhappy man's belly to be ripped open that he might get possession of the despatch, and afterwards had him hanged. We know this to be a fact from undoubted authority, and can add that our government has settled a pension of five rupees a month on the cossid's widow.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 13.

Candahar.—The following is the latest news from this city:

Sept. 14:—"I am sorry to have to mention the death of another officer, Capt. Gould, adjutant of the 42d regt., from cholera, which is still very prevalent; in addition to this disease, the hospitals of the 31st and 42d regiments are crowded with fever cases, and both corps are in such a sickly state as to be scarcely effective. But Woodburn's regiment at Girisk is much worse; by the last account, every officer was laid up in bed, and 560 men were sick in hospital, besides some forty dead. Capt. McIntosh of the 3d is about to proceed to Girisk to assume command of the detachment, and assist in bringing them into Candahar. You must, ere this, have seen the order breaking up the army of the Indus, and disposing of the troops for the ensuing season. The 31st and 42d regiments are to remain at Quetta. Capt. Macan's corps and Anderson's horse artillery are ordered to proceed on service into the Ghilzie country, to act in concert with a party of Bombay troops that are now moving against the Ghilzie chiefs, whose strong-holds, as well as Hadjee Kakur's fort of Toba, are to be razed to the ground. Capt. Outram accompanies the Bombay troops as political agent till such time as they can be joined by Capt. Bean, who is to have entire control over the expedition. Great changes are about to take place in the Shah's force. Gen. Simson, McSherry, Capt. Hutton of the commissariat, and others, have sent in their resignations. The offences of the Ghilzie chiefs are, having taken money from Macnaghten and Leech for the Shah's service, and afterwards deserting him. The Bombay troops are now on their way back. All is quiet at Candahar; the roads are now safe, and open all round, and weekly kafilas come in from Herat, Cabul, and Kelat."

Ghuzni.—Letters from Ghuzni state, that the Bombay troops from Cabul, under the command of Major-gen. Willshire, reached that fortress on the 26th September, where they halted the 27th and 28th, and pursued their march on the morning of the 29th. They had got on very well so far; and they expected to reach Quetta, in Shawl, on or about the 26th of October by direct route, leaving Candahar on their right hand. On this route both forage and water are said to be abundant. A bazaar has been established within the fort of Ghuzni, but, as a precautionary measure, a wall has been now built near the large gun, to protect the citadel, in case the natives of the country, frequenting the bazaar, should suddenly rise against it. Since the period of Sir John Keane's army quitting

Ghuzni, sixty of the Europeans left there in hospital have died. The weather was already very cold at Ghuzni, and the followers of the Bombay troops had suffered sadly from it. It was supposed that Gen. Willshire's column would be called on, to aid in the capture of a fort or two in the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzie.

The following is from an officer, who accompanied Captain Outram's detachment:—"The success which has attended Outram's exertions has been productive of the greatest joy to the peacefully-disposed inhabitants of Zoomrut and Khurwar, who are more numerous than would at first be imagined. But we hear that the Ghilzies of the Turunk valley are collecting their tribes, and sending their women and property to the hills; so we must be prepared to meet with more serious opposition near Mookoor than any we have yet encountered. The defeat and breaking up of Ameen Uddeen's gang of Khwajaks will, however, have shown our power, and deprive the chiefs of the service of near a hundred of their best men. The rascals fought most gallantly, and I never, in my small experience, saw a bolder stand made, considering the numbers. I and a party of three of my own men and three sepoy were kept at bay for a quarter of an hour by two of them, who fired at us, and then rolled large stones on us every time we tried to climb the height they were on, and we were not twenty yards off at any moment; and whenever we tried to get on the crown of the hill, another party fired on us from an opposite peak. But we persevered, and not an individual of them escaped. When we seized the gang, men and women placed their extended hands in front of their noses, in the mode which a London snob does, when he "takes an observation." You know the way I mean, with one thumb resting on the nose. I am doubtful if this is usual with them, or is the result of a trick played on some of them at Ghuzni, who were told that, in saluting the commander-in-chief or general, it was necessary to approach in that way. The inhabitants of many forts on our return to camp turned out, and cheered the detachment for their gallant conduct in having destroyed a race that had for two hundred and fifty years prevented cultivation, carried off their cattle, and that no king or chief of Afghanistan had dared to attack or encounter."

The Ghuzni prize-money, it is said, will amount to nearly Rs. 3,00,000, including ordnance and commissariat stores, and without including Hyder Khan's sword, valued at Rs. 3,000, which, however much an object of interest, will, it is

hoped, "be held sacred in the eyes of our gallant commander-in-chief, who could never stoop to deprive the unfortunate young man of such a treasure."

Quetta.—The following is a letter from this camp, dated 23d Sept.:—"Shawl and its force have become almost a nonentity, for we receive no province daks now that the Peshawur road is open; and Sir John Keane in his order of the 27th ult. makes no mention of our brigade, nor of our worthy commandant, although Brigadier Sale and Col. Stacy have both been nominated in the same order to command the troops of Cabul and Candahar respectively. There is no end to rumour; some say that we are to winter here; but this is out of the question, as the time has gone by for hutting the men and laying in a proper supply of fuel and forage for the cattle. Another report is, that we are to stand fast till the arrival of Gen. Willshire with the Bombay army, when he will be joined by one of our two regiments, and proceed to Khelat, leaving Gen. Nott to amuse himself with the remaining regiment in Shawl. We are all heartily tired of this monotonous life; some endeavour to eke out existence by an occasional trip in pursuit of the chickoree, which are very plentiful, whilst others amuse themselves in building castles and speculating on the probable duration of our banishment. The prices of supplies of all sorts are still exorbitant; we only get five and six seers of barley for the rupee, so our poor horses are badly off; many of them have not seen a grain of corn for months, as none but those in receipt of staff pay can afford to purchase at such a price. Of the sickness among officers and men you have of course heard. I am happy to say that it has decreased in a measure of late, but we have still a great number (upwards of three hundred in the 31st and 42d regiments) in hospital with fever; however, anything is better than cholera. The mornings and evenings are now so cold that cloth clothes are indispensable, but the days are still hot—a variation of forty degrees in the twenty-four hours is nothing uncommon."

Shikarpore.—The troops at Sukkur and Shikarpore are on the *qui vive* for a move against the wild tribes in their neighbourhood.

Ferozepore.—It is now not more than eleven months since British troops took up ground at Ferozepore, a flat, sandy, unpicturesque locality, with nothing to mark the industry or habitation of man, beyond a crazy old fort scarcely tenanted, and a few patches of cultivation yielding barely sufficient to sustain the scanty

population. For two or three months following the assembly of the troops, attention was engaged by pomps and ceremonials, marches and embarkations, and nothing was attempted to impart value to the *locale*, because the permanent occupation of Ferozepore was uncertain. But the importance of remaining at a station so contiguous to the Punjab, and constituting so excellent a *dépôt* for stores for the army beyond the Indus, soon became obvious, and measures seem to have been taken for rendering Ferozepore worthy of a British possession, as soon as its occupation was resolved on. Any person who visited it last year would now scarcely recognize the place. Half the streets are entirely new; the fort has been almost bodily knocked down, and a more civilized and efficient structure raised in its stead. People are flocking in every day in great numbers, and the trade of the Sutledge is vastly increasing. Indeed, the political officer (Capt. Lawrence) has daily demands for boats. A fair has been established, and the commerce of Ferozepore is altogether in a surprisingly active state. —*Englishman*, Oct. 21.

From Ferozepore we learn that Capt. Lawrence has been in an almost dying state, from fever caught whilst engaged in settling boundaries; he is now quite convalescent.

Two *resallahs* of Skinner's, under Lieut. Martindell, proceeded to Shikarpore during last week, and only two *resallahs* of cavalry remain; a regiment of regulars is said to be much required. The much-talked of disease, which was to have appeared among the horses, has not yet made its appearance, for there has scarcely been a sick horse among the artillery and irregulars. Some deaths have occurred among the Europeans, from a drinking bout; but from ordinary causes and common diseases scarcely a man has died; in fact, our correspondent believes Ferozepore to be as healthy a station as any in India. The town is increasing wonderfully, new streets almost daily springing up, and some of the shops are described as handsome, whilst a continual bustle gives evidence of a good deal of business being transacted. Part of the old fort has been pulled down, and a new one is being built; the cantonments can boast of some capital houses, and several others are in a forward state; workmen were very scarce at first, but have now flocked thither in numbers. The ghaut is thronged by a number of boats, and the traffic on the river is much on the increase since the tolls have been reduced, and put upon a more sensible footing, every boat, large or small, having formerly to pay the same duty, which is now regulated to their size or amount of carriage.

Several officers returning for their families have passed through Ferozepore last week: they came the dangerous part of the route with Lieut. Conolly's escort, and then pushed on. Mrs. Macnaghten joins Lieut. Conolly at Lahore, and then marches towards her destination, the road being now safe except between Julalabad and Cabul. Chokees have been established at every two hundred yards through the Khybur pass. —*Agra Journal*, Oct. 19.

Latest Advices.—There are advices, that the Bombay branch of the army would reach Quetta on the 26th Oct., and from thence return by way of Dadur into Scinde. A treaty had been offered to Myraub Khan and a given time allowed him to take his resolution, in default of which, or of his rejecting the terms, a force would proceed against Kelat. The army had seen nothing of the Beloochees on their return, who, it would appear, are greatly alarmed about the fate of Myraub. In their stead, however, a fever had appeared and caused considerable annoyance to the force.

Letters have been received from Jellalabad to the 27th Oct. The Shah and Mr. Macnaghten had arrived, and were to winter there, the climate being much milder than at Cabul, and the computation was that the Bengal column, whose head-quarters were there at the above date, would reach Ferozepore on the 9th of Dec. —*Bomb. Cour.*, Nov. 23.

The last advices from the army are unusually uninteresting. A letter from the Bengal force, dated Camp Ali Musjed (in the Kyber pass) 3d inst. mentions that the force would be through the pass on the following day, and on the 5th or 6th at Peshawar; that their calculation was, they would reach Lahore about the 5th Dec., and Ferozepore about the 12th or 13th of the same month. Lord Auckland wished Sir John Keane very much to meet him at Agra, or some other convenient place: but it was thought impossible Sir John could be in time to meet his lordship, who would probably have left Agra for Calcutta by the time the force reached Ferozepore. It was intended to take boats there and drop down the Indus to Scinde, and it was not supposed that Sir John would reach Bombay before the early part of February.

There are no advices from the Bombay column later than the 14th ult., at which date they were at a place called Ghoon-dau, about one hundred miles due east of Candahar, and sixteen marches to the northward of Quetta. The weather had become extremely cold. Thermometer 26° and all the pools covered with ice. The camp-followers were suffering severely from the cold, and it was apprehended that if snow came and the Bolan pass got

closed up, they might be obliged to winter at Candahar. Capt. Outram had succeeded in destroying several more of the Ghilzie's strongholds, and all the others having been abandoned, the Bombay troops that were under him had joined head-quarters. No lives had been lost, and only one wounded; Lieut. Jeffrey of the 19th, by a matchlock-ball in the thigh.—*Ibid.*, Nov. 26.

NATIVE STATES.

The Punjab.—The elements of discord, always existing in this state, but so well kept under control by the late maha-raja, now appear concentrating their powers to effect a disorganization in the Punjab. Kurruck Sing, who, it is said, has given offence to Dhian Sing, the clever and crafty minister, by his obstinacy in refusing the passage of supplies for the army to pass through his territories, has still further increased this division by taking to his councils and favour one Cheyt Sing, a bold, forward, and intriguing person, who, presuming on the degree of favour in which he stood, endeavoured to supplant the present prime minister, and with so much success, that he substantiated many claims to privileges and honours, and obtained them from the maha-raja. This state of affairs was not, of course, to be borne by one whose share had been so great in the councils and political influence of the late king; and the consequence was an intrigue with Now Nehal Sing (Kurruck's son), and many other chiefs, to put this intrusion to an end.

On the 8th October, Now Nehal Sing surrounded the palace, before daylight, with his troops, and in the very presence of majesty, it is said in open durbar, the unfortunate Cheyt Sing was cut down; three or four others, chiefs of less degree, were also sacrificed, and, it is said, that one was shot so close to the maha-raja that he was slightly grazed. All the guards were then changed and Kurruck Sing put under *surveillance*. The whole party moved in a few days to Umritsar, to enjoy the *Dusserah*, but great care was taken to keep strict guard upon the maha-raja, who, seated on an elephant between two regiments, as if to do honour, was, in fact, a strictly watched prisoner. The treasurer, a prime favourite of the late maha-raja, and, among his councillors only second to Dhian Sing, has been thrown into prison, with thirty seers' weight of irons on his person, accused of the weighty crime of omitting to introduce the heir-apparent to the treasury. Bene Ram is supposed to be immensely rich and has ten battalions under his command; these doubtlessly have been looked to.

Dewan Sawun Mull, the ruler of Mool-

tan, has been sounded and has, for some time past, declared that he will hold himself and the resources of his government, the largest in the Punjab, at the disposal of Now Nehal Sing. The youth, it will thus be seen, has had no few temptations thrown in his way by the artful minister, who so short a time ago figured in the solemn farce of adjuration upon the body of his late master, as to sustaining the fortunes of his favourite son. We have heard that Shere Sing keeps in the back-ground, but is upon the side of his nephew, who, we fear, is a tool to effect the end of his aspirations; perhaps to be thrown aside when his turn comes, and the end of those who now make use of him is attained. The above is not taken from native reports, with which, in every exaggerated form, the city of Delhi is teeming.

There seems good reason, at any rate, for the interference of our Government if they wish to preserve the inviolability of the Punjab and to keep Kurruck Sing on the throne now tottering under him; it will not be their policy, we suspect, though perhaps the best, to let these brawlists fight it out among themselves, until they be convinced, by undeniable proofs, who holds the strongest party in the state.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Oct. 29.

Letters from Loodianah state positively, that the permission for the proposed passage through the Punjab for our troops on their return had been rescinded—consequent, it is supposed, upon the late events at Lahore, which have thrown the sovereign power into the hands of the minister Dhian Sing, who rules absolutely under the shadow of his protégé, Now Nehal Sing—the idol of the army—which is, in fact, the Sikh nation. The passage of the elephants and camels, sent to aid the Bengal army on its return, had actually been opposed on their attempting to cross the Sutledge.—*Hurk.*, Nov. 7.

Joudpore.—The dispute with Joudpore having been adjusted, the encampment has been broken up, and the troops have begun to return to their own cantonments.

Jeypore.—The cholera has broken out with fearful malignity in the army assembled at Jeypore.

Herat.—Letters from Herat, dated 12th September, mention that all was quiet on the Persian frontier, in spite of late threats of invasion. Col. Stoddart was still a prisoner in Bokhara, but measures were said to be taking for his release. Capt. Pottinger was to start for Cabul by the straight route through the Hugreeh tribes, accompanied by Dr. Ritchie. Rumours speak of the return of British agents to Teheran, but nothing certain had transpired. Capt. Edward

Conolly was penetrating into Seistan, to feel the pulse of the chiefs there.—*Engkishman*, Nov. 2.

Native papers state, that Shah Kamram is profuse in grateful acknowledgment to the English Government, and has despatched his minister, Yar Mahomed Khan, to drive the Persians out of the fort of Ghorian, and to seize the Candahar sirdars.

Bokhara.—A letter from Cabul, of the 6th October, says that a note, written in English, had just been put into the hands of Sir A. Burnes, by a Hindu arrived from Bokhara. The letter was from the unfortunate Colonel Stoddart, and was addressed to the British agent at Cabul. It stated that he was a prisoner in the jail at Bokhara, and that he was frequently exhibited in the bazaar of the place; and prayed earnestly to be released, dead or alive.

EXCERPTA.

The draft of an Act is published for amending the Bengal Code in regard to sales of land for arrears of revenue, which, with a view to the benefit of the agricultural community, discontinues the levy of interest and penalty upon arrears of revenue; reduces the number of periodical sales of land; provides for the absolute sale, after due notification, of any mehal which may not have punctually paid up the whole of the current revenue on appointed days, in order that sufficient publicity and certainty may be given to such sales; and otherwise amends the laws for the realization of the public demand.

Messrs. Thacker and Co., the booksellers of Calcutta, have announced a reduction in the price of books from England, the standard being fixed at the English price, with twenty-five per cent. advance only. The *Friend of India* observes: "Messrs. Thacker and Co. have taken a bold step, which claims attention for its harmony with the spirit of the age, and its important bearing upon the intellectual improvement of the country. They have determined to adopt the English system of small profits on large transactions, instead of the old-fashioned one of little business and exorbitant gains. We have no doubt the change will, in the end, be equally beneficial to themselves and to the public. Nevertheless, it must have required considerable courage to adopt it, and the resolution deserves a proportionate reward."

The general management of the Military Orphan Society have advertised the sale of their landed property at Kidderpore, called the Orphan Gunge or Bazar.

The *Courier* mentions the baptism, on the 23d October, of fourteen native boys

belonging to the Mirzapore School, by the Rev. Mr. Sandys, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Wybrow, in the neat little church adjoining the school-premises. "It was a cheerful and holy sight to witness the earnest faces of about a hundred children (belonging to both the boys' and girls' schools), who were placed in orderly ranks on benches ranged directly before the pulpit, their little faces beaming with intelligence as seen by the pleasant light of a well lighted room. The usual church service was gone through wholly in Bengallee, in which the youthful creatures joined with much apparent earnestness. It was an extremely pleasing thing to hear them utter the responses in the prayers, and equally so to hear them sing the hymns to our own goodly tunes, and with much precision."

A letter from Midnapore, 25th October, states: "This morning news has arrived there that a dâk-runner was killed yesterday by a tiger when carrying the Bombay mail. The place is called Gootia, about thirty miles distant on the Bombay road. Three men were running at night, with one or more torches, to frighten away tigers; but notwithstanding these precautions, a tiger sprang upon one man, killed him, and carried him off. The packets arrived here covered with blood. This place is notorious for tigers, and last year a good number of people were destroyed by them."

On the 6th November, at the sitting of the Supreme Court, it being a native holiday, nothing was done. Some discussion took place as to how far the Court had recognized native holidays. Mr. Justice Grant remarked, that he thought the Court had never judicially recognized any of the native holidays, except the four days of the Hindu festival of the Doorga Poojah, during which the rule of Court (26th General Rule) prohibits the execution of civil process against the person of any Hindu. Mr. Clarke observed, that the Court had practically recognized them so far, that (except when there happened to be a very great press of business, which in these degenerate days was a most unusual occurrence) the Court had always readily allowed common law causes to stand over, in order that the attendance of native witnesses might be dispensed with upon days when it would hurt their religious prejudices to be compelled to make oath.

The usual advertisements of the Government opium-sales for 1840 appear in the papers of November. The quantity is 11,365 chests of Behar, and 7,567 of Benares; the upset price being Rs. 400 per chest.

The Deputy-Governor has ordered that Mr. Oldfield be restored to his office of judge of Tihoot. He does not consi-

der the charges brought against that gentleman to be unfounded, but deems him guilty only of extreme and censurable irregularity in the proceedings brought into question, for which he has been sufficiently punished by the anxiety of mind he has undergone during the time the charges have been hanging over him. Mr. Oldfield is, however, shortly to be removed to another district.

A very singular case has been decided in the Court of Requests, in which it is difficult to discover whether the wisdom of the bench, or the honesty of Ditch reporters, is most to be admired. It appears that Mr. F. Palmer was compelled through misfortunes to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. He requested Mr. R. F. Smith and Mr. Gego, who are practitioners in the Petty Court, and also reporters, not to report his case, as it would do him a serious injury; and he offered to give them twenty rupees as hush-money. They agreed to his terms, and held their peace. Mr. Smith now sued Mr. Palmer for the amount, and it was decreed. — *Friend of India*, Oct. 3.

At the October meeting of the Asiatic Society, the Hon. W. W. Bird presented, on the part of Ensign R. W. Bird, of the 4th N.I., the skin of an immense snake, which he styled a boa; but it was considered by the curator to be most probably a python, shot by Mr. Bird after it had swallowed a spotted deer. The snake was twenty-one feet in length, and that part of his body where the deer was when he was shot measured upwards of three feet in breadth.

A letter from Mergui relates the following occurrence:—"On the 24th August, as a young man was proceeding in his paddy field, a little above Zedawon, in a very small canoe, another man noticed that he was followed by a large alligator, and warned him of his danger, recommending him to pull to the bank and land; but, before this could be effected, the animal put his paw on the canoe, turned it over and seized the young man; they disappeared; and the waters were immediately discoloured by blood. The person who had witnessed the occurrence ran and reported it to the villagers, who, having frequently observed this alligator in the nullah, resolved to watch for and destroy him. On the 27th, one of them had the good fortune to shoot the monster on the bank, about three miles below where he had taken the young man. The villagers declare the brute to be thirteen cubits long. In his stomach they found the carcase of the unfortunate victim, with the exception of one leg and one arm; also an anklet, such as is worn by native children, several small silver coins with a hole in each, which must have formed a neck ornament, and two thick

silver rings of Indian workmanship. These last, several persons here declare, belonged to a Madras man, a follower of Capt. Buxton, who, eleven years ago, was taken from that gentleman's canoe when sleeping one night in the Zedawon creek. The man who shot the alligator says the animal was so old that it had not a tooth in its head.

The tread-mill is to be introduced into the House of Correction at this Presidency.

Government have ordered the formation of a depôt of coals at Mergui, and active measures are to be adopted for working the last discovered bed of coal, on the banks of the Tenasserim river. If successful coal may be obtained at so cheap a rate as to enable Mergui to supply the wants of Madras and Ceylon, on much lower terms than they have hitherto procured the article. A depôt of coal at Columbo, supplied from Mergui during the north-east monsoon, may tend very greatly to facilitate the comprehensive steam scheme. The expense would be comparatively very small, as the numerous native craft, that now visit this port annually from the Coromandel coast, would be glad to earn a freight of coal on their return home, where they now generally proceed almost empty.

Embezzlement and forgery, to a large amount, has been recently perpetrated at the Military Board office, by Ramdhone Doss, a writer attached to the office, who was in the habit of drawing every month the salaries of the whole establishment from the Presidency Pay-office.

The following account of a duel appears in the *Agra Ukhbar*: Two officers, stationed at Allahabad, having quarrelled, the usual satisfaction of a gentleman was demanded by the insulted. They met, ground was measured, and the pistols duly loaded were handed to the parties; the word was given and triggers were drawn, but the pistols would not go off. Each looked at the other; the ludicrousness of their situation burst all at once upon their minds, they laughed, shook hands, and parted each to his several home. The *Ukhbar* suggests, whether it would not be advisable for seconds in every duel so to arrange, without the knowledge of their principals, that such pistols should always be procured by which the motions might be gone through with due gravity and no danger.

The Government has published the draft of an act, the object of which is to relieve native witnesses, in courts of justice, from conscientious scruples, in respect to taking of oaths; in lieu of which a declaration is substituted analogous to the solemn affirmation of a Quaker in her Majesty's courts, to which courts, however, the present provision does not apply.

The *Friend of India* says: "This enactment will be received with equal gratitude by the judicial functionaries of Government, and by the people, and we are confident it will tend greatly to improve the administration of justice, as well as to raise the moral character of the native population."

An official notification has been issued at Chandernagore, announcing the prohibition, by the French Governor-general, of the importation and sale of butchers' meat.

From the intelligence from Darjeeling there was every hope that this delightful sanatorium will be ready for the reception of visitors before the beginning of the next hot season. Upwards of 1,200 loads of rice had been sent to it by native merchants. A hundred coolies, with a party of Lepchas, had been employed, since the 10th of October, in constructing sheds along the whole line of road for native travellers. Artificers of every description had been engaged at Patna, Rungpore, Berhampore, and Calcutta, and a thousand Dangars were expected to reach it by the 5th November.

The Western papers have published the case of Deputy Provost Marshal Parry, who was appointed by Brigadier Roberts to prevent plundering, on the capture of Ghizul. In the exercise of his duty, he took up a native official, caught in the act of pilfering, and inflicted chastisement upon him; for this act he has been publicly degraded, and the appeal on his behalf, by his own officer, whose commands he obeyed, has been neglected by Sir John Keane.

A shocking case of torture is now under investigation. A young female has had her right hand almost burnt to a cinder by an opulent zemindar, whose ryot she happens to be.

Two natives, named Ram Bux and Devy Singh, have actually traversed India, and walked down from Sirdhana, sixteen hundred miles, in order to present a petition of grievances to the Deputy Governor of Bengal, which they should have presented to the Governor-general at Simlah, not two hundred miles from their residence.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

KURNOOL.

A desperate affair has taken place with the Rohillas, in effecting the capture of the Nawab of Kurnool, who, after the taking of his fortress, was carried off by his own troops, and retained as a kind of hostage for their pay, said to be long in arrears. The following particulars are given in the *Spectator*:

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 31. No. 122.

On the 18th October, the person of the nawab was seized, after a short but desperate resistance. The force, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dyce, marched at an early hour from their encampment outside the fort, and took up a position near to the enclosure (a burial ground) occupied by the Rohillas. The dispositions made were in all respects admirable; the artillery were posted in a field commanding the enclosure, and in such a position as to cover the advance of the line by an oblique fire, the 39th on the left, at a distance of about 150 yards from the wall of the burial ground, whilst the 34th were extended from them to the guns. After some delay, occupied in negotiations for the surrender of the nawab—a space of upwards of three hours having thus been allowed for an acceptance of the terms proffered—the word was given by Col. Dyce to commence the attack. After seven or eight rounds of round and grape from the guns, and a smart fire of musketry from the whole line, the bugles sounded "the advance," and the Rohillas' position was speedily carried, at the point of the bayonet, by the 39th and 34th; and the person of the nawab seized. The resistance is pronounced desperate, as the loss sustained by our troops will testify. It is difficult to say how many of the Rohillas have fallen; probably one hundred. A considerable number made their escape across the river, where they will doubtless be intercepted by the body of the nizam's cavalry, under Capt. Blair, which has been stationed there for the purpose. Many prisoners have been secured by the dragoons and the native cavalry, a large party of whom crossed the river in pursuit by a most dangerous ford, where a trooper of the dragoons was carried down by the current and lost. A great portion of the Rohillas were destroyed by a well-directed fire of a party of the 34th light infantry, stationed on the bank of the river, to arrest their retreat.

We subjoin the official despatch from the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Oct. 22:

"The following despatch from Lieut. Col. Dyce, reporting his proceedings in fulfilment of instructions issued by the Kurnool Commissioners, under orders from Government, to attack the jaghire, and secure the person of the nawab, who has failed in his allegiance to the East-India Company, and been detected in treasonable designs against their interests, is published for general information."

"To the Commissioners for the Affairs of Kurnool.

"Gentlemen: Agreeably to the instructions conveyed in your communication of last evening, I have the honour to state,

(Q)

that I moved at daylight this morning, with a detachment as per margin,* under my command, towards the village of Zorapore, where I arrived at half-past six, and halted on the outskirts. I then proceeded into the village, accompanied by Capt. Balfour, major of brigade of artillery, who acted as my staff throughout the morning. Here I had an interview with the chiefs Yaseem Khan, Nowal Khan, and Ushreef Khan, when the terms† offered by Government were distinctly explained to them; after some discussion, they appeared satisfied, but wished to confer with some of the other chiefs, which was acceded to. They returned after some time, but the result of these and several other interviews proved unsuccessful, and as upwards of two hours had now elapsed, I determined to try the effects of intimidation, and immediately placed the troops in position to attack, if necessary, the durgah and stone enclosure occupied by the nawab and his followers. This produced an immediate visit from the before-named parties, accompanied by several others, and among them the Rohilla shah, Wully Khan, who seemed chiefly to direct the negotiation. On this occasion (anxious to avoid unnecessary bloodshed), I again used every endeavour to induce them to agree to the terms offered, pointing out the inevitable consequences of refusal, but in vain; the conduct of Shah Wully Khan amounted to extreme insolence, and he distinctly avowed his determination that the nawab should not surrender unless I would on the spot adjust all claims of arrears of pay, and furnish them with passports to proceed to Mecca; stating that the paper, alluding to the communication addressed to him and the other chiefs by the Commissioners (which I should here remark be positively refused to receive) was useless, and that he placed no faith in promises. The party then withdrew to the durgah, and did not again make their appearance.

"After this, there appeared to be considerable commotion at the durgah, and parties of the enemy moved out and lined the walls. Three hours and a quarter having now elapsed, I sent the Persian moonshee, Abdul Ally, to beg the chiefs would consider the terms offered, and accede to them, or that I should be obliged to attack them. To this they replied, 'Attack us; we also

are ready.' I now ordered the guns to open; which was done with admirable effect by Major Bond, and which was instantly returned by a very heavy fire of musketry and jinjals from every direction. Finding the enemy determined to hold his position behind the strong stone walls at which he had taken post, I charged and drove them out at the point of the bayonet. The struggle at the durgah and enclosures was for some minutes very desperate, and hand to hand, the men confining themselves almost entirely to the bayonet, opposed to the swords and daggers of the Rohillas and Arabs. The conduct of the detachment of H.M. 39th regt. was such as always characterizes British soldiers; but nothing could exceed the behaviour of the 34th regt. L.I. I beg particularly to bring to the notice of superior authority the conspicuously gallant conduct of Lieut. Col. Wright, of H.M. 39th regt., who has been dangerously wounded; of Major Bond, commanding the batteries; of Major Montgomerie, commanding detachment of cavalry; of Major Armstrong, 34th C.I.L., who himself seized the nawab; and of Capt. Balfour, B.M. of artillery, who acted as my staff throughout the morning, and for whose exertions and assistance I feel much indebted. The loss of the enemy has been severe, and the bodies of the Rohilla chiefs Shah Wully Khan and Noor Khan, and of the Arab jemadars Shaik Saeed, have been recognized among the killed. The Patah chief Ushreef Khan, and ninety-eight prisoners, have been brought into camp.

"The cavalry have been employed in cutting off and securing fugitives, and were not under my immediate observation; but Major Montgomerie, who commanded them, has reported in the highest terms of the conduct of officers and men, more particularly of Capt. Lawrence, 7th L.C.; of Lieut. Cameron, H.M.'s 13th dragoons; and of Cadet Hoossain, subadar 7th L.C. I beg also to report, that Capt. Pears, commanding the engineers, was with me the whole time; and that Lieut. Ouchterlony, of the engineers, in a personal encounter with some of the enemy, has been severely wounded.

"A number of elephants, horses, treasure, and other property, have been captured; a list of which I shall do myself the honour to forward as soon as the committee now sitting closes its proceedings. A return of killed and wounded is herewith enclosed.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "A. B. Dyer,
Lt. Col. 34th L.I.

Com. Detachment Field Force."

"Camp near Kurnool,
18th Oct. 1839."

* Detachment F. troop horse artillery, one squadron 13th light dragoons, one ditto 7th light cavalry, one company foot artillery (with gun, mace and karkhana), detachment sappers and miners, two companies H.M. 39th regiment, 34th regiment or C.I.L.

† The terms tendered to the foreign troops near Zorapore were, a guarantee for the payment of all arrears which might be due to them, and passports to enable them to proceed to their own country with security of life and property.

Return of Casualties of the Detachment of the Field Force under the Command of Lieut. Col. Archibald Dyce, at the village of Zorapore, on the 18th day of October 1839.

Killed.—H.M. 39th regt. 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, and 1 private European. 34th regt. light infantry, 1 sepoy. Total killed, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 private European, and 1 sepoy.

Wounded.—Engineers. 1 lieutenant. Artillery. 3 sepoys, 1 horse, and 1 bullock. H.M. 39th regt. 1 lieutenant, 1 private European. 34th regt. light infantry. 1 lieutenant, 1 jemadar, 1 naigue, and 7 sepoys. Total wounded: 1 lieutenant, 1 colonel, 2 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 naigue, 8 private Europeans, 10 sepoys, 1 horse, and 1 bullock.

Missing.—H.M. 13th light dragoons. 1 private European.* Total killed, wounded, and missing. 1 lieutenant, 3 lieutenants, 1 jemadar, 1 serjeant, 1 naigue, 10 private Europeans, 11 sepoys, 1 horse, and 1 bullock.

Officers Names.—*Killed*. Lieut. Thomas White, H.M. 39th regt. *Wounded*. Lieut. Colonel Thomas E. Wright, H.M. 39th regt., dangerously; Lieut. Edmund John Yates, of the 34th regt. light infantry, severely and dangerously wounded (since dead); Lieut. John Ouchterlony, of the engineers, severely wounded; Jemadar Sevondum, of the 34th light infantry, slightly wounded.

The whole of the affair was over in about an hour, but we understand that some old campaigners present agreed that a more smart and well-contested one, and with more worthy foemen, has not often been witnessed. The numbers on the other side must have exceeded six hundred, as the nawab is known to have had four hundred Rohillas around his person, and there were without doubt about two hundred Arabs and Patuns with them. A large portion of the enemy fought with a gallantry and devotedness, difficult to be surpassed and worthy of a better cause. In one particular instance, when the 39th were advancing in line up the road to the attack, five remarkably fine Rohillas rushed forwards, and fell sword in hand with the most desperate fury upon their front rank: they were of course immediately bayoneted, but the devoted courage which they displayed excited the warmest admiration of all who witnessed this chivalrous act of daring, and especially of the gallant fellows of the 39th, whose cool bravery during the action and careless unconcern previous to their actual engagement in it, were not less admirable than their humanity and forbearance in the heat and flush of victory. We regret to learn that some of our men have since died of their wounds. On the part of the enemy the loss is not exactly ascertained. On the 21st., including fifty prisoners taken on the other side of the river and sent in by Capt. Blair's detachment and the wounded in hospital, the total number of prisoners was about two hundred; while from the immense number of bodies found in the river and on its banks, and in the cholum fields along the line of pursuit, it is

* Drowned in the Toombuddra.

conjectured that nearly the same number must have perished.

Such is the result of this sharp and decisive conflict with a band of men, who, however we may question their general principles of conduct, have shewn their possession of some of the spirit and gallantry which characterized the "free lances" of the middle age. The proudest tribute to them is the warm encomiums of the 39th men, who speak of them as the bravest foes they have met, or could meet elsewhere. The repetition here of an interesting anecdote sent to us, will not be unacceptable. On the day after the action, a Rohilla came to the gate of the fort, and, prostrating himself, touched the foot of the sentry and said, he had come to surrender himself to the "British officers" (which they call us when speaking of the British power): he described himself as an old soldier of many services, and said he had been often in battle, but had never till that day seen English blood—he came to make submission to us."

We may now turn from the field of strife to the consideration of other matters. Since our last report, the labours of the Committee of examination in the Fort have been continued, and various and interesting have been the discoveries made since a more rigid and systematic search has been instituted. The gunpowder which had been found up to the 21st inst. amounted upon a rough calculation to upwards of 300,000 lbs.—as however much of it, which was in pretty secure godowns, had been wisely ordered to be left untouched by the commissioners, the quantity would probably be found eventually to much exceed this. Musket-barrels, locks, swords, pistols, &c. still turn up in abundance, and the store of nitre and sulphur was increasing daily; but it was curious that no bayonets had yet been found. But the discoveries the most recently made—principally on the 19th, the day subsequent to the action with the Rohillas—had excited the liveliest satisfaction amongst the force; a considerable number of boxes, bags and metal chatties, filled with specie, having been found in a place contiguous to the women's apartments; the extent of this was yet but surmise, but as the women—of whom about three hundred have been found in the harem—declare much more treasure to exist in their apartments, (which have not yet been searched) there is a promise of this forming the nucleus for a prize fund so considerable, as to raise hopes that the share of even a private sepoy in the rank of the fortunate captors will be of such extent, as permanently and brightly to *quell* the memory of the Kurnool campaign for the remainder of their lives. We cannot doubt that all

which is captured in the fort of Kurnool—the specie, metals, stores, elephants, horses, &c. appearing to be all the private property of the nawab—will be regarded by the government as legitimate prize property, after the example that stands before us in the instance of Coorg.

It is no slight service that has been rendered to the Government in an abstract view—concluding them to have a just desire for the prevalence of peace and security over their territories—in the destruction and dispersion of the desperate gang, that was collected at Kurnool. Amongst the bodies of the slain during the action was in particular one, of the Rohilla Chief Shah Wully Khan, a man who has been long a noted character, and a thorn in the side of the Company, having always been the fomentor of broils and mutinies against our authority all over the state, and only lately he was the originator of the recent disturbances at Hyderabad: he was also understood to be the prime instigator of all the cruelties and treachery of this Kurnool nawab. Others too fell on the occasion, whose extinction can only be regarded with satisfaction.

It appears now that the nawab imagined that, by moving with his Rohillas out of the fort, and allowing our troops to enter it peaceably, he would disarm suspicion, and, after a cursory examination by us of its defences, be allowed to re-enter it, and under certain restrictions retain possession of his country; so that he can hardly be regarded as other than participating in the desperate resistance that occurred at the place of his retreat. It was besides the only action that he could with any safety have risked, for, remembering that in the zenana all the stores of powder found have been in large round open baskets or in chatties, none in any fire-proof vessel, and that none of these were contained in buildings which were bomb or fire-proof; it is obvious that, had a siege taken place, a single shell falling near any of these (and from the zenana being situate close to the ramparts of the river face it is almost certain that many would have pitched into it) must have caused a most awful explosion, and with it nearly the total destruction of the fort: and, as also a great many live shells were lying about, which would have added to the fury of the volcano that perhaps the first flight from our mortars would have called into action, a terrific loss of life must have ensued, especially amongst the unfortunate women and children. Namdar Khan, the late vizier, reports that only a few months since, the nawab had 2,700 Rohillas and Arabs in his service, and, had we delayed our hostile demonstration six months longer, that the fort would have been well stored with rice—his men

all paid up and ready to fight for him till death—the walls well mounted with guns and every thing prepared for a desperate resistance; but the prompt measures of our government had disturbed all their arrangements; leaving, however, to the nawab the expectation that his *ruse* of quietly quitting the fort would be successful, and leave the field again open to him.

Kurnool is now to be incorporated as a part of the Hon. Company's dominions, and military detachments will probably be sent at first in various directions to establish the new rule, that is, where their presence may be called for. Two companies of the 34th L.I. marched for Nundial on the 20th, it was understood with this object. The force to remain for the present at Kurnool is the 16th and 34th regiments, one troop of the 7th L.C., two guns of the Horse Artillery, and two companies of H.M. 39th. The country is described as in appearance a remarkably fine one; and, though generally well cultivated, to be susceptible of much and important improvement, as the river Toombuddra and also the Hindry afford a fine field for the labours of the engineer. Building stone and lime are cheap and abundant; and moreover as the sandstone appears, not far from the town, superimposed on the transition limestone, on which the fort is built, and as the rock in the neighbourhood appears to be much intersected by strong trap dykes, it is at least possible, though perhaps the probability may be disputed, that the coal series might be found within the limits of a territory, which may fairly be considered an acquisition to the imperial crown of Hon. John. The Kurnool fort itself is said to possess considerable strength, and that it might, at no very great expense either of money or labour, be rendered capable of making a very respectable defence even against a well appointed besieging army; while, as an arsenal station and frontier stronghold, it is conceived that it possesses many and palatable advantages. — *Spectator*, Oct. 26.

We have letters from Kurnool of the 25th. The sappers were still busily employed in the fort collecting the stores, and parties were also there engaged in digging up the floors of various godowns, beneath which guns and howitzers without end appear to have been buried. It was reported also that some jewels and more treasure had been found in the zenana. The detachment of the 34th L.I. under Capt. White, which marched for Nundial, appears to have been everywhere received with a joyful welcome by the country people, who came out to meet it, and expressed their satisfaction at the change of masters. Considering the propensities and practice of the nawab, we

may readily accept this as a sincere demonstration — *Ibid.*, Oct. 30.

The 3d light and 16th N.I. with the Hyderabad train arrived on the 25th, and Col. Leggatt's brigade commenced its retrograde march to Secunderabad on the following day. Two companies of H.M. 39th foot and the 16th N.I. were in occupation of the fort. The nawab was held in confinement as a state prisoner in the new pettah. The dewan, Namdar Khan, and 104 Rohilla and Pathan prisoners, were in custody at Col. Dyce's camp, on the Toombuddra, at Zorapore; the troops composing which, with the exception of the 34th L.I., received orders on the 26th to commence their march to their several stations on the following morning. The commissioners, with their escort, were encamped near the pettah; as also the sappers, who were still actively employed as miners, and with unabated success; for not only did brass guns and howitzers in endless numbers continue to turn up before them from beneath the floors of out-buildings, but it is strongly believed that a further very valuable addition to the prize funds, both in specie and jewels, had been discovered within the apartments of the zenana.

A letter from Kurnool states: "You may remember that, in 1832, poor Macdonald of the civil service was barbarously murdered at Cuddapah—a clue has been fortunately obtained the other day to one of his murderers, who has been living ever since in the city of Hyderabad, where, through the intervention of the resident, he has been secured, and sent down to the Criminal Court at Cuddapah, where, after due investigation by the authorities, he has been fully committed for trial." The commissioners have already appointed five or six tahsildars for the revenue duties of the Kurnool country, and several more are to be appointed. The country is perfectly quiet, and the people are delighted at the change of rule. The ex-nawab is to be confined as a state prisoner at Vellore."

Gen. Wilson's camp, near Cotapillay, continued free from cholera, but fever was rather prevalent, though not of a serious nature. The chief topic of conversation in camp, and one of first-rate interest, was the question of prize-money, the amount of which is expected to be very considerable. It was at first believed that the nawab had been forced away by his foreign mercenaries, and held by them in pawn until their arrears should be paid up; but there were no grounds for the supposition, as it is well known that he was not only a willing prisoner amongst them, but that no more than three months pay were due to his troops, whose resistance at Zorapore was strictly in obedience to the nawab's

direct orders; and further, it is equally known that he himself took a personal share in the action. — *U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 1.

Letters from the camp at Kurnool extend to the 20th October, from which we learn that Col. James had marched with the Hyderabad brigade; that the committee, composed of Major Bond, president, Captains Balfour, White, and Richardson, members, are busily employed in taking an account of the military stores found in the fort, which work seems likely to occupy them for some weeks, as every day produces fresh discoveries of ordnance, arms, and stores. About three hundred thousand pounds of gunpowder, (which is double the quantity that the nawab had in 1815,) have been already discovered. Some of it is of very good quality. Upwards of 500 guns and howitzers have been found, mostly buried near the nawab's workshops. These pieces vary from one inch to twenty-seven inches diameter in the bore, and the metal proportionably thick, but so extremely brittle, that it is supposed that they would not stand the usual proof to which our artillery submit their ordnance. The nawab had, however, prepared cartridges weighing 40lbs. each for some of his pieces, and which, it is said, would burst any one of them. Some of the guns are well manufactured, and from twelve to eighteen feet in length, but these are not more than four inches in diameter at the bore.

One very beautiful mortar has been discovered, and the committee hoped to find its fellow, as moulds for two of the same kind have turned up. This mortar represents a tiger rampant, but just so much raised on its hinder legs, the fore legs being straight, that its mouth, forming the muzzle, should be raised to about the usual elevation at which mortars are fired by our artillery; so that the legs answer the purpose of the bed on which mortars are commonly placed. It is equal in the bore to a ten-inch mortar, and should its fellow be found, the pair would be a suitable present to our gracious Queen, after having been properly cleaned and polished at the hands of our ordnance artificers. A smaller mortar, similar in form to the large one, was found in the palace, in calibre about equal to a camel howitzer, but treble the weight of the latter with its bed.

An immense quantity of wrought iron shot has been found, besides a great many of cast iron; but the nawab's shot and shells are principally cast of spelter, and remarkably well manufactured. Many of the shells are from two to three feet in diameter, and from their size it is supposed could only have been intended to be used as countermines. One shell

was found, the diameter of which was four feet, but its make very imperfect; the metal spelter, about five inches thick.

A native correspondent writes, that the property discovered in the fort, including jewels and treasure, is estimated at two crores of rupees: this, however, is, we believe, at least double the real amount, for we hear, from a quarter on which we can depend, that the property already discovered may be fairly estimated in value at about one crore of rupees only.

Col. Dyce's little force captured twenty-two elephants and eighty-five horses on the 18th, besides getting possession of about 30,000 rupees in specie. Hopes are entertained that the nawab's late dewan, Namdar Khan, who is held a close prisoner in Col. Dyce's camp, will point out further depositories of treasure.

Since writing the above, we have received a further letter from Kurnool, and we are enabled to state that the second "Tiger Mortar" was, after an arduous search, discovered on the 30th ult.—*U.S. Gaz.*, Nov. 5.

The following is a communication from Kurnool, dated October 31st:

"Some discussion has arisen about the application of the term *pewter* to the balls and shells found cast in the fort, it being considered incorrect, inasmuch as *spelter* should be used in its place, as it appears that this has arisen from a misconception of the signification of the word. I believe spelter may be called the familiar name for zinc. Zinc, when unalloyed by any more ductile metal, may be at once recognized by its extreme brittleness; whereas the admixture of a small quantity of lead will be found to produce, after fusion, a composition both malleable and tough, and therefore sufficiently well adapted for musket-balls, grape and small round shot for field service; when thus alloyed, the appearance of the ball is leaden; but it is at once distinguished by its weight—the specific gravity of lead being 11; whilst that of zinc is about 7. The Kurnool shells seem almost all to contain very little, if any, lead, and being made comparatively thin in metal, would doubtless be found a very indifferent weapon, projected from the chamber of a mortar; as if it did not fly to pieces as it left the muzzle, it would be smashed by its fall before any mischief, in one case out of one hundred, could be caused by its explosion. In the absence of any reagents or tests, and even of a blow-pipe, no experiments have been made to set this question at rest; but some will doubtless be shortly instituted, as the two metals alloyed form an unsaleable product, while each separate possesses a known value.

"A very remarkable description of quadrated shot has been found amongst the nawab's hounds and in very considerable quantity. They are cast in four pieces, the metal (alloy, containing a great preponderance of zinc) evidently being poured into a mould, into which stiff plates of mica, to serve as partitions, had been previously introduced, by separating the mould, which must have been in two parts, and laying the plates so as that they do not quite reach the opposite circumference: the metal, when poured in, unites in the segment thus left at the opposite point of the mould, but is almost completely separated in all other parts by the mica, which is of course untouched by the heat: these balls separate into four segments readily under a smart blow, and might doubtless be found a very deadly missile thrown into the head of a column.

"Another very strange and novel article of war has also lately come to light, adding another item to the list of discoveries in the manufacture of shot. These are formed of a species of conglomerate, or *mélange* of musket and pistol-balls with spelter, the balls being, I imagine, put into the mould cold, and the zinc being added when melted: the whole is violently agitated so as to distribute the balls (which otherwise from their weight would sink to the bottom) equally over the strange mass: a slight blow of course fractures these globes of missiles, and in one no less than 327 pistol-balls were counted. In this case, the balls are evidently pewter, being malleable, while the embedding mass is as surely spelter, being very frangible.

"A great many of the nawab's shot, especially those of the quadrated genus, bear marks of having been cast in metal moulds, which must have been properly turned in a lathe; while others, and the greater part of the larger shells, appear to have been run into clay ones. Up to this time, however, no moulds of any description have been found; and as similar success has been met with in searches after tools, smiths' and carpenters', and furnace and forge instruments, of which many must have been in constant use here, it is expected that a discovery of some interest in this respect will ere long be made. I think I omitted to give you the particulars of a most extraordinary production, which was found lying in the corner of one of the zenana gardens, and which excited not a little surprise and amusement at the time. It is a huge monster shell of the usual mixed metal, twenty-seven inches in bore, the external circumference measures eighteen feet; it has a large fuze-hole; the thickness of metal at its mouth nine inches; its length eight feet; but it is irregular throughout

the interior. This enormous globe is conjectured to have been cast for the purpose of being placed among the ruins of a breach, and intended to have been exploded as the storming column passed over it, or to have been placed under the crest of the glacis to have been sprung as a mine under our breaching battery.

"The first thing that excites surprise, on entering the enclosures devoted to the furnace department, is to find no chimney whatever attached to any of them, nor any underground flues leading from the furnaces to a spot where one appears to have been erected, or where the rise of the ground or of the buildings would have given a draught sufficient to create the heat requisite. One small furnace which I examined, and which had evidently been used for gun-founding, as a brass gun yet remained in the mould at its vent, presented the following appearance: at the top was an open cylindrical pan, about twenty inches deep and forty in diameter, its sides being blended with the walls of the furnace, and its bottom supported by a layer of malleable iron in straps set close together, with their ends built into the walls; beneath these again were some stout iron bars, and the whole was covered with a fire-clay composition, coated by a species of fire-glaze of a yellow colour, the nature of which I can only ascertain by an experiment: beneath is the fire-place, having an ash-hole for the introduction of fuel, and three or four small holes cut through the brickwork to the open air, near the sides of the pan, which evidently furnish the only vents for the escape of heated air and gas; their height from the ash-hole, where the feed air enters, being certainly not more than six or seven feet; and it appears surprising that, with so poor a draught, they could have continued in an open pan (perhaps however temporarily covered in) to fuse a metal like copper, which requires upwards of 2000° of Wedgewood. Their cannon moulds have also evidently been exceedingly well made, and their boring lathes and tools when found (for comparatively none have been 'mined' out of the ground yet) will doubtless prove abundantly interesting and curious. I should add, that nearly the whole of the nawab's guns and mortars appear to be made of brass (copper and zinc), and few, if any, of gun metal, which is composed of copper and tin: as military stores, therefore, they are totally valueless, and the whole should be either broken up and melted into ingots of saleable size, or the zinc should be separated by sublimation, and the copper in a pure state sent to the mint. A considerable number of bayonets have been discovered lately in boxes."—*Spectator*, Nov. 6.

Letter from Kurnool of the 3d November:

"The labours of the committee are now drawing to a close. Nothing positive is yet known of the amount of specie discovered, and it is therefore useless to aim at it by surmises; but the valuation of the metal both in guns and in a native state, as also of the shot, powder, arms, nitre, sulphur, and other stores, may be made, on a rough calculation, to amount to between five and six lacs, viz.

Guns and mortars; of these there are about 660 (the great majority being of small calibre), 250 tons. The metal of which these are made is an alloy, probably of seventy-five of copper and twenty-five tin; its value may, therefore, be considered about Rs. 1000 per ton. 250 tons of brass, at Rs. 1000 per ton.....	Rs. 2,50,000
50 tons copper, in slabs, skimmings, borings, &c., at Rs. 1200 per ton	60,000
40 tons zinc and lead, in slabs and pigs, at Rs. 300 per ton. 500,000 lbs. of powder (part coarse, part exceedingly fine and to all appearance well made) may be valued at least at	1,00,000
Fowling pieces, muskets and bayonets, barrels, locks, swords, &c., &c.	28,000
Malleable iron, in shot, chains, bars, straps, &c., &c. say	10,000
200 tons of mixed metal (zinc and lead) in shells, shot, &c., at Rs. 250.....	50,000
400 candies of nitre (part refined), at Rs. 25 per candy...	10,000
200 candies of sulphur, at Rs. 30 per candy	6,000
Ornamented arms and curiosities of the nawab's palace, &c.....	24,000

Rupees 5,50,000

"A great variety of extraordinary productions continue to turn up, day after day, in the godowns of the zenana, giving additional proofs of the fertility of genius of the director of the nawab's arsenal, and of the engrossing passion for inventions in the art of destruction, which must have reigned in the mind of the nawab. Among these are chain-shot, consisting of one large shot, from which proceed several chains, the other end of each of which terminates in a smaller ball, thus forming a charge of five or six balls and as many heavy chains. His ordinary chain-shot are made by having the two ends of a chain strongly rivetted into two halves of a ball, which have

again been partially fused into one mass : these shot would doubtless prove very destructive to infantry, but the object of the inventor must be defeated in their action, as the chains would most likely tear out of the half-balls before they had completed half their flight. Again, there are large tin canisters, made to fit the big guns, which contain each four smaller, fitted with small loaded shells, and the interstices between them are crammed with bullets ; a fuse hole, for ignition, leads into the centre of the charge. A great many stink-balls, made of assafetida and sulphur, and pewter carcase shells, filled with little balls of powder and sulphur, have also been found, with many other varieties.

" Every thing appears perfectly quiet about here, and the prisoners are shortly to be marched up to Hyderabad, under escort of Col. Blair's horse, where they will probably remain till means can be found for ensuring their return to their own countries. A good many of them are Affghans and a few Beloochies ; these say they have only very recently come down here—only six or seven months since. The fort is now in a proper state as regards the discipline preserved in and about it ; all persons, excepting the garrison and those on actual business, are excluded, and no camp followers and other idling vagabonds allowed ingress. A flag-staff has been erected on the highest tower bastion, and the British ensign will doubtless shortly be hoisted with due honour.—*Spectator*, Nov. 9.

THE BLACK TOWN.

An address has been presented to the Governor, signed by 776 of the principal occupiers of houses and offices in Black Town, including the judges, and almost all the gentlemen of the legal profession, the clergy, and the mercantile firms, complaining of the state of the town, in consequence of its imperfect drainage, and praying that measures may be taken to remedy it. They specify the evils arising from this cause as affecting the bodily health, offensive effluvia pervading the whole town and part of the esplanade, producing fevers and death ; as injuring the mental powers and energies of youth compelled to breathe such a tainted atmosphere, and as having an injurious influence in a religious point of view, inasmuch as no chaplain has been found to brave the pollutions and filth in the drains and ditches.

Lord Elphinstone stated in reply, that the matter had been under the consideration of government two years ago, when a committee had been appointed to report upon the state of the town ; that the re-

port was referred to the justices in session, who, by Act of Parliament, are invested with the charge of cleansing, lighting, and paving the town ; that the justices represented that they had not then sufficient funds to carry the suggestions of the committee into effect, but that there is reason to suppose that there are now funds available. His lordship then referred them to the justices in session, and stated that if they would recommend any well-digested plan, the government would be very glad to take the matter again into their favourable consideration. For himself personally, he said, he felt that it was a crying evil and a disgrace to the country, that the chief town should be in such a condition.

ROADS AND GHAUTS.

The Government are turning their attention with great spirit to ghaut-opening and road-making. The Sumpajee Ghaut, leading from Merkara, in Coorg, to Mangalore, is now quite open for travellers, and the bridges will be shortly completed along that route, though what were constructed before the monsoon were severely tried by the torrents caused by the late unusually heavy S. W. rains, having been absolutely nine feet under water, it is said, for some time. That splendid road made by the Sappers, and the eighteen miles thence to Fraserpet, on the banks of the Cauvery, opened by the same valuable men, in 1837 and 1838, have been connected at last with Peracapatam, the frontier town of Mysore. It is remarkable that the thirteen miles last alluded to were left untouched for so long a period, as, positively, those who knew the country well were continually losing the road, so badly was it defined, and so tortuous was it through a strip of thick jungle near the immediate borders of Coorg. A short and direct road to the Neilgherries, from Sultan's Battery to Teppacaudoo, and so up the New Seagoor Ghaut, will be immediately cleared properly and repaired where necessary. This last route is direct from Cannanore to Ootacamund, and, as far as Nellacottah (thirteen miles beyond Sultan's Battery), the road alluded to passes through a lovely part of the Wynnad, and fifteen miles only are bothered with jungle. Lady Gough and family this year actually drove up this ghaut in their carriage and four horses, and throughout the heavy carriage got on with great ease. The ghaut now under survey, leading from Munzezabad to Mangalore, discovered by Capt. Green of the Engineers, superintendent of Maramut in Mysore, will be a noble opening for trade. It is represented to be a natural break in the coun-

try, and the road will descend gradually without a zigzag, to the tune of about one in thirty or forty. If Capt. Green's views are fully carried out, the road between Bangalore and Mungalore will be shortened twenty-five miles, and there can be no doubt that the improvements in trade between Mysore and the Company's country, which have already occurred under the enlightened rule of Lord Elphinstone and Col. Cubson, the commissioner of Mysore, will continue to increase.—*Spectator*, Nov. 13.

KIDNAPPING OF CHILDREN.

There is a case before the marine police authorities that is likely to prove subject-matter for investigation before the Supreme Court,—it being the discovery of twenty or thirty youths, belonging to a native vessel in the roads, in a state of slavery, having been purchased at various prices, from three rupees upwards. It does not, however, appear that this traffic in human flesh has been effected at Madras, or that the parties were brought on shore for any other purpose than concealment during the stay of the vessel in the roads; for, the purposes of her stay being accomplished, it is while the youths are being re-conducted to the vessel that the discovery was made by a peon, who, accompanying a boat, proceeding to the vessel alluded to, had his suspicion excited by something apparently concealed in the bottom of the boat; on going to the spot, he found, on removing the covering, several youths, the eldest not exceeding ten years of age. The boat was immediately ordered to make for the shore, and on the circumstance being made known to the master attendant, the result of the inquiry and search he ordered was the discovery of from twenty to thirty youths, either on board or being conveyed to this vessel, under the circumstances we have stated.—*Examiner*, Nov. 4.

THE TINNEVELLY GERMAN MISSION.

This mission, after the death of the excellent Rhenius, had been divided into two parts; the one including the congregations and schools to the west and north of Palamcottah; and the other, those to the south and east. Mr. Schaffter had taken the superintendence of the former division, and Mr. Muller that of the latter. Mr. Schaffter, with his division, had been re-united to the Church Missionary Society, through its Madras Corresponding Committee; and Mr. Muller, with his portion of the mission, was said to have been received by the London Missionary Society. But his reception was only the act of the Travancore District Corresponding Committee of that society, and was subject to a reference of the direc-

tors at home; by whom it was not confirmed. The directors had no objection to receive Mr. Muller into the number of their missionaries, if he would leave Tinnevely. But they considered it would be unfair to the Church Missionary Society for them to receive into their connection any part of the mission that had belonged to that body. And their decision is in accordance with certain principles of mutual non-interference which have recently been adopted by the great missionary societies both of England and America. The arrangement is better adapted, we fear, for securing impunity to the offences of the societies than for removing real obstructions to their success. But, be that as it may, it throws Mr. Muller and his portion of the Tinnevely mission again upon the general support of Christian people.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 26.

EXCERPTA.

Sir Francis Chantrey's magnificent statue of the late Sir Thomas Munro was opened to public view on the evening of October 23, under a salute of seventeen guns. The greater portion of the Madras society was present on the occasion, besides an immense concourse of natives. On this occasion, a very large party of the subscribers to the statue were most hospitably and elegantly entertained by the Governor in the banqueting-room.

The rapidity with which Indian rivers occasionally come down is well known to all who have travelled in the interior. A sudden and fatal accident of the nature occurred on the Palaur river in October. A large party of natives, after the celebration of a marriage, were returning to Madras. The females were in a bullock coach, the men accompanying the vehicle on foot. On arriving at the river, there was nothing to indicate danger, as the water was shallow, with but little current; but when the unfortunate party had about reached the middle, they were suddenly overwhelmed by the rush of a torrent, which carried all before it. Every soul perished, and not even a vestige of coach or bullocks has been discovered.

A native correspondent of the *Spectator* complains that all natives, when entering the fort at Royacottah, are made to get down from their horses or out of their palankeens, in passing through the gates.

A proclamation, dated November 1, announces that the Governor in Council has resolved to transfer the zillah court of Chicacole from that station to Vizagapatam—to abolish the auxiliary court, heretofore held at Vizagapatam; and instead to establish a principal sudder ameen's court at Itchepore, in the Ganjam district.

(R)

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROUTE BETWEEN SONMEANEE AND
CANDAHAR.

In the last number of the proceedings of the Bombay Geographical Society, there is an account of the route between Sonmeanee and Candahar, the different stages, the distances, the names of the towns and villages, the character of the country and inhabitants, the supplies, the difficulties, in short, every thing needful to the traveller proceeding into Afghanistan by that route,—the whole taken by Capt. Harris from the mouth of an Afghan horse-dealer, who states that he had performed the journey in safety twenty-five times. The difficulty and danger of the approaches to the two chief marts, Candahar and Cabool, appear at present to be the main obstacles in the way of opening a trade with these places. The route by the Bolan pass and Quetta offers few attractions, after the experience our army has had of it. Through the Punjab there is less to apprehend, but the immense circuit necessary from this side of India. In a country of such vast extent as Afghanistan, thinly peopled, the greatest portion leading lawless and predatory lives, over whom the government has little or no influence, the only safe plan of commencing a trading connection appears to be, by establishing marts at places on the frontier, convenient for intercourse with that country, where the merchants and property would be safe under British protection, and whither the natives might resort with their produce or cash, without cause of fear or restraint of any kind. Though the Indus will be the great channel through which our trade will flow into these countries, it seems very advisable that the route by Sonmeanee should not be lost sight of. The line of country it passes through embraces the richest and most populous portion of Beeloochestan; it is the most direct and practicable road from this to Candahar, as well as the safest, and if by that channel means could be found to throw into these countries a few of the articles most in request among them, for which at present they are indebted to other countries, their curiosity might be roused, or even perhaps a taste created, for British manufactures, that might lead to further demands, and finally to their resorting to our marts for whatever of foreign manufacture is in use among them, our nearness to them holding out another inducement for the sale of their produce and stock, to which it is not likely they will long remain indifferent.—*Courier*, Oct. 26.

ADEN.

The *Bombay Courier Extraordinary*, of November 23, contains the following particulars from private correspondence of a daring attack on Aden by the ex-Sultan, the chief of the Abdallahs, assisted by the Foudlee, and numerous other Arab tribes. It appears that information had been received, some time previously, by Capt. Haines, the political resident at Aden, of an intended attack, who made every arrangement accordingly, in conjunction with the military authority of the place, notwithstanding the matter was looked upon by many as an idle threat on the part of the Arabs. The neck of land, or rather sand, which connects the peninsula of Aden with the main land, is intersected by a wall about 1,400 yards in length, both extremities of which touch the sea at high water; at either end of this wall, there is a semi-circular projecting field-work, mounting two guns, while three other guns are placed along the wall in as many redouts at regular intervals of three hundred yards. Early in the morning of the 11th November, a report was made that some eight or ten men were seen prowling about near the advanced sentries, but who, on being challenged, dispersed. Soon after, more men were seen creeping round the left field-work, it being nearly low water. At about 4 A.M. the sentry fired, and the Arabs, finding themselves discovered, raised a tremendous shout and rushed on in three columns, of about two thousand men each—one column upon each field-work, and one on the centre, but were quickly checked by a well-directed fire of grape and musketry from the works, while Lieut. Hamilton, I.N., in the launch of the H.C. brig of war *Euphrates*, poured repeated volleys of grape from the boat's twelve-pounder, across their columns, with admirable judgment and precision. The centre column alone reached the wall, within which about 250 of them found their way, when the remainder were obliged to retreat; those who got in were joined by about 150 others, who had crawled along and succeeded in passing unobserved round the left field-work. Finding their retreat cut off, after losing some men in attempting it, they made a rush at the heights commanding the wall; but on receiving two shots, and losing one of their number, they retreated, and tried another part of the hills, where Mr. Nott, a midshipman of the Indian Navy, was placed with a party of seamen and a gun; on receiving the first shot from which, they fled in great confusion, and made a desperate rush to pass outside the left field-work, where Mr. Cameron of the European regiment was placed; here the slaughter

was dreadful, about thirty of their number being mowed down upon the spot; some made good their retreat, and a few fled away into the hills, where they were either taken or shot next day. In the meantime, the firing from the artillery was kept up from the front, and by Lieut. Hamilton on the flank, till only about five rounds of grape-shot remained at the wall, when an order was given to cease firing, the enemy being at a considerable distance. On this the Arabs, taking it for granted that all the ammunition of the defenders was expended, rushed with a loud yell in five columns again to the wall, within a short distance of which they were once more fatally checked by the destructive fire of grape and musketry in front and flank.

Daylight had just broken on the scene and showed the Arabs in full retreat in a dense mass extending from side to side of the broad part of the isthmus, their numerous camels loaded with dead; those very camels, some of which carried small guns, and all of which were intended to

be laden with the plunder of the English, of whose wealth they had formed most extravagant notions. The ex-Sultan had persuaded them that "all the buttons worn by the English were of solid gold, and that precious stones and valuables of all kind awaited their expected victory." It appears they were led to expect but a very feeble resistance.

One communication says, "we took twenty-eight prisoners, and buried thirty-two of their dead; and from the wall they were observed to load a great number of camels with dead and wounded. The garrison had but one man wounded."

In consequence of the news from Aden, the vessel lately taken up by the government for that place will be sent off immediately, with troops to strengthen the garrison, and an ample supply of ordnance stores. It is rumoured that the attack was instigated by Mohammed Aly, and that a certain sum in dollars was agreed to be paid by him for every man that fell. The truth will probably be got out of the prisoners.—*Cour.*, Nov. 26.

Range of the Thermometer in a Stone-house at Aden. August 1839.

Date.	6 A.M.	10 A.M.	Noon.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	REMARKS.
1	86	89	91	93	94	92	Calm. Light S. until 2 P.M.; then S.W. Comp. clear.
2	87	89	91	95	93	91	Light variable airs and warm weather.
3	86	88	91	93	93	91	Calm night and morning. Light sea-breeze, which died away at sunset.
4	86½	88½	90	91	94	92	Warm night. Cloudy A.M. Light W. breeze.
5	87	89	90	92	91	90	Light airs and calms. Clear W. [weather.
6	86	87	89	90½	92	90	Strong W. all night, and W. gusts until sunset. Thick
7	87	88	89	87½	89½	89	Warm night. Calm A.M. Moderate S.W. until sunset, then light airs.
8	84	86	87	87	87	87	Thunder, lightning, and rain, from 1 A.M. until 6 P.M., when calm and very cloudy. S. P.M., and very pleasant weather. [moderate P.M.
9	84½	86	87	87	87	86½	Fresh W.S.W. during the night. A.M. light S., and
10	84	87	88½	89	88	87½	Cool night. Light airs A.M. Delightful S. all day.
11	85½	87	88	88	88	87	Warm night and calm also A.M. 'S. and pleasant afterwards.
12	84½	87½	87½	88	90	89	A.M. light S. Pleasant S.S.W. Light air P.M.
13	85½	87	87½	87	89	90	Warm night and calm morning. Between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. S., and pleasant afterwards until sunset, when it became more W., with a hot wind.
14	86½	88	89	89½	88½	88	Calm A.M. S. until noon, then strong W. and dust.
15	86½	88	89	90	88	88	Warm night. Calm and very hazy A.M. Moderate W.; P.M. strong.
16	84	88	90	90	90	88	Blowing hard all night and day; toward sunset, moderated and became clear.
17	85	89	90	90	89	88	Cool night. Light airs A.M. and S.W. Moderate until sunset, when calm.
18	84	87	89	89	88	89	Cool night. Sun obscured nearly all day. Light variable airs from N.E. to S. [light airs.
19	85	87	89	90	90	88	Cool night. A.M. light E. and S.E. Noon S. Sunset
20	86	91	92	92	90	90	Pleasant night. A.M. light E.N.E. and moderate S.E. until sunset
21	86	89	90	92	92	90	During night light rain, thunder, and lightning. Land-wind A.M. Noon S. P.M. moderate S.W. Sunset calm. [sant day.
22	85	87	88	87½	86½	86	Warm night. A.M. N.E. Noon S. and cloudy. A pleasant day.
23	86	88	90	92	89	87½	Cool night. Warm A.M. During the day light sea-breeze. Sunset calm.
24	86	89	92	90	91	90	Calm night until 2 A.M., when W. A.M. W. Noon strong W. with gusts continued until sunset; then calm. [dust throughout.
25	87	88	90	91	90	88½	All night W., blowing strong with gusts and showers of W. during the night. A.M. light air. Noon S. P.M. S.W., sun obscured by clouds. [light air.
26	87	89	90	92	90	88	A.M. light N.E. Noon S. P.M. strong S.W. Sunset
27	86	88	89	88½	87	87	A.M. light E. pleasant wind, shifted gradually from N. Eastward in a S.W. direction to westward.
28	86½	88	89½	91½	91	90	S.W. A.M., cloudy. Strong W. P.M., which continued all night. [dry wind.
29	85	87	89	90½	90	89	Cool night. A.M. strong W., and throughout, with a
30	85	87	91	92	94	92	Calm A.M. Noon strong W., moderating P.M.
31	84	88	89	91	92	90	Sunset light airs.

Range of the Thermometer in a Stone-house at Aden. October 1839.

Date.	6 A.M.	10 A.M.	Noon.	2 P.M.	4 P.M.	6 P.M.	REMARKS.
1	85	85	87	88½	87	86	{ Warm night. Calm A.M., and light; between 9 and 10 A.M. wind from S.E. to S.
2	86	88	89	88	88	83	{ Calm A.M. and cloudy. Afterwards light and variable.
3	84½	87	88	88	87½	87	{ Cool night. Light easterly A.M. Noon E.S.E. Easterly P.M.
4	84	85½	88½	86	85	84	{ Easterly all night and day. Very pleasant and cloudy.
5	84	86	87	86½	85½	85	{ Easterly all night and day. Moderate with fine clear weather. [Sunset easterly.]
6	82	86	87½	86	85	84	{ Calm night and morning. Southerly noon. S.E. 2 P.M.
7	81	84	86	86	85	85	{ Calm A.M. Wind afterwards light from S. to S.E.
8	84	86	86	86	85	84	{ S.E. A.M. E.S.E. noon. Easterly and strong all night.
9	83	84	85	85	84½	84	{ Wind from E.N.E. to E.S.E. all day, and strong.
10	82	84	85	85	84	84	{ Night more moderate.
11	81½	83	84	85	84	83	{ Easterly but light. Clear weather.
12	81	83	84	84½	84	84	{ A.M. light north-easterly. Noon moderate S.E. P.M. light airs, which continued all night.
13	80	82	84	84	83	83	{ Calm A.M. Noon south-easterly, moderate. P.M. Light airs.
14	80	82	84	84	83	83	{ Winds and weather as yesterday.
15	80	82	84	84	83	83	{ Ditto ditto.
16	79	81½	83	83	83	82	{ Ditto ditto. [throughout.]
17	80	82½	84	84	83	82	{ Cool night and morning. Easterly and south-easterly Calm A.M. Noon E.S.E. P.M. E.N.E. Cloudy night. [pleasant.]
18	80½	82	84	84	83	83	{ Calm A.M. South-easterly breeze throughout, and A.M. northerly or land-wind. Noon E.N.E., which continued all day.
19	79	82	83½	83½	83	82½	{ A.M. calm and cloudy. Noon east-south-easterly. P.M. E.N.E., and light.
20	80	83	84	84	83	82	{ Ditto ditto ditto.
21	80	83	84	84	83	82	{ A.M. north-easterly. Noon south-easterly. P.M. E.S.E., and light. Cloudy night.
22	80	83	84	84	83	83	{ A.M. northerly. Noon E. by N., which continued.
23	81	82½	83½	83	83	82	{ A.M. east-north-easterly. Noon E.S.E., light and pleasant.
24	80	82½	83½	83	82½	82	{ A.M. north-easterly. Noon easterly, which continued.
25	80	82	83½	83	83	82	{ A.M. north-easterly, afterwards east-south-easterly. Light east-north-easterly during the night.
26	80	82	83	83½	83	82	{ A.M. northerly and cloudy. Noon E.S.E. P.M. south-easterly. [Moderate.]
27	80	82	83	83	82½	82	{ A.M. north-easterly. Noon E.S.E. Sunset E. by N. E.N.E. A.M. Easterly throughout, and pleasant.
28	79	82	83	83	82	82	{ Easterly and fine weather. [with clear weather.]
29	79	81	82½	82	82	82	{ Easterly breeze throughout. Moderate and pleasant,
30	79	81½	82	82½	82	82	
31	79	81½	82	82½	82	82	

THE GOVERNOR.

The return of our governor is now daily looked for. It would appear that on the 16th he was at Sattara, at the installation of the new rajah, and that from thence he was to proceed to the presidency.—*Cour.*, Nov. 26.

STATE OF BERAR.

Extract of a letter: "Berar, west of the Warda, is a part of the territory of the Nizam. One of the soobas, into which this portion is divided, is Omraotee. This soobaship was formed by rajah Chundoo Lal to one Kishun Bishun, who, failing payment in the sum of twenty-five lacs, represented to C. Lal that this amount was deposited in trust with Dhun Raj Seth of the same city. Dhun Raj Seth, on being applied to, denied having this deposit, on which he was incarcerated. Dhun Raj has a nephew, Poorun Mull, who, having occasion to feed the brahmins, it was hinted to him that the objects of the feast could not be accomplished without the presence of his uncle, Dhun Raj. Leave was accordingly given by the minister at P.M.'s solicitation for his attendance, and on the completion of the repast the nephew took the uncle back, as bounden

to do. The minister, however, refuses to receive him, and says, 'By taking your uncle away the responsibility is now on your own shoulders, and you will accordingly take him back and pay me the twenty-five lacs. At the same time, the minister made over to Poorun Mull the Omraotee halah. After waiting some time for payment, C. Lal put up the halah for sale, and it was taken by some Parsee, who accordingly despatches parties to occupy the thanas. Poorun Mull, however, sends orders to his men at these places to resist, and consequently Berar is now a scene of murder, rapine, and warfare.

"P.S. Berar is in flames, and thousands are flocking into Betool for protection."—*Cour.*, Oct. 29.

GOVERNMENT AND THE PARSEES.

Adverting to our former notices of the despatch recently from England, regarding the policy pursued by the Bombay Government in the late dispute between the Parsees and the missionaries, we have now had access to some information upon the subject, on the accuracy of which our readers may implicitly rely, and which rather confirms our first mention of the matter.

It appears that two memorials, bearing numerous and influential signatures of all classes of natives, were sent to England, one addressed to the Board of Control and the other to the Court of Directors, the charges in which were directed rather against Mr. Farish individually, than the government of which he was the head. The memorial to the Board immediately attracted the notice of her Majesty's Government, who lost no time in stating their intention of directing the serious attention of Sir James Carnac to the subject. The other memorial to the Court of Directors excited, it is understood, a great sensation in that body, and although, from the circumstance of the memorial not having been passed through this Government, it would have been premature and unusual for the Court to have come to any resolution in the matter, until the Bombay Government had had an opportunity of stating their defence, yet the sentiments of the Directors may be very plainly seen by the despatch which has been received here, transmitting the memorial. In that despatch, the Bombay Government are enjoined to furnish the Court with their explanation or defence with as little delay as possible, the Court adding that, although they cannot for a moment believe that Mr. Farish has actually committed himself to the full extent charged against him by the natives, yet they cannot refrain from expressing an earnest hope that he will be able, fully and promptly, to disavow every specific instance alleged against him by the memorialists. The Court then go on to state, that they deem it incumbent on them to impress on the consideration of the Bombay Government, how very necessary it is, that every individual, holding high office under Government, should be particularly circumspect in all his conduct, public and private, pointing out that any disregard of this caution may tend to derange the policy of the Government which he serves, as well as to mislead the ignorant.

—*Cour., Oct. 9.*

KURACHEE.

The following is an abstract of a memoir on Kurachee, in Scinde, transmitted to government by Lieut. T. Postans.

The town of Kurachee contains a population of about ten thousand; the greater portion Hindus. The Hindu merchants are chiefly Mooltanees, and there are some thirty houses of respectable shroffs, or bankers. Of the Mohamedan population, the Kwajahs carry on a brisk trade in sharks'-fins and prepared hides, both of which are staples of export. There are about 150 houses of weavers in silk and cotton. The remainder of the

population are banyans (shopkeepers), fishermen, potters, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. As the surrounding country is uncultivated, without means of irrigation, the climate being excessively dry, and subject to continued drought, Kurachee is dependent on other parts of the country, and often on foreign supplies, for its necessary articles of consumption. With the Mohamedan and lower castes of the Hindu population, fish, which abounds on the neighbouring coast, is a great staple of food; dried, it forms an article of exportation. There are about fifty fishing-boats belonging to the place. The Delta furnishes the coarse rice, but Bombay, Sehwan, and occasionally the ports in Lus and the Mekran coast, provide much of the dry grains (wheat, &c.) and other articles of food.

Kurachee is an ill-built, inconvenient town; its houses, like those of all towns in Scinde, are of mud and flat-roofed; its bazars and streets narrow and inconvenient. It is surrounded by the remains of a mud wall, entered through two gates. The suburbs are extensive. The creek, which leads from the harbour, is navigable for small boats up to within a short distance of the town, and is capable of great improvement; at present, there is no convenience whatever for landing goods, except at spring or high tides.

From the looms of Kurachee are produced, of silk fabrics, loonghies, although far inferior to those for which Tatta is so celebrated, are yet very rich: there are about fifteen different descriptions of loonghies, and they find a market in Bombay, Muscat, Shikarpore, Lus, and Mekran. Goolhuddhuns, all silk, in stripes of various and bright colours, are of various descriptions: this manufacture is principally used in Scinde, and peculiar to Kurachee. Shmee dhuraees, all silk, of one colour throughout, are sent to Mekran, Lus, and Muscat: either from the inferiority of the silk, or want of skill in dyeing, the two last-mentioned articles are totally deficient in gloss, and have more the appearance of fine cotton than silk manufactures. Misroos, composed of silk and cotton in equal proportions, dyed in stripes of various colours: there are nearly forty different kinds of misroos woven at Kurachee: they are sent to Bombay, Muscat, Shikarpore, and Hyderabad: the cotton-thread is English. Cochineal is the only pink dye used in the above, and the silk is either Bengal, China, or Bussorah. Coarse cotton-cloths are also woven at Kurachee. From the surrounding country, a coarse description of cumlie, manufactured from goats'-hair, is furnished and used as sulleetahs for camels and bullocks.

For the tanning and preparation of hides, Kurachee has a great celebrity.

They are chiefly exported to Muscat, but are also used to some extent in Scinde. The leather of Kurachee is superior to most of Indian tanning. To Muscat, about ten thousand maunds are exported annually.

There are belonging to Kurachee about forty boats, varying from 40 to 180 canoes, and trading to the ports of Bombay, Mangalore, and Porebunder (Kattywar Coast). Dumaun, Muscat, Mandavie (in Cutch), and the Malabar Coast; of smaller craft, running between it and the ports of Sonmeeany, in Lus, the Mekran Coast, or Gharra, at the head of the creek of that name, there are about forty. Kurachee is, on an average, visited annually by about 350 or 400 boats, but not above a third of that number leave it with cargoes. The season for sailing for boats belonging to the port is closed from the middle of May to the beginning of September.

The imports are, from Bombay, sugar, spices, groceries, cloths (British), piece goods, chintzes, long cloths, &c.; safflower, fine rice, wheat, copper, iron, zinc, brass, tin, steel, and lead; raw silk, cochineal, drugs, and wood. From the Kattywar Coast, wood, gram, and cotton. From Dumaun, wood (brought in the return-boats conveying opium). Mandavee, wood and cotton. Muscat, dates (dry and fresh), mats, ivory, copper, spices, dried fruits, and madder. Malabar Coast (Calicut), coco-nuts, wood, cloths, pepper, and coir rope. Lus and the Mekran Coast, ghee in some quantity, according to seasons, mats, dates, and grain.

The exports are, to Bombay, wool, indigo, ghee, karah, chaniah, sharks'-fins, loonghies, misroos, dried fruits, and dyes. To the Kattywar Coast, there are no exports. Dumaun, opium. Muscat, indigo, leather, occasionally grain, ghee, coarse cotton cloths, and silk goods. Mandavee, occasionally ghee, but there are but few exports. To the ports in Lus, and on the Mekran Coast, silk goods, copper, and brass vessels, with occasionally grain.

Kurachee being the port for British goods, spices, metals, &c. destined for the markets in Sehwan, Shikarpore, Khyrpore, Kelat, Kandahar, or countries to the N.W., and requiring comparatively little of such articles for its own use or consumption, it follows that the imports are by far the most important part of its trade by sea; the more so since the decline of the opium trade, and the number of boats visiting it annually exceeds those leaving it in the proportion of nearly three to one.

The inland trade of Kurachee, with Hyderabad, Sehwan, Larkhana, Khyrpore, Shikarpore, and other places in

Scinde, and to the N.W., consists of the transmission of its imports in spices, groceries, metals, British goods, and some few articles of its own manufacture. Of these, Shikarpore receives the largest quantity. In return, Kurachee is supplied with indigo, wool, coarse cloths, grain, bang, dyes, and occasionally horses.

The importance of Kurachee, as the only accessible harbour in Scinde from February to October, is obvious, as an emporium for the receipt and transmission of merchandize, to and from all parts of Scinde and countries to the N.W., the place will doubtless become, under a more liberal and enlightened Government, of great commercial importance. The contemplated improvements, which a trifling outlay will effect, in the Gharra Creek, by enabling boats of considerable burden to approach within a few miles of the Indus at Tatta, must be considered as promising, eventually, to render Kurachee of great moment to the British Government, placing us in a position to command the whole route, from the sea to the very heart of Central Asia, by an easy and expeditious water carriage.

The pearl-oyster has lately been discovered in the Gharra Creek, but want of sufficient information prevents my entering, at present, into any account of the fishery.

EXCERPTA.

Government has appointed a committee, of which Sir J. W. Awdry, the chief justice, is president,* for the purpose of drawing up a scheme for the establishment of the medical college and hospital proposed to be established by Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., whose munificent offer has been accepted by the Court of Directors, and who immediately paid his lac of rupees into the Company's treasury.

Accounts from Kattywar state that that province has been unusually sickly this season, and many of the officers at Rajcote have been driven to the sea coast for change of air.

Sir Henry Roper, the new puisne judge, was sworn into office on the 30th October, and took his seat on the bench the following day.

The *Urania*, Capt. Noakes, arrived in this port on the 4th November, destined for Karak, in the Persian Gulf; she has three iron steamers on board, with engineers, carpenters &c., a large quantity of coals, and every thing necessary to give immediate efficiency to the steamers, the decks having been all fitted in England and on board, and have only to be laid down.

* The other members are the Bishop, Lieut. Col. Dickinson, Mr. J. Macadam, and Shett Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. Mr. C. Morehead, to be secretary.

The steamers are said to be intended for the Euphrates and Tigris.

Sir Henry Fane arrived at the presidency on the 6th November, accompanied by Gen. Churchill and Col. Beresford. The *Courier* states, that Sir Henry Fane was again suffering from fever, and that the admiral was also laid up with a smart attack of dysentery.

At the festival of the *Dewallee*, which ended on the 8th November (the Hindoo mode of closing the old year and ushering in the new year), the *Courier* says: "We were particularly pleased with the order, good-humour, and gay appearance of the crowds that turned out in the evenings."

In consequence of an order that has come out for the construction of certain vessels of war of the largest class in this dock-yard, very considerable alterations are to be made. The new slips about to be laid down will extend as far as the saluting battery, and as they will mask some of the guns of the fort, Government has determined to erect a fort on the sunken rock, with a small light-house attached, which will effectually protect the harbour, and at the same time do away with the necessity of the light-vessel. The *Vanguard* is said to be the intended model for the new ships. Mr. Allen, the new master-builder, arrived by the *Berenice*.

A melancholy occurrence took place on board the *Zenobia*, during the late voyage from the Red Sea, whence she arrived at the Presidency on the 23d November. Mr. Charles Prescott, of the Bombay civil service, having been received on board the vessel, as a passenger, at Suez, on the 3d, showed symptoms of mental derangement on the evening of the 4th, which increased rapidly; on repeated attempts on his part to assault some of the other passengers, it was deemed necessary to place him under restraint, and, on his complaining of heat in his cabin, a canvas shed was prepared for him on the poop of the vessel, where he reclined during the heat of the day, one of the quarter-masters constantly attending him. At about half-past eight, p.m., of the 8th, having previously remained quiet and in a recumbent position, he made a spring out of his shed, over the ship's side, and was seen no more. The engines were stopped, a boat instantly lowered, and every possible exertion made to save the unfortunate gentleman, but without success; he was not even seen to rise. The deceased, up to the period when he showed signs of insanity, appears to have been much respected by his fellow-travellers as a mild, inoffensive, and gentleman-like person; the only cause to which his state of mind can be attributed, is exposure to the sun at Malta and on the desert.

The *Bombay Courier*, October 26,

contains a copy of an address to Sir Charles Forbes, from the native merchants of this place, expressive of deep regard towards him for his constant attention to native interests, and requesting him to allow Sir F. Chantrey to execute a statue of him in marble, to be placed in some conspicuous part of the Presidency. The statue is to cost £3,000.

Ceylon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Governor returned from his cruise in the *Wellington* on the 11th October, very considerably recruited in health, and continued to improve.

The Bishop of Madras, who arrived off Colombo, in the *Wellesley*, on the 21st October, held his primary visitation, on the 28th, at St. Peter's Church, Colombo, and two confirmations, one at Galle on the 30th and another at Colombo on the 2d November.

The two Singalese, convicted of murder at the last sessions of the Supreme Court for the Central Provinces, underwent the extreme penalty of the law at Kandy, on the 4th October; upwards of three thousand persons witnessing the execution. The Rev. Mr. Hardy, Wesleyan missionary, had visited and endeavoured to awaken them to a consciousness of the enormity of their guilt, but without success. They went singing and dancing to the place of execution, accompanied by a Bhuddist priest, and said that their souls would transmigrate into the bodies of snakes, in which shape they intended to return at the end of three months and bite the judge.

The *Colombo Observer* states, that the tax on fish, which produces annually £6,000 to £7,000 to the public treasury, is to be abandoned, which will greatly benefit the poorer classes.

The same paper states that applications for the contemplated extra shares of the Agricultural Joint-stock Company, are coming in rapidly from the out-stations; so that the total number of shares will probably be 1,500.

The *Ceylon Herald*, October 29th, announces, that many applications have been made to the superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, Peredinia, for parcels of Mauritius sugar-cane, for the purpose of making experimental plantations in various parts of the island, and as the most perfect success has hitherto attended the efforts of one mercantile house here, who have now a large tract of land entirely devoted to the culture of cane, and who have this year produced excel.

lent sugar, the writer has no doubt that in a few years this island will be able to rival, if not to surpass, Mauritius. The price of labour is infinitely lower here than in Mauritius, and any further supply of labourers can at any time be had from the Malabar coast.

Penang.

Spice cultivation on this island has attraction sufficient to induce speculation by parties at a distance. A few weeks ago, a plantation of about four years' growth, under a grant in perpetuity, and with about two thousand nutmeg and other fruit-trees, was purchased for Mr. Mackey, of Calcutta, for 4,000 Drs.; other applicants from the same quarter have sent orders hither to invest funds in this profitable speculation. One of the largest young spice plantations on the island is the joint property of Mr. Spiers, of the firm of Cockerell and Co., and a gentleman here; and the spirited Calcutta barrister, Mr. Prinsep, has been engaged for some years past in a similar undertaking at Singapore, with, we hope, fair prospect of success. The cultivation of spices is rapidly and extensively increasing on this island, and we hope may realize the expectations of those who have but recently embarked their capital in that enterprise. Waste lands under grants in perpetuity are giving place to thriving spice gardens, though the allurements under the existing land-regulations is any thing but tempting.—*Penang Gaz.*, July 20.

We noticed, a short time ago, that, in consequence of orders from Bangkok, the Siamese authorities had interdicted the importation of opium into Pungah, Trang, and the adjoining ports, under very severe penalties. It now seems that the government of Acheen have likewise come to the same determination. By the arrival of some native vessels from that quarter, we learn that the newly-elected Rajah of Acheen, Tuanku Ibrahim, a brother of the deceased sovereign, had assembled a council, in which the three saggis and other principal personages of the kingdom assisted, when a decree was issued to all the chiefs of the east and west coasts of Sumatra, enjoining them to use their utmost endeavours to prevent the introduction of, and put down the trade in, opium altogether, within their respective jurisdictions, by visiting importers with immediate confiscation of the drug, and purchasers with incarceration, pending the rajah's future pleasure.—*Penang Gaz.*, Oct. 19.

Singapore.

We learn from a Penang paper of the 24th August, that the French frigate *Le Drodogue* has been on the west coast of Sumatra, avenging the murder of Capt. Van Yseghin, of the French barque *L'Aglæe*, which took place near Muckie some months ago. Capt. Camars, in command of the frigate, landed at that place, with 126 men and two howitzers, and demanded the surrender of the murderers, which not having been complied with, the town of Muckie was again laid in ashes, from which, phoenix-like, it must have risen, since the visit of the American commodore there, about fifteen months before!—*Sing. F. P.*, Sept. 5.

Accounts have been recently received here from Penang of the serious indisposition of Sir William Norris; although it is at the same time stated, that he had latterly experienced a somewhat favourable change.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 10.

Siam.

We have accounts from Bangkok to the 11th ult., which continue to give the most deplorable details regarding the number and miserable condition of the Malay prisoners lately brought up from Quedah, as well as from Putani and Sangora. According to our information, obtained in part from some of the wretched victims themselves, they amount altogether to several thousands, doomed to a cruel and hopeless slavery. They were to be seen huddled together in crowds, "the young and the old, male and female, the dead and the dying, on the floor of a bamboo shed," and were dying off fast, and welcoming death as a release from suffering. The inhuman savages, who are guilty of these outrages against a population that ought to be under our protection, are the allies, the courted allies, of the British Government.—*Sing. Free Press*, Sept. 12.

The market at Bangkok still continued in a very depressed state. A measure was in contemplation by the government, which, if carried into effect, was likely to prove a material impediment to a continuance of commercial intercourse with Siam to the same extent as of late years. This was, to levy upon all square-rigged vessels arriving at Bangkok the full tonnage duty of 1,700 ticals per fathom, no matter how often the vessel might go there in the course of a year. The practice had formerly been, to charge this duty only once in the year, the vessel paying it having the privilege of returning, subject to a duty of only 600 or 700 ticals, and never exceeding the latter. On this footing the ships from Bombay have traded more than for the last ten

years, and were thus frequently enabled, after discharging their original cargo at Bangkok, to return to this port, and make three or four trips back and forward in the course of the year. The shipping, that plied exclusively between this port and Siam, also enjoyed the same privilege; to which it is principally owing that this intercourse has become so active; but as the imposition of such an exorbitant tax every voyage would absorb all the profits of the adventure, this branch of the trade must receive a considerable check, unless the authorities at Bangkok abandon the measure.

A small Cochin-Chinese junk from Turon, or some other port of Cochin-China, with which country the Siamese are not on the most friendly terms, bound for Singapore, having set sail rather late in the season, had drifted into the gulf of Siam, and put into Chantiloon. The nakhoda and crew were there seized by the governor, and sent up to Bangkok as spies; and it was supposed the vessel and cargo would be confiscated, and her people bastinadoed.

The twenty-four Chinese seized in the Sumpun Pukat with opium, from this, were suffering a cruel incarceration, chained together three by three, loaded with irons, and each party confined in a separate prison.—*Ibid.*

More than one thousand Chinamen, both opium-smokers and dealers, have been taken up, and sent in chains to repair and build the city wall. These prosecutions therefore turn out to some advantage. The poor fellows do not receive either food or wages, and must procure it themselves. A great number of troops have been sent in the vessels destined for China to Sonka, where a rebellion had broken out.—*Canton Press, Aug. 17.*

Ultra-Gangetic Provinces.

The *Maulmain Chronicle* publishes the following statistical account of the Tenasserim Provinces:

Population, Jan. 1836.

	Maulmain Town.	Country.	Total.
Houses	2,565	6,609	9,174
Males*	8,789	21,353	30,187
Females	8,253	20,511	28,744
Burmese and Talaiags ..	14,397	31,227	45,624
Chinese	540	105	645
Malays	73	5	78
Kayens and Young-thoos ..	—	10,353	10,353
Natives of India	2,012	119	2,131
Tavoy Town.			
Houses	1,953	4,758	6,709
Males	5,266	12,580	17,786
Females	5,284	12,702	17,986

* Not including military followers.

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Burmese and Talaiags ..	8,323	23,473	32,996
Siamese	—	26	26
Chinese	584	54	640
Malays	53	50	103
Kayens and Young-thoos ..	—	1,616	1,616
Natives of India	328	3	331

	Mergul Town.	Country.	Total.
Houses	1,358	1,723	3,081
Males	3,714	5,389	9,153
Females	3,641	5,068	8,709

Burmese and Talaiags ..	6,871	6,751	13,622
Siamese	23	1,376	1,399
Chinese	180	34	214
Malays	15	337	352
Kayens and Young-thoos ..	7	1,631	1,634
Natives of India	55	—	55
Miscellaneous	258	428	686

Grand Total.

Houses	18,964
Males	56,060
Females	55,430

Burmese and Talaiags	92,242
Siamese	1,425
Chinese	1,490
Malays	533
Kayens and Young-thoos ..	13,503
Natives of India	2,517
Miscellaneous	680

Revenue, 1838.

Maulmain	Co.'s Rs. 204,066
Tavoy	94,416
Mergul	92,364

Total .. Co.'s Rs. 351,746

Expenditure, 1838.

Maulmain	Co.'s Rs. 1,167,063
Tavoy	93,348
Mergul	64,708

Total .. Co.'s Rs. 1,325,119

Dutch India.

TRADE OF JAVA IN THE YEAR 1838.

Value of imports	Fl. 34,463,208
Value of exports	43,340,277

Articles of Import.

Cotton goods, Dutch	Fl. 6,314,781
Do. British	3,243,554
Do. French	24,443
Do. Hamburg	4,355
Do. Bremen	3,070
Do. American	75,007
Do. imported from Singapore } (chiefly British)	79,159

Total cotton goods manufactured west of Cape	Fl. 9,744,368
Do. do. Bengal and Madras ..	269,039
Woolens, Dutch	129,119
Do. foreign	181,197
Wines and spirits	1,000,023
Iron and machinery	1,096,492
Bengal opium (174 chests) ..	315,000
Turkey do. (187 chests)	233,179
Gambier	1,375,600
Japan copper	434,753

Articles of Export.

Coffee .. 520,569 piculs	Fl. 15,096,793
Sugar .. 734,970	9,625,028
Indigo .. 745,186 lbs.	5,169,035
Rice 849,456 piculs	3,021,446
Spices	2,265,003
Tin 41,873 piculs	1,860,432
European cotton goods to Bally ..	81,736
Borneo	228,630
Blma	1,084
Celebes	70,815
Moluccas	100,465
Madura	45,704
Palembang and Banca	78,310
Rho	112

West Coast of Sumatra	Fl.	507,451
Sumbawa .. ..	..	107
Timor Delhi .. ..	..	1,760
Timor Coupang .. ..	..	30,556

Treasure Imported.

By Government	Fl.	2,655,318
By private trade	9,6,605

Fl. 3,631,923

By Government copper doits from Holland..	1,735,084
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Exported.

By Government to Sumatra, Banca, and other Eastern possessions	Fl.	1,311,000
By private trade .. ..	..	1,206,293

Fl. 2,577,293

The imports from Great Britain, which in 1828 were Fl. 2,166,515, in 1838 were Fl. 4,550,145.

Central Asia.

KHIVA.

The Prussian *State Gazette*, of the 20th December, under the head of "St. Petersburg, Dec. 18," publishes the following "Declaration of War" of the Russian Government, explaining the motives of a military expedition ordered against the Khan of Khiva. The alleged object of this expedition—which is commanded by Lieut. Gen. Borowsky, and consists, it is said, of between 10,000 and 13,000 regular troops, and a large body of Cossacks—is to punish the pillage of some Russian caravans, to free the Russian inhabitants kept prisoners by the khan, and above all to establish the influence due to Russia in this country:—

"For a long time past, the insults and provocations of every kind that have been practised on Russia by the inhabitants of Khiva have called the attention of the Imperial Government to that country. Khiva, which borders on the Kerghis. Kuissaks, who are Russian subjects, has constantly, for a series of years, shown by acts of hostility the little esteem it entertained for a power with which, for its own sake, it should have kept up a friendly intercourse. Our trade with the provinces of Central Asia was a source of prosperity for the inhabitants of Khiva, who drew from it their principal resources, and possessed through it in Russia the rights and privileges granted to the other inhabitants of Asia; but Khiva, far from appreciating advantages and benefits, has been guilty of the most flagrant disloyalty and unparalleled audacity. It daily harasses the wandering tribes that encamp on our frontiers, interrupts the intercourse the other states of Asia keep up with us, detains the caravans of Bokhara on their way to and from Russia, obliges them to pay extravagant duties, and compels them by main force to pass through its territory, and there seizes a considerable portion of their merchandize. These

insults to foreigners holding commercial intercourse with Russia are, however, of less importance than the attacks which have been made on Russian caravans. Not one of these can now cross the deserts without danger. It was in this manner that a Russian caravan from Orenburg, with goods belonging to our merchants, was pillaged by the armed bands of Khiva. No Russian merchant can now venture into that country without running the risk of losing his life or being made a prisoner. The inhabitants of Khiva are constantly making incursions into that part of the country of the Kerghis which is at a distance from our lines, although the Kerghis recognized the sovereignty of Russia under their khan, Abul Shais; they destroy their camps, lay them under heavy tributes, excite them to disobedience against the legal authority, give an asylum to those who revolt, and, to crown all these insults, they are detaining several thousand Russian subjects in slavery. The number of these unfortunate wretches increases daily, for the peaceful fishermen on the banks of the Caspian are continually attacked and carried off as slaves to Khiva. The unfortunate condition of so many victims has naturally excited the solicitude of our government, which, of course, considers it to be a most sacred duty to protect and insure the lives and tranquillity of all the subjects of the empire; but the generous manner in which it called the attention of the inhabitants of Khiva to the consequences to which their criminal conduct would infallibly give rise, has, unfortunately, been disregarded. Deaf to entreaty, they despise the indulgence we have shown, and confounding in their ignorance moderation with weakness, they have calculated on impunity. In their blindness, they have gone so far as to construct two forts beyond their frontiers, on the road of the caravans proceeding to Bokhara, in order to attack our merchants with less danger. Since then, their incursions and robberies have daily increased, and at present, their implacable hatred against Russia knows no bounds. As a last resource, to bring these barbarians to reason, the Khiva merchants in Russia were arrested, and the release of the Russian prisoners and the cessation of hostilities were announced as the condition of their liberty. But this measure was not attended with success, for, after having waited three years, at most a hundred persons were sent back, though last spring, on the borders of the Caspian, two hundred Russian subjects were carried off as prisoners. But now every means of persuasion has been exhausted. The rights of Russia, the security of her trade, the tranquillity of her subjects, and the dignity of the state, call for decisive

measures, and the emperor has judged it to be high time to send a body of troops to Khiva, to put an end to robbery and exaction, to deliver those Russians who are detained in slavery, to make the inhabitants of Khiva esteem and respect the Russian name, and finally, to strengthen in that part of Asia the lawful influence to which Russia has a right, and which alone can insure the maintenance of peace. This is the purpose of the present expedition; and as soon as it shall be attained, and an order of things conformable to the interests of Russia and the neighbouring Asiatic states shall be established on a permanent footing, the body of troops, which has received orders to march on Khiva, will return to the frontiers of the empire."

Private letters contain some particulars of Lieut. Gen. Borowsky, commanding the Russian expedition to Khiva. He is, it appears, a Polish Jew, who, when in London, applied to the Jews' society-office for baptism, and also to be employed as their agent, both of which requests were refused. He afterwards went to Alexandria, where he gained a living by instructing the English and Italians in mathematics, history, &c. He owned that his mother was a Polish Jewess, but pretended that he was the natural son of prince Radzivil. Leaving Alexandria, he went to Bombay, where he applied to Sir John Malcolm for the grant of a farm, but afterwards changed his mind, and was recommended by Sir John to Abbas Mirza. He accordingly served as a colonel in the Persian army, by the interest of the British embassy. At this time, he was known to entertain a design of going over to the Russians, if the English did not reward him sufficiently. In the year 1837, he was major-general in the Persian army, under the protection of Russia, and distinguished himself at the taking of Cochan. — *Times*.

Persian Gulf.

We have advices from Karak to the 7th and from Bushire to the 10th ult. The sickness that had prevailed, for some time, among the troops, at the former place, had greatly abated, though the number in hospital was still thirty-three, or as one to ten, which is beyond the average of healthy stations. The prohibition to communicate with Bushire had been taken off by the new governor, who is represented as a resolute character, determined to keep his place, now that he has got it, whether agreeable to the Shah or not, and who has opened Bushire to the English from no love he has to them, for he professes the bitterest enmity, but

because he has a great affection for their rupees.

The whole of the south of Persia is in a very disturbed state. A valuable caravan passing from Bushire to Shiraz had been plundered; the latter city itself still continued in a state of great excitement and tumult, of so alarming a character that the Shah had been obliged to remove the Shahzadeh, and send Ferouz Mirza as governor in his stead. A cavalry force, under Munacheer Khan, was ordered down into the disturbed districts, with the view of restoring tranquillity, but it was not known what success it had. To add to the gloomy state of affairs, the Shah had lost his eldest son, the heir-apparent, and his own health was very bad.

As a set off, however, to this gloomy picture, the Persians still plumed themselves upon the victory they had won over the English in the Bushire affair. Throughout the whole Gulf, as far as Mossoul, for the Arabs too had imbibed it, but one sentiment was entertained, and every where talked of, that upon the only occasion when the Persians and English had fairly met, the latter had been completely routed and forced to take refuge in flight. So industriously had this been spread among all the neighbouring people, and so firmly was it believed, that in speaking of our desire to establish friendly relations with the powerful Arab tribes on the Euphrates and Tigris, the answer often given by these people was, "what is the value of your friendship and protection, when you cannot defend yourselves?" No event of late times has done so much to lower our name and weaken our power among these nations, as this unfortunate affair.

The members of the Persian mission, accompanied by the three princes, still remain at Bagdad, awaiting the adjustment of the differences between the courts of London and Teheran. These princes are pensioners on our government to the tune of £2,000 a year, and one is said to be the rightful heir to the throne. Why we should burden the English or Indian Government with such persons seems a puzzle. Bagdad was perfectly quiet, but had suffered greatly from the excessive inundation of the past season. — *Bomb. Cour., Nov. 5.*

China.

Our relations with China have at length been entirely stopped, and hostilities appear to have commenced, on both sides. We give a summary of the incidents which preceded and led to this unhappy state of affairs.

The narrative of occurrences was brought down in our last Journal to the

middle of July. Whilst the trade of the British merchants was suspended by their own refusal to submit to the conditions prescribed by the Chinese authorities (who invited, and even urged them to renew the trade), the affray took place which was detailed in p. 44, when a Chinaman fell a victim to the brutal and unprovoked conduct of some British sailors, who, in disregard of the commonest dictates of prudence, were suffered to go on shore at Hong-kong, on Sunday, July 7th.

In consequence of this outrage, a special proclamation was issued by the Imperial Commissioner, the viceroy and fooquen of Canton, dated the 2d August, which sets forth that "the natives of the central land and the outside foreigners are not permitted of themselves mutually to give and receive, which the established laws of the land most strictly prohibit; therefore, in all matters relating to business or to correspondence (between natives and foreigners), the high officers have appointed Hong merchants for such purpose, and in so far as the supplying (of foreigners) with their daily meat and drink is concerned, the high officers have furnished them with compradores, that there may be no occasion for fighting or quarrelling, and that fraud and deceit may be duly prevented." The edict then states that the Keun-min-foo of Macao and a certain Wei-yune had represented that the English superintendent had complained that it was difficult for foreign shipping at Hong-kong to get supplies, whilst the Chinese ships of war lie there. Thereupon the Commissioner and Viceroy, "out of their indulgence," permitted the cruisers to shift their moorings to Sha kok, and "gave orders to the Wei-yune and others to command Elliot to take the empty opium store-ships, and, fixing a limited term, order them to get under weigh; and, in respect to the merchant vessels, which had arrived, or were going away, to let these set sail, and those enter Whampoa: But, till now—a month and more—the empty opium store-ships did not yet get under weigh, and the merchantmen still kept staring and looking about them, until, as time rolled on, the number of ships daily increased, which led to a number of the English sailors going ashore, and getting drunk, when they forced their way into the village of Tseem sha tsui, and, taking a man called Lum-wei-he, wounded him so severely that he died." The Che-hëen magistrate of Sin-gan district made a "clear inspection" of the corpse of Lum-wei-he. "The different wounds he had received, from a club or clubs, were distinctly stated in his report; and, at the same time, in communication with the military officer of the district, he apprehended Lo

sam, who had arranged the paying of the money as a bribe* to hush up matters; and on the very day that the disturbance was raised, how many sailors there were ashore—what ships they belonged to—how they possessed themselves of the clubs or staves with which they struck and wounded Lum-wei-he till he dropped down—what time it was that a certain ship's captain brought a foreign surgeon to wait upon and relieve the wounded man—what time they conveyed him to the sandy beach—what time he breathed his last—what man it was that gave orders about hushing up the matter with a bribe—how much money was paid down on the spot—who it was that seduced the relations of the deceased to grant a certain document by way of proof that he had lost his life by accident—in reference to the balance of the money not yet paid, who it was that wrote out the promissory note for it—within how many days the said balance was to be paid in full—these particulars, every one of them, came out in Lo-sam's evidence as clearly and distinctly, one by one, as if they had been delineated upon a map! And at the same time the relations of the deceased having handed up the promissory note, and the same having been translated into Chinese, the name of the ship's captain specified therein—the name of the ship—the amount of the note—the date when due, and person who guaranteed payment of the same—every item corresponded most perfectly with the evidence given by Lo-sam! In one word, then, the murder is now traced home." The English nation having an officer entrusted with the management and control of the public affairs of that country, who went himself to the village of Tseem sha tsui to examine into and arrange this matter, ought immediately to produce the foreign murderer, that, according to the established law and custom, he may forfeit his life for the life he has taken: "this would show due respect and submission, and be acting in conformity with the great principles of justice! But, on the one hand, you will not deliver up the murderer, and further you would not consent to receive our edicts—you only wished most unreasonably to throw the blame of the murder on the Americans.† Immediately after this, however, the American Consul (Snow) sent up a petition, stating vehemently in reply, that the charge was false. Again, with your excuses and explanations about

* Captain Elliot denies that he paid the money as a bribe; he gave it as compensation to the widow and the orphans for the irreparable loss they had sustained.—*Canton Press*.

† The mandarins very falsely accuse Capt. Elliot of having imputed the murder to the Americans. All he said was, that, on the day of the fatal affray, Americans and other foreigners were ashore as well as Englishmen.—*Canton Press*.

'killing with malice prepense,' and 'killing by mistake,' and 'supporting widows and orphans,' and such phrases, all these are so many evasions to screen and varnish over the real facts of the case: thus to wish that the foreign murderer may escape capital punishment, and that (the ghost of) the dead man may still be longing for revenge in the regions below, and his vengeance be unappeased:—to hold the employment of a nation's officer and unjustly oppress the manes of a murdered man (by depriving him of his expiatory victim), is this reasonable or not? Had it been a Chinese who had struck and killed a foreigner, the mandarins of the Celestial dynasty would immediately have given orders for the apprehension of the murderer, and executed him in open day. Take, for example, what occurred in the fourth moon of the present year:—there were some native soldiers who landed on the Praya Grande at Macao, and who struck at and wounded a foreigner. Now, although the said foreigner recovered, yet we, the High Commissioner and Viceroy, commanded the offender to be seized and punished severely, according to the statute. On going back, we find, that in the 19th year of K'ienlung, there was a French foreigner, called *She luy she* (?), who wounded with a musket a foreigner of the said country (England) called *Chache Polang* (George Brown?) so that he died. The Viceroy and Fooyuen of that time took the said Frenchman and condemned him to be strangled. Besides this, there have been successively records kept of the other cases where foreigners have killed natives, or where natives have killed foreigners: how can the said country but be aware of the fact! He who kills a man must pay the penalty of life for life, whether he be a native or a foreigner, the statute is in this respect quite the same. Moreover, to give money as a bribe to hush up the matter, is a flagrant breach of the laws; the punishment is more or less grave in proportion to the amount of the bribe, and he who gives and he who receives it, are punished alike! And yet ye know not to deliver up the murderer and beg for mercy! On the other hand, you varnish over the truth with false prettexts, and give way to the most outrageous obstinacy! Why did you alone not reflect on the circumstances, that, as a foreigner has deprived a Chinese of his life, and as you are still obstinate in refusing to deliver up the murderer for condign punishment, how can we permit the Chinese to furnish foreigners with the necessaries of life, and not prohibit them from privately selling these to you?" The document proceeds to forbid the comprador's boats to supply the foreign (English) shipping with provisions, and the shop-people to

hold any clandestine dealings with foreigners, till the murderer be delivered up to be tried and executed.

The Keun-min-foo of Macao, the Che-h'een of Heangshan district, and the Tso-tung of Ma'ao, have issued a proclamation, announcing the receipt of a despatch from the High Commissioner Lin, the viceroy and the fooyuen of Canton, which states that the English merchant ships having gone to anchor at Tseem-sha-tsun (or Hongkong), a number of sailors and others went ashore, got drunk, and raised a disturbance, which led to one native of China being deprived of his life; that a certain Wei-yunc commanded Capt. Elliot to produce the murderer for trial and execution; that Capt. Elliot refused to receive the edicts, and declined to deliver up the murderer. Previously to this, the Keun-min-foo had commanded the Wei-le (procurator) to petition the governor of Macao, to give Capt. Elliot orders that he should forthwith bind the murderer, and deliver him up. Anterior to this, the High Commissioner had given orders that the empty store ships, which had discharged their opium, should forthwith return to their country; but they had already delayed upwards of two months, and most of them still keep loitering. And further, in respect to Dent and others, whom an imperial edict had ordered to be expelled, hardly six individuals had set sail; the rest are either staying at Macao, or living on board the foreign ships. The document sets forth, that it appeared, on searching, the records, that during the reign of Keaking, because outside foreigners shewed a great deal of pride and perverseness, an imperial edict commanded that "on the receipt of this imperial order, prohibit all entrance to Macao by water, and cut off all supplies of food, &c. &c.:" and at this present moment, the circumstances, of the case are somewhat similar; except that this present affair has reference to the English alone: the Portuguese at Macao, and the foreigners of every other country, are not concerned in the matter. "As respects the Portuguese dwelling at Macao, let them make out a clear and distinct list of the rice, flour, vegetables, fowls, ducks, and other eatables they require for their daily consumption, and the cooked victuals for the black slaves; which done, let them petition the Keun-min-foo and Tso-tung, who will examine the list and settle the quantum, and give a chop along with it, to shew the shopkeepers and others that they may sell this amount to them the same as ever, to manifest our sympathy and compassion. As regards the English, however, who dwell at Macao, the half are captains and mates of ships, who, when

they come to Macao to live, by forming connections with the Portuguese, and having constant intercourse with them, come to be as intimate as brothers. These English, who live at Macao, pay very handsome sums for the houses they rent, to serve as bait to their hook. The Portuguese covet the rents thus to be obtained, and utterly forget the precautions they ought to take against these robber-birds, who wish to possess themselves of their nest! It is hard to secure that these Portuguese will not supply (the English) with provisions, thus getting most egregiously duped and befooled by them, and it is also not certain that they may not feel pleasure in giving them this assistance!" The Keun-min-foo, &c. therefore issue their commands to the Portuguese procurador, that he communicate the same to the governor of Macao, that he in his turn command all the foreigners dwelling at Macao, that they permit not the English people to be supplied with the necessaries of life. In reference to the compradors, servants, and others in the employment of Englishmen, they are to be immediately driven forth. "As for you shopkeepers," it concludes, "who have been long resident at Macao pursuing your business, you surely will carry out these views with all sincerity; but if you dare clandestinely to sell provisions (to the English), so soon as discovered, your persons will be seized, and most vigorously punished, and your shops will be closed and sealed up! Regarding the English foreigners, if they can repent of their crime, and awake to a sense of their error, and immediately deliver up the murderer, then we, the Keun-min-foo, &c. &c., will petition the high officers of government, that, as an act of extraordinary goodness, they extend mercy towards them, and removing these restrictions, permit them to transact business as before! Taoukwang, 19th year, 9th moon, 7th day. Macao, 15th August, 1830."

Another edict of the same date from the Keun-min-foo of Macao, the chief magistrate of Heangshan, and the Tao-tang of Macao, orders as follows:

"We find that the English foreigners depend entirely upon compradores, servants, Chinese traitors and others, for the supply of their food, who buy from native shops and stores. Having now received the commands of the high officers of the provincial government to cut off the supply of provisions to the English, we ought to have seized these compradores, servants, and Chinese traitors, and consigned them to examination and severe punishment. Out of pure indulgence, however, we first issue this proclamation, that the compradores, ser-

vants, &c., in the service of the English foreigners, whether on ship-board or ashore, may all know hereby, that we have limited the term of three days, within the which they must return to their homes, and follow after some other occupation. If they dare to delay, or still render services (to the said English), most certainly they will be apprehended, and punished with the utmost rigour of law."

The measures directed in these edicts were carried into effect; the servants left, and some of the market people were punished for selling food to foreigners. Under these circumstances, a meeting of British residents was convened on the 16th August, at the Superintendent's office, when a committee was appointed to deliberate on the best means to be adopted. In the mean time, the British residents, prepared to leave Macao. Capt. Elliot, had on several occasions declared, that he held the most positive orders from his Government, under no circumstances whatsoever, to deliver a British subject over to the Chinese. The Commissioner and Governor of Canton were said to be on their way to Macao, accompanied by a strong detachment of troops, which, as a proclamation from the Keun min foo informed the Chinese of Macao, were not to enter this town, but to remain at Casa branca, to avoid causing unnecessary alarm. The Chinese authorities appeared to be very anxious to obtain possession of the person of some British subject, for in Canton, on their entertaining suspicion that the captain of an American ship at Whampoa was an Englishman, a Wei-yunc, with some police, was sent, and it was only on the most solemn assurance from his consignee of his being an American, that he remained unmolested. The possession of Capt. Elliot's person, it is said, was aimed at.

On the 17th at night, a yellow imperial edict was placarded, which approved of all the measures taken by the imperial commissioner to put down the opium trade, and threatened foreigners caught in the act of smuggling the drug with "immediate execution," the principals with "beheading" and the accessories with "strangling," and all their property to be confiscated. If, however, vessels arriving should, "by mistake," have opium on board, and deliver the same up to Government on arrival, they may proceed unmolested to Whampoa to trade.

On the following day, another proclamation from the imperial commissioner and many of the high officers of the province was placarded, recapitulating the above edict, also threatening with immediate death such as attempted to introduce opium into the country; again ordering the ships at Hong-kong immediately to

proceed to Whampoa; and the opium store-ships, that had delivered their opium at Chumpee, to sail away without loss of time; threatening with destruction if these orders were not obeyed; again complaining of the injustice of withholding the murderer of the man at Hong-kong from the vengeance of the Chinese law; and saying, that if the murderer was not given up, "all foreigners" (the English are not here particularly named) shall to a man be held responsible.

On the night of the 18th, it was generally reported that about one thousand Chinese soldiers were about to land from the Lappa and an equal number at Casilis bay, with the intention of surrounding the houses of the English, and making them prisoners. This, it is supposed, was actually intended, but that a strong remonstrance from the Macao Government, and an assurance that the English were about quietly to embark on the following day, stayed their enterprise.

On the previous day, the governor arrived in the vicinity of Macao, accompanied by most of the Hong merchants and a considerable body of troops. Their presence caused much excitement and alarm among the British community, lest he should attempt a repetition of the forcible detention so successfully accomplished at Canton. A British Committee of Management was appointed to guard against surprise, by adopting measures of precaution and vigilance; and several of the most handy vessels and schooners, with well armed ships' boats, were sent for from Hong-kong, to keep open the communication with the sea. The chief superintendent recommended the embarkation of the British ladies. It soon appeared, that the Commissioner's proceedings were directed to keep up a blockade of the place, not to commence actual hostilities.

Meanwhile, a lamentable transaction had occurred. On the night of the 17th, the passage schooner *Black Joke*, on her way from Macao to Hong-kong, was, owing to contrary wind and tide, anchored off Lantau island, when it was surrounded by three Chinese boats, to all appearance mandarin boats, and having fired three shots of charcoal dust, so as effectually to blind the crew of the *Black Joke*, the Chinese boarded, and cut down the five Lascars immediately, and threw them overboard; a child, amongst them, was cut in two. The tindal, awakened by the noise, and seeing the fate of his comrades, jumped overboard, and succeeded in eluding the enemy by clinging to, and hiding himself behind, the rudder. There was but one passenger on board, Mr. Moss, a young Englishman, who, when hearing the noise overhead, on hastening forth from the cabin, was knocked on the head, and fell back into

the cabin. The Chinese then went down into the cabin, which they began to rifle, and seeing that Mr. Moss still gave symptoms of life, wounded him in many places, and while one held the ear of the sufferer, another deliberately sawed it off with a blunt instrument, taking with it a large portion of skin from the head, and afterwards, in derision, stuffed the ear down the throat of the almost dying man. Just before the perpetration of this act, Mr. Moss, seeing a fellow about to cut off his finger, to possess himself of a ring thereon, had the presence of mind to draw it off, and give it to the ruffian. Loss of blood and pain had deprived Mr. Moss of his senses, and it appears that the robbers had no time to carry away all the boat contained, probably from their seeing an English vessel approaching. They, therefore, attempted to set the boat on fire in several places, and, taking with them their booty, went away. About an hour after this, the British schooner, *Harriet*, Capt. Hall, coming from Hong-kong, saw the boat, and boarding her, found the tindal, who had crept from his place of concealment, and Mr. Moss in the state already described. Such assistance as was then available was afforded to the wounded man, who still gave signs of life, and taking the *Black Joke* in tow, the *Harriet* arrived at Macao early on Sunday morning, when Mr. Moss was immediately conveyed to the hospital, and there is considerable hope of his recovery, though it is feared he will lose the use of one arm, of which the muscle has been completely cut through with a knife. The tindal most positively affirms that the boats were in every respect like mandarin boats, and had, as he guessed, about three hundred men on board; and this statement seems to be borne out by the circumstance of a mandarin-cap having been left behind by the murderers.

This occurrence (the details of which we have copied from the *Canton Press*), coupled with the publication of the edicts above referred to, produced the greatest sensation among the foreign community here. The managing committee had several interviews with the governor of Macao, and were employed during the whole morning in deliberating upon what measures were best to be adopted. The result was a recommendation to the British community to leave Macao the day following, as they could no longer be considered safe from attacks of the Chinese. The whole British community still remaining at Macao consisted at the time of seventy Europeans, and about 120 Parsees, and the means of embarkation were rather scanty, as to ship's boats at least, and it was expected that some delay would take place, and the hour of embarkation be later than that fixed.

The whole of the 19th, preparations were going forward for the embarkation of the English, and the flotilla, consisting of eight or nine small passage schooners, some lorchaes, and a number of ship's boats, and four armed vessels of a larger size, set sail, but the threatening appearance of the weather made them seek shelter in the Typa, where they anchored for the night. On the 20th and 21st, many of the Parsees, who had not been able to make ready before, embarked, and set sail for Hong-kong, where the whole of the British China merchants were for the present to stay on board their ships. On going over to Hong-kong, good care was taken that the small boats kept together, escorted by large vessels, to prevent any atrocities like that committed by the Chinese on board the *Black Joke*.

The British Superintendent issued a police notice, on the 21st, stating that, having ascertained that the Portuguese inhabitants of Macao were called upon to withdraw their servants from her Majesty's subjects, and to refuse them supplies or any manner of assistance, he was unwilling to compromise them farther in the present difficulties with the Chinese, and therefore gave notice that he would embark that evening with the officers of her Majesty's establishment.

"As regards this outrage," says the *Canton Press*, "we are (although the tindal deposes to their having been mandarin boats) disposed to believe they were pirates, the mandarin cap left on board the schooner proving but little, it being the custom of gangs of thieves, whether on shore or afloat, to disguise themselves as mandarins, the more easily to deceive and gain admittance to their victims. Of this practice the numerous edicts, warning the people not to allow themselves to be ill-used by impostors under the guise of mandarins, are a sufficient proof. Owing to the persecution of the smuggling trade, thousands of daring men, accustomed to set at defiance the laws of their country, have lost their livelihood, and these will naturally consider piracy as their only resource. Indeed, we expect soon to hear of many similar outrages, though probably chiefly upon Chinese craft, and some, it is rumoured, have already been committed. This neighbourhood has ever been the favourite haunt of all kinds of desperate characters, and under present circumstances will probably be so more than ever. We should think it not unlikely that the pirates, being aware of many people being about to leave Macao for Hong-kong, conceived this a favourable opportunity; and possibly had their scouts at Macao to give notice of any boat about to sail. Moreover, the schooner either belonged to, or was chartered by, Mr. Just, who

had a watchmaker's establishment in China, and in whose employ the unfortunate Mr. Moes was. The Chinese might suppose that many of the packages put on board at Macao, in a small compass, contained articles of great value, and their rapacity being thus roused, led them to the commission of the dreadful massacre. It is some consolation to know that, in their expectation of much plunder, they were deceived, the boat having on board, besides about four hundred dollars in silver, and these, we believe, they did not find, only one watch or clock, the rest of the packages being luggage. Had the Chinese belonged to government, their object, if they suspected the boat of having opium on board, would probably have been to possess themselves of the vessel and her cargo, and to take the crew prisoners, to be judged afterwards by their own authorities. As it happened, they began by killing every one they could, and after ransacking the vessel, and plundering every part, with the exception of a few packages, which the heaving in sight probably of the *Harriet* prevented them from removing, they attempted to destroy the vessel, it being evidently their intention that no vestige of crew or vessel should remain to become a tell-tale against them. That the Chinese Government should have given orders for the destruction of every foreign craft their boats could master seems to be improbable from the tenor of their proceedings hitherto; nor could they wish, supposing it even possible that such orders had been given against the English, to attack indiscriminately all foreigners; and how could the mandarins know to what nation those on board the *Black Joke* belonged, it being night, and moreover the murders having been perpetrated before any questions were asked?" Another boat, the *Jane*, was chased the morning after, but luckily escaped similar treatment by a squall springing up, which carried her soon without reach of her pursuers. One of the lascars belonging to the *Black Joke*, who had jumped overboard, and contrived to keep himself afloat, had one of his ears completely cut off, and the other partly, so that the total of killed and wounded is four of the former, and two of the latter.

At Macao, strict surveillance continued to be kept upon the sale of provisions in the market, the supplies of which, on some days, were rather short. There were rumours of an intended poisoning of the wells at Hong-kong, and it is said that a bundle of poisonous herbs had actually been put into a well or spring, but discovered in time to prevent mischief; the water from this well was given to some goats without causing any bad effects.

Meanwhile, the form of a trial took place on board one of the ships at Hong-kong, on the 12th August, in the presence of a number of spectators from the ships, termed "the first sessions of Oyer and Terminer," for the trial of the parties charged with the affray, when Capt. Elliot, the superintendent, delivered an address to the Grand Jury (composed of British and Parsee merchants, Mr. J. H. Astell, foreman), in which he stated; after a confused exposition of the law applicable to the cases,—"On the whole, I have thought that it became me, in this serious conjuncture, both upon general and special grounds, to provide, as far as lay in my power, for the satisfaction of the ends of justice and of the reasonable demands of this government. I can deliver no man into their hands, which they have required me to do; but I have invited their officers to be present at as impartial a trial (according to our own forms of law), for the grave offences charged against British subjects, as if those offences had been committed upon our own countrymen, upon our own shores."

Two indictments were presented to the Grand Jury; the first against a seaman, for the wilful murder of a Chinese named Lin-Wei-hee, on the 7th July, in or near a village on the eastern shore of the anchorage of Hong-kong, which was *ignored* by them; the other, against five seamen, for riotously, unlawfully, and injuriously entering certain dwelling-houses in the same village, in search of spirits, and riotously assaulting the inhabitants, men and women, cutting, beating, and otherwise dangerously ill-using them; also for having riotously damaged and injured a certain Joss-house in the neighbourhood of the village. This was found a true bill, and, after the evidence had been fully gone into, the jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

On the following day, Capt. Elliot passed sentence on the prisoners, in the following words:

"You have been found guilty, after a very patient trial, of riotous conduct, committed on shore, in the immediate neighbourhood of this anchorage, on the 7th July last; neither do I find any evidence to *disturb the painful fact* laid in the indictment, that this riot was occasioned by the determination to procure spirits. And in the train of this indulgence of a brutal vice, what follows? Shameful riot, attended with unmanly outrage upon men, women, and children; the loss of innocent life, and increased jeopardy to vast public and private interests, to an extent which no human wit can foresee. The jury, however, making a distinction upon the evidence, in the soundness of which I perfectly concur, find that you are

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guilty, not merely of the riotous conduct which led to all these disastrous consequences, but that you participated in the actual violence or assault laid in the indictment. Seeking anxiously on your behalf for some circumstances which might extenuate these serious offences, I must reluctantly confess that, so far as you are all concerned, both as Englishmen and Christian men, I can find none. You have done those things which you ought not to have done, under the incitement of a vicious motive. But, looking to my own duties here, I feel myself compelled, in a spirit of strict justice, and not at all of leniency for the offences you have committed, to pronounce a mitigated sentence upon you, mainly because of the inexcusable negligence of permitting so many persons of your station to go ashore, particularly at such a moment as the present, without regard to your personal steadiness, and with no officer to control you, in spite of the dictates of common prudence, and contrary to my own recent injunctions. Be assured also that the evidence of general good character you have produced has had its full weight with me."

The sentence was as follows: two of the offenders to be imprisoned in the United Kingdom, with hard labour, for three months, and to pay a fine of £15 each; the other three to be imprisoned in the United Kingdom for six months, and to pay a fine of £20: the period of imprisonment to "take place," (i.e. to commence) from the date of the respective committals in the United Kingdom, and till a suitable opportunity offered for sending the culprits to England, they were to be detained in safe custody on board ship.

It is a little remarkable that we find no report of the facts which appeared on the trial in the Canton papers, but it creeps out that "no evidence was produced (i.e. by the Chinese) against the man who is supposed to have caused the death of the Chinese;" consequently, the bill was *ignored*. This is termed "a regular trial, carried on with the greatest impartiality!"

The transactions we have previously recorded were a prelude to an event of much greater importance. It appears that, in consequence of the non-compliance with the requisition of the Chinese authorities, for the surrender of the murderer of the Chin man, on the 26th of August, all the British remaining at Macao were ordered to quit it in twelve hours; and, with the exception of Mr. Beale, Prussian consul, and Mr. P. Stewart, who would not quit his wife, suffering from illness at the time, and who sought shelter in the house of Mr. King, the American merchant, they were all compelled to embark with so much

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precipitation as scarcely to find time to take their account-books and clothes. The Commissioner Lin had called upon the Portuguese government at Macao to drive out the English; the governor of Macao, who possesses no means of resistance, *officially* gave out that he would afford them all the protection in his power, but he said in private, and insinuated by means of his friends, that he could do nothing; that the houses of the English residents were likely to be surrounded by the Chinese soldiery collected in the environs of Macao, and that serious danger impended over their persons and property. On the 25th August, he announced to Mr. Astell, the President of the Committee of Public Safety, that, if the British residents were ready to embark next day at noon, the garrison would be under arms to protect the embarkation against the insults of the Chinese. The noon of next day, however, brought to view neither soldiers, nor a Chinese rabble to insult any one—nobody but the governor himself, in full uniform, who had come to “make secure” that the English were embarking, before he went to the Senate to give in his report of the circumstance; which, the moment it was known, was communicated by that body to the mandarins. The following day, the Portuguese were thanked by Lin for having expelled the English, and he announced his intention of coming himself on the following Sunday, to testify in person the satisfaction he experienced on the occasion, though he nevertheless postponed his visit for several days. The Portuguese troops marched to the barrier to receive him, and accompanied him into Macao, where he was met by the authorities, who welcomed him with sundry salvoes of artillery. He did not enter the Government House, and made but a very short visit, having returned to the Bogue, where, report said, another great commissioner had arrived from Peking.

On the morning of the 4th September, when all seemed for the moment quiet, Capt. Elliot, who since the 23d had been at Hong-kong, got under weigh in his cutter, in company with the schooner *Pearl*, under command of Capt. Reddie, and stood for the Bay of Coalloon, intending to procure a supply of provisions for the fleet. Having arrived at their destination, and made known the object of their coming, it appears that provisions were brought in abundance, which may be readily believed, as the inhabitants of that district have always shewn themselves willing to deal with Europeans. The mandarins, however, on board the war-junks, opposed the embarkation of the supplies; when Capt. Elliot intimated to them, that if in the space of half an hour the provisions were not

allowed to pass, he would open fire upon them. The half hour passed, and the gun was fired. “About three o’clock in the afternoon,” says the writer of the letter we quote, and which appears in the *Singapore Free Press*, “reports of guns were heard at the anchorage, which were at first supposed to be merely salutes of the mandarins; but the fire continuing, we got under weigh from our vessel at about half-past four, when I could observe what passed. In turning the point of Hong-kong, we saw several boats approaching, who came for supplies of ammunition, and brought orders for the frigate *Volage* (which had arrived at Macao on the 29th August, and immediately proceeded to Hong-kong) to get under weigh. Three war-junks were endeavouring to put to sea, the *Pearl* and cutter obstructing their passage out, and compelling them, by a well-maintained fire, to seek shelter under the walls of the Coalloon fort, which returned the fire of the cutter and the *Pearl*, shot for shot. About six o’clock, the frigate being in sight, the boat of Capt. Douglas, who commanded in person, with twenty-four European seamen on board, and three other boats with lascars, made an attempt to carry the junk by boarding; but this was found impracticable from the height of these vessels, which were provided with pikes and boarding-nettings. Capt. Douglas’s boat then opened a fire of musketry, to which the Chinese replied better than I expected. The result of the battle is this—we are left without provisions; and the junks escaped from us during night! Orders having been given to the boats to withdraw, and to hold themselves ready next morning, at break of day, to attack and destroy both the fort and junks, every one repaired at the appointed time to the scene of action, mustering altogether about one thousand men. To the great surprise of all, the frigate, cutter, and *Pearl*, were seen towed away by their boats, having abandoned all idea of proceeding further in the matter. Capt. Elliot’s mind had, it appears, undergone an entire change in the course of the night. Now, whether it was right in him to begin the fray or not, yet having himself struck the first blow, there seems no doubt he ought to have brought the business to a point, and captured the junks that were putting a stop to the supply of provisions; whereas, the only fruit of all this cannonading, which began at three o’clock in the afternoon and lasted till night-fall, is, that we have managed to compromise ourselves still further with the government of China, while we have at the same time failed to inspire them with any dread; for, after what has passed, they will no doubt regard themselves as the victorious party. Their

loss in killed amounts to,—one mandarin of rank, an inferior mandarin, and four Chinese soldiers, besides seven wounded. On our side, four Europeans were wounded, of whom it is supposed that one will die. Capt. Douglas received a ball in his arm, but the wound is not dangerous. A report prevails that the Chinese are preparing fire-rafts to burn the fleet, and that they have brought together a great number of war-junks—some say fifty, some eighty, and so on; but as Capt. Smith, of the *Volage*, has taken command of the fleet, if they attempt any attack upon us, it will be well for themselves that they set about it in a soldier-like fashion."

Another letter, received at Bombay, dated on board the *Hercules*, at Hong-kong, 7th September, gives the following account of the affair:—"On the 5th inst., Capt. Elliot proceeded in his cutter, accompanied by Capt. Smith, of H.M.S. *Volage*, in one of his boats, and a merchant schooner, to remonstrate on the stoppage of provisions with the war-junks at the eastern entrance of this anchorage, when, after some negotiation, the conduct of the mandarin was so exceedingly irritating, as to induce his opening a fire from the cutter, in the heat of the moment. This was returned by the junks and by a neighbouring fort, but without any decisive result, when night put a stop to the contest. In the meanwhile, H.M.S. *Volage* weighed for the scene of action, with armed boats from all the merchant shipping; but the mandarins offering no further molestation next morning, it was not deemed advisable to renew hostile operations. Capt. Elliot declares his resolution to maintain a *strictly pacific course*, unless driven to the contrary in self-defence."

Another letter states that, "all supplies having been denied to the fleet. Capt. Elliot proceeded in his cutter to the mandarin station, on the morning of the 5th, to make a formal demand for the allowance of provisions by the natives, as usual, or to serve a notice on the mandarins themselves to quit the district altogether, as there is no doubt that, if the mandarins could be driven off, no difficulty would be with the people, who are anxious to continue supplying us, and so far Capt. Elliot was right in undertaking it, if he had only taken the proper precautions to insure fulfilment of his threat. On making his application, the people immediately flocked to the shore, with quantities of live stock, but the mandarins came down immediately and drove them off. Capt. Elliot, with more courage than prudence, then opened a fire upon the mandarins, who were covered by three large war-junks and a fort mounting several heavy guns. A large ball

struck his hat, and three seamen were badly wounded; but a mandarin with many Chinese were killed, and the junks were soon abandoned. H. M. Ship *Volage* then moved up to Capt. Elliot's assistance, but, from want of wind, she did not reach him till nightfall. It was then arranged between Capt. Smith of the frigate and Capt. Elliot, that the attack upon the fort should take place at day-light; but upon reflecting during the night, they mutually thought better of it, and all returned to Hong-kong. In this lies the error that was committed; for the Chinese, timid as they are, and ready to abandon their junks at the cutter's fire, turned round and claimed the victory, attributing the retreat of the *Volage* to fear. Treated as we have been, we consider that war has been declared by the Chinese against us, and that we have consequently a perfect right to make any attack that we can upon them for the sake of obtaining provisions; but the mischief done by such abortive attempts as this is beyond calculation, and tends to make the Chinese think us more apt to be talking than active, which adds to the contempt which they universally entertain against foreigners. Capt. Elliot considers our position now more secure than ever; but we quite look forward to be driven out ere long, for, if no provisions are attainable, we can scarcely hold out beyond another month. Several ships have already determined upon moving off to Manilla, and Capt. Elliot has in contemplation to direct the whole fleet there, if no change for the better takes place previous to the shifting of the monsoon."

The following "General Memorandum," dated Hong-kong, September 6, was issued the same day:—"The Chief Superintendent, having delivered over the military superintendence of the defence of this fleet, against the menaced attack of the Chinese government, to Capt. Smith, of H.M.S. *Volage*, has been requested by that officer (with a view to prevent interference with previous arrangements) to continue to conduct the detail, till any actual attack should be made, except only as respects a division of light-armed vessels, under the immediate orders of Capt. Smith. The Chief Superintendent has now to acquaint the commanders, that he has received creditable (*qu. credible?*) information of the intention of the High Commissioner to assail the fleet by fire-vessels, and other modes of annoyance. He has, therefore, to direct that the ships may immediately complete their water and other equipments, bend sails, and in other respects keep prepared for sea. He has also to recommend particular attention to the suggestion of his General Memorandum for the better protection of the fleet, concerning the

keeping of strict watch, the rowing guard among the sections, the furling of awnings at night, preparations of every kind against fire, and the most careful abstinence from signals, by lanterns, rockets, blue-lights, and other means, scaling guns or muskets after sunset, leading to the unnecessary alarm of the fleet, and in all probability to some serious disaster. The Chief Superintendent again earnestly recommends the commanders not to fall into the mistake of despising an enemy, or neglecting precautionary measures of defence."

The latest intelligence from Hong-kong is to the 9th September. The mandarins, exasperated at the conduct of the British, had offered a reward of 500 dollars for the head of every Englishman, and are extremely anxious to seize Capt. Elliot, as the source of the evils complained of. The Chinese authorities, it is said, had poisoned two of the three streams from whence the shipping obtained its supply of fresh water. An edict of Lin calls upon all the natives to purchase arms, and assemble in strong force, to prevent the British landing, and if they try to obtain provisions, to exterminate or make them prisoners.

A letter from a passenger on board of the brig *Ann*, during the attack on her by the Chinese junks, states, that "while lying at anchor off Tien pack, we were attacked by three large men-of-war junks, with apparently about 300 men on each. We weighed anchor and made all sail,

and, when the junks were within pistol-shot, we exchanged shots, and in the course of four minutes it became a running fight; we escaped most miraculously, as we had a heaving wind, and had our top-mast stay shot away. The China morning papers report that they had forty men killed; but the China papers of a later date report, that not half that number were killed. The most unfortunate part of the business was, that, after the junks had bore up, and as we were firing our last gun, which was a long 6-pounder, double-shotted, the gun burst, and killed three men, blowing away about twelve feet of our rail, and cutting several holes in the deck."

"Notwithstanding these interruptions," says a private letter, "business to a very great extent in opium is carried on here, in a quiet way, by deliveries outside in the several islands, at a lucrative rate. The *Poppy* started from hence on the 5th September to Manilla, for a fresh supply of the drug."

Attempts have been made at Hong-kong, successfully to a certain extent, to tranship cotton, &c. from British to American vessels for Whampoa. Should the fleet proceed to Manilla, the same plan may be resorted to in vessels under Portuguese or Spanish colours, and the cargoes landed at Macao. Some large vessels appear to have loaded with cotton from India to China conditionally, and these will, no doubt, be sent to England.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM THE EAST.

Calcutta, Nov. 11th, 1839.

THE most important intelligence which this mail will convey to England, refers to our relations with China, where war has actually commenced. Yesterday, intelligence was received that, in consequence of Capt. Elliot's refusal to deliver up a European, to be sacrificed to the manes of a Chinaman, who, it is said, had been killed in an affray, at Hong-kong, with some English sailors, all the Europeans (English) have been driven away from Macao, and have been obliged to take refuge on their ships, which are strictly guarded by Chinese war-junks, to prevent supplies of provisions. Capt. Elliot having procured some on shore, the junks prevented their being embarked, on which an encounter took place, and on the part of the Chinese, two mandarins have been killed and four sailors. The Chinese also attacked the *Black Joke*, a small schooner, in which Mr. Moss had embarked, took it, cut

to pieces six lascars and Mr. Moss's child, and mutilated him in the most shocking manner. The *Ann* was attacked by three war-junks, but kept up a running fire, killed forty Chinese, and escaped. All idea of restoring our commercial intercourse, except by the aid of force, is out of the question. The admiral is at Bombay, waiting orders from home. The interests at stake are immense: 3½ millions of revenue, and England deprived of tea! The most wise, active, decisive measures must be pursued. There can be no doubt that, if we blockade Canton, blow up the forts at Bocca Tigris, and intercept the whole coasting trade of China, the Chinese will soon come to their senses. We are now suffering all the inconveniences of war, and, therefore let it be carried on with vigour, that the peace may be speedy and solid. After the degradation to which we have been reduced, we cannot trade unless the Chinese can be made to respect us,

Here the Affghan campaign is for a time over, but Dost Mahomed is organizing Tartary against us, and there must be another campaign in the summer. Burmah is quiet: we *shall not* go to war with Tharawaddy. With Nepaul, matters are more unsettled. Hodgson, the resident, writes that the court is perfidious, and very ill-disposed to us; and that, the moment we meet with a reverse, or are obliged to withdraw the army of observation from the foot of the hills, about twenty thousand men, they will likely pour a stream of desolation on our provinces.

Steam is looking both up and down. The *Atalanta* has been burnt at Bombay, and Turton has started the plan of a precursor steamer. He is opposed by S. (Greenlaw), who thinks it will interfere with the comprehensive plan; but whether it does or not, let us have a steamer. We have been crying out for help for six years: let us now help ourselves. Five thousand pounds have been sent home by this mail, as the first instalment for the new vessel, and I doubt not the whole eight lakhs will be raised; and then for the pyramids! Bombay is intensely jealous of the movements here.

Mecrut, 17th Oct. 1839.

This is the latest safe day for the steamer, if any dependence can be placed in post-office notifications, which it seems the delight of the Bombay managers of our steam communications to set at nought. I will venture a letter, however, although news of any importance from the army of the Indus is becoming a scarce commodity, even in the newspapers, and much is not to be gleaned from the letters of private correspondents to their friends.

The date for the march back of the Bengal detachment was fixed for the 5th of this month; it had been repeatedly altered from the 15th ult. forward, owing, it is supposed, to the non-arrival of Capt. Hopkins's detachment from Ferozepore, escorting thirteen lacs of rupces, as well as Capt. Nuthall's stock of rum, and other supplies. The latest information regarding this convoy was from the banks of the Attock, which they had reached the 7th September. According to my calculations, they ought to arrive at Cabul between the 25th of last and 1st of the present month; but the camels had suffered very severely from the difficulties of the road, particularly in the western part of the Punjab, where the country is uneven; green forage, suited to those animals, scarce; grain not to be had; and barley, supplied with difficulty, had disagreed with them seriously. Out of four hundred camels carrying the supplies, one-

half were knocked up, and either left behind at different places on the road, or hobbling along unladen. It is not known what arrangements had been made regarding their loads, but as the troops return by the route of the convoy, it may be supposed that those supplies, which could not be carried on, have been left at certain towns or villages, under the charge of the Sikhs, who have behaved tolerably well in rendering assistance.

It is a fearful journey to contemplate for the families of the soldiers, European and native, remaining in Afghanistan, and almost equally so for those at Quetta and Shaul. They will be sent, if possible, with the recruits, some hundreds in number, who are to proceed shortly to join their regiments from the depôts in these provinces. Wheel-carriages being totally out of the question, from the impracticability of the roads, elephants, camels, and mules are talked of; the former are unsuitable, for the same causes which distressed Capt. N.'s convoy; camels are now hardly procurable in any great number, owing to the immense number taken with the army, and the heavy losses amongst them during the whole march from Ferozepore to Cabul. If the difficulty of procuring suitable carriage, and the hardships of the road, should deter Lord Auckland from his kind attempt to meet the wishes of the soldiers and their families, it will in the end be all the better for them.

The elephants belonging to the troops at Ferozepore have been ordered towards Peshawar, to assist the army returning from Cabul. There has been a rumour for some days, that the whole force was to be detained there for some time longer; but how it originated, it is impossible to discover.

An attempt was made, on the 12th of last month, to occupy Bannian and the passes across the Hindoo Kosh, for the purpose of preventing any attempt on the part of Dost Mahomed to re-enter Afghanistan in that direction, with such troops as he may be able to raise amongst the Oosbegs and Toorkmauns. The 4th troop 3d brigade of horse artillery was ordered to accompany the detachments of the Shah's cavalry and infantry on this duty, and the men of both services were supplied with sheep-skin wrappers, dressed with the wool on, warm gloves, &c. The difficulties of the road, as reported by Capt. Thomson, of the engineers, after a hurried survey, led to half the troop of horse artillery being kept back; the other half was recalled, after having made a few marches. I have not heard what progress, if any, has been made by the cavalry and infantry; all is safe enough, however, in that quarter, for

• Four p.m.—likely to prove true.

some months to come, the passes being snowed up by this time. At any season, the road to Bamian is bad for horses, and worse for guns. A mountain-train of three 8-pounders and three 4½-inch howitzers has been ordered off from one of our magazines, which will be highly useful in many parts of Afghanistan. They are to be drawn, and carried, when occasion requires, by the yaboos (stout undersized horses) of the country. In mountain operations in India, the guns, carriages, ammunition-boxes, and implements are carried separately in slings, on men's shoulders, where the country is very difficult; otherwise, the piece and its ammunition-waggon are transported on elephants.

The Shah's service has become unpopular. Maj. Gen. Simpson, Lieut. Nicolson, Lieut. Moorhouse, Capt. Handscomb, Capt. McSherry, and one or two others, are mentioned as having had *quantum suff.* of it, and resigned. The excessive pride and arrogance of the old king, and insolence of some of the Afghans about him, are described as being intolerable. A story is current here, that the Shah, in speaking to the Envoy, on some occasion, of one of the above officers, styled him a coward, and that one of the Shah's people called another of the above officers a liar, in full durbar. They are accustomed to use coarse language to each other, and some of the scenes in Dost Mahomed's durbar are described as being rather extraordinary in that way; but our officers have a right to every courtesy from the Shah and his servants, and they know how to pay it too, when they please. Capt. Backhouse, of artillery, is said to have volunteered for the Shah's service: this must have been before Capt. Timings' death, for B. is one of the smartest horse artillery officers in the service, and would, I think, prefer his chance of a troop in his old corps.

For want of other subjects, I will offer you some information regarding two individuals, whose names have been, now and then, before the public, in connexion with that of Dost Mahomed; latterly they have cut a conspicuous, and one of them, a tragical part, in our newspapers. I allude to Dr. Harland and Mr. Campbell. My information regarding both is from the best source. Dr. H. was an officiating assistant-surgeon in our service during the Burmese war, at the termination of which, he and others, who had been employed on the emergencies of the service, were discharged. He is an American. Some time in 1827, he was at Bombay, and set out from that place for Lahore. I have heard from a fellow-traveller an amusing passage or two which occurred in his progress through the country, after leaving Shikarpore. He

was for some time at Lahore, and served in Runjeet Sing's army. At what period he went to Cabul I have not heard. Of late years, the Ameer had, at H.'s own suggestion, employed him in raising and drilling a body of regular infantry, a description unknown amongst the Afghans; and a very considerable source of amusement he and his men were to the idle boys and genuine Afghans of the city, where they were always unmercifully ridiculed, not, I am informed, and would believe, without good cause, for some of the men who were accustomed to see his troops and those of the Sikhs, remarked at Sir Henry Fane's review at Ferozepore, "Ah! these *are* real infantry soldiers." We hear that he was bound and maltreated just before Dost Mahomed's flight. I am disposed to think the name of the chief was unwarrantably used, and that some of the Kuzzilbashs have been gratifying themselves by beating him on private grounds. The poor man will now again be thrown upon the world, unless the Shah gives him employment.

Mr. Campbell, who is said to have been found murdered, has, by many persons in this country, been confounded with an officer of that name who was dismissed the service, about twelve years ago, for misconduct. Campbell was an East-Indian, and had been a drummer in one of our native regiments. I remember him as far back as 1828, and for some years, having seen him in command of a small body of infantry belonging to the rajah or chief of Imunny-Majera, a petty Sikh state at the foot of the hills on this side of the Sutlege. From thence, to better his fortunes, he entered the service of Kurrum Sing, of Pattialah, who was raising a large body of infantry on the model of Runjeet Sing's regiments. When Shah Shoojah made his unlucky attempt, in 1834, to recover his kingdom, Campbell joined him, and got command, I think, of the artillery. He was taken prisoner at the Shah's defeat near Kandahar, not chusing to fly with the rabble he commanded, and having behaved well on the field, got into employment under Dost Mahomed. He was a man of some personal bravery, of very poor education, and rather disposed to be restless and intriguing. At one period he was entrusted with the command at Ali Musjid, and defence of the Khybur pass, and was actually negotiating to put himself and his charge in the hands of the Sikhs, when the Ameer heard of it, and clapped him up in confinement, for a time. Latterly, I believe, he had fallen into neglect. His death, if it has happened as described, must be attributed to the banditti of the country, who never hesitate to spill blood, and not to Dost Mahomed.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

(The Debate, Dec. 18, continued from p. 68).

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

Mr. Poynder said, he should not be very long in addressing the Court, as virtually the points of discussion between the hon. directors and himself, and those gentlemen who concurred with him, were very much narrowed indeed; for there could be no longer any doubt whether the directors would encourage idolatrous worship in India or not. (*Cries of Oh, oh! Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* (rising quickly) said, he would tell the hon. proprietor, that the Court of Directors never had given any encouragement to idolatry in India. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes.—That means, of course, that the East-India Company never have. (*Hear, and a laugh.*)

Mr. Poynder continued. It might, perhaps, have been more correct for him to have said, that the Court of Directors were certainly supposed to have done so; (*renewed cries of Oh, oh!*) yet what he was going to have said, if he had not been interrupted, was, that after the directors had again and again disavowed their intention of countenancing idolatry in preference to Christianity, there was no longer that question existing between them and himself. He could assure them that he addressed the Court with the full conviction, that there was no member of it who was not quite as anxious as himself to put an end to the idolatry and gross superstition that existed in India. (*Hear, hear!*) It was no longer a question whether the East-India Company would build and repair the temples and mosques of heathenism, construct and keep up the roads to them, pay and feed the priests and prostitutes, and clothe and maintain a large religious police of pilgrim-hunters, for supplying these temples with worshippers from every part of India. The directors had again and again as solemnly disavowed all desire of setting up their own religion with one hand, and the false gods of heathenism with the other. It was no longer a question between the directors and the British nation, whether, as Christian governors, they ought to receive tribute from all the entire worship of idolatry—from their processions, their penances, their ablutions, their sacrifices, their pilgrimages, nay, almost from every *salam* performed at every temple; in short, from the whole fraud and mockery so long carried on, under the abused name of religion. Here, again, the directors had repeatedly disclaimed this idolatrous taxation, as utterly indefensible upon

every ground; in addition to which, their seven bishops in succession, their own chaplains, their officers and servants (civil and military), throughout India, had declared against such a system of iniquity, as receiving a dishonest gain from such abominations, and had, as one man, decreed its fall. For all this, he had not only the recorded pledge of the late chairman, Sir James Carnac, and of the present chairman, under their hands, but he had received the repeated assurances of both those individuals from that public chair, in presence of that Court. He was bound to believe those pledges; he had never refused to do so. Such, then, were the points of agreement, and those, he considered, were of no small importance, since it was obvious that, in all controversies, it narrowed the ground in dispute when either party was enabled to shew the points which they held in common, as more likely to dispose of what might yet remain in dispute. How, then, it will be asked, did they disagree? Why, simply here: that, after seven whole years from the date of their despatch, the directors continued to argue that the time for accomplishing the good they had themselves decreed, was not yet arrived.

The *Chairman* here said, that so far from its having been, at any time, the object of the Court to abet or encourage the ancient evils of India, their constant object had been, and now was, to put an end to such a system by all prudent and practicable means.

Mr. Poynder resumed.—Nothing could give him greater satisfaction than to receive such an assurance, inasmuch as his latest intelligence from India had led him to a directly opposite conclusion; and in order to prove that he was not mistaken, he should read, with the leave of the Court, extracts from a letter from Madras, dated 15th July 1839:

Nothing has yet been done by the authorities here for the removal of the several grievances set forth in the memorial from Madras, of 1836; and the reported abolition of the pilgrim tax at Juggernaut, and other places in Bengal, under the late orders of Court of August 1838, in no way affects the connexion of the State with idolatry at this presidency. The Court's late despatch of 8th August 1838 cannot relieve the consciences of the Christian servants of the State, for it leaves the determination of the measure of relief to be granted to them to the same authorities against whose decisions and views on the same point it has been necessary to appeal. This despatch, in fact, affords very little satisfaction here; a just displeasure being excited in the minds of the numerous and highly-respected individuals who have been looking for such relief from the home authorities as would enable them to reconcile their official duties with their Christian principles. The despatch, indeed, has been attended to by the Bengal Government; but the case is otherwise at Madras. So late as the 19th May 1839, the idolatrous ceremonies

were still saluted by the guns of Fort St. George—the connexion of Government and its servants with the various temples is as intimate as ever—Christian officers have to join the heathen ceremonies at Nagpore, Travancore, and at Triplicane—in short, the Madras Government has entirely disobeyed the orders of the despatch, and seems to feel quite sure of this disobedience being viewed with affectionate leniency at home.

In a subsequent letter, of the 6th August 1839, the writer said :

It is known that the Supreme Government has sent down the despatch of August 1839 to this Government, leaving it to act at its discretion; and this Government has deliberately laid it on one side. Nothing will be done here till the Home authorities direct the local Government to act. The Directors should not shift the whole responsibility and odium of delay on the local Government. Let them show themselves in earnest, and their representatives here will no longer be supine. All but seven years, and not one step taken in this presidency, is proof that the Directors do not (as chief magistrates) enforce these orders on the local Government; and, therefore, to show that they are in earnest, let an order issue at once that at Fort St. George, Madras, as at Fort William, in Calcutta, no salutes be fired after the receipt of the order. If we act justly and uprightly before God, India is yet our own; and an open, honest dealing with the question is by far the most politic course for peace and safety. Mystery and delay will only alienate the natives, while, if the Court be open and manly, not a murmur will be heard.

This brought him to the terms of his motion, which referred to the three great despatches sent out on the great question of separating the Company from all connection with the idolatry of India. He was most willing to admit the saving clause in the great despatch of 20th February 1833, and to give it all due weight, providing as it did that all the orders were to be regulated "by the Governor General in Council, who it was considered would carry such views into effect with all prudent and practicable expedition;" but it had been his (Mr. Poynder's) fortune (or rather misfortune) to prove, almost at every Court since the original despatch had issued, that, from some reason or other, the clause enjoining prudence had been employed as "a loop-hole of retreat," and that the delay suggested had been used as an argument for doing nothing. He desired to impute no sinister motives in any quarter, much less at home; but he must yet be permitted to remind both the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, that it was not till four years after the original despatch (*viz.* 21st December 1836) that an unanimous resolution had been adopted by the general body on his own motion, that effectual measures should then be taken for executing that despatch. Unhappily, however, in the next despatch, of the 22d February 1837, the directors contented themselves with calling for certain financial returns, of no real importance, but virtually consigned the great question really at issue to a contemptuous silence; indeed, the directors, so far from complaining, in that despatch, that nothing had been done in

four whole years, or requiring that it should be done, actually went out of their way to supply the Government abroad with an apology for the neglect in question. With regard to the last despatch of the 8th of August 1838, he would rather characterize it in the words of a distinguished individual of the Upper House of Parliament, than in any terms of his own. It was "any thing but satisfactory, and in point of fact, it contradicted and contravened the original despatch." He would again disclaim all desire of undue precipitancy; but let the Court look at the following facts against unnecessary delay. After Parliament had incontestably proved, by the fullest documents, that the average number of women burnt alive, in the name of religion, was 666 per annum, yet a delay of six years took place before the directors could be induced to put a stop to the effusion of human blood. Now, multiplying the number sacrificed by six, there were no fewer than 3996 miserable women sacrificed in India, while the Company were debating about our duty, and afraid of relieving them lest they should lose India! Again, Mr. Ward, in his valuable work, computed that, upon the lowest estimate, 10,500 lives were actually sacrificed to the various cruel rites and perilous pilgrimages of that country. Now, deducting from those figures the annual number of suttees, as above, there would remain 9,834 human beings devoted every year to the service of "them that are no gods," which, multiplied by twenty (being the number of years since Mr. Ward published his book), made a total of 186,680 lives sacrificed in the last twenty years, during which time the Company have been puzzling themselves by attending to the unnecessary scruples of those who declared that the preservation of our Indian empire depended upon the continuance of sanguinary penances, and the various rites of a cruel and inhuman superstition. Let it be further remembered, that the directors never had the credit, after all, of abolishing suttees, which, but for the god-like act of Lord William Bentinck (who, for want of orders from home, was compelled to take upon himself the entire responsibility of that abolition), would have been continued to this hour, just as the present sacrifices would go on as they were now doing, or else be checked under other instrumentality than that of this Court. Let him not, however, be understood as imputing any motive of evil to past or present directors: he believed them all incapable of wishing ill to India, and was fully satisfied that both Sir James Carnac and Mr. Lindsay, who so strenuously opposed the abolition of suttees, conscientiously thought that India, so far from being ripe for the

change, would never endure it, if it should be attempted. But they had lived to see that they, and a large majority of the proprietors, were wholly mistaken in these fears, and what he (Mr. Poynder) now desired was, that the directors should act in a manner worthy of themselves; that they should depart from the timid and reptile policy which had so long been pursued by them, and while they shewed themselves anxious, as they had ever done, for the commercial prosperity of India, and the temporal interests of its natives, should dare, for once, to legislate in favour of God, by supporting his Divine revelation, and assuming their proper rank as the religious and moral governors of an empire committed to their trust for those great objects in particular. He begged to remind them, that he had never joined the ranks of opposition in that Court, but had been forward to acknowledge the transcendent ability, disinterested integrity, and honourable conduct of the Court, as a body, in all its relations with its native subjects. It was because he felt thus strongly for their own honour and credit, that he now wished to urge upon them the duty of no longer treating the highest interests of that empire as matters of secondary and subordinate importance. What meant the triumphs of the British arms, which, in addition to all preceding triumphs, they had this day commemorated, but that the Almighty, who had so constantly blessed the exertions of England in counteracting the idolatry, superstition, and oppression which had opposed the British sway from its commencement, was still pleased to extend our conquests for the same end, and that it was yet the Divine purpose to consolidate a power which alone could diffuse the pure revelation of truth unmingled with error, and so best extinguish the abominations which yet prevailed in India, and eventually evangelize that entire country by propagating the word of God, and diffusing the knowledge of the everlasting gospel? That all this great "consummation so devoutly to be wished" had not, from any information which he yet possessed, been the result of those three despatches which formed the subject of his motion, would be clear by referring to the statement read by him at the last September Court from Mr. Lucey, the respected missionary, as to the continued worship at Juggernaut, while the Bishop of Calcutta, in his last letter to the Christian Knowledge Society, had this remarkable passage:

The countenance of idolatry, with its attendant horrors, is, *per se*, immoral and sinful. The delay in executing the positive orders from home, embodied in the despatch of Feb. 1833, if such delay was not inevitable, augments the sin. It would be wrong in me, perhaps, altogether to conceal what

I hear in conversation with gentlemen who have lived many years in the vicinity of Poree and the Temple of Juggernaut, and on whose veracity no doubt can for a moment be cast. They inform me, that of 150,000 pilgrims who resort annually to the spot, nearly one-third perish from various causes, and never return to their homes. They inform me, that the bands of pilgrim-hunters, as they are termed, swarm all over India, even to the most distant provinces, to collect and drive in before them the deluded pilgrims. They state, that almost every year, the pilgrims of the adjoining provinces are lessening, especially the men; and that the supply is now very much from the more remote places, and chiefly of women. I have been both at Juggernaut and Allahabad (the sacred junction, as it is accounted, of the Ganges and the Jumna), and my mind retains a vivid impression of the grief, and compassion, and horror, I felt for my poor fellow-creatures crushed under the griffin yoke of the god of this world. Nor could I believe scarcely, nor can I now, that the petty sophisms of human cowardice and political expediency could chill the glowing benevolence which would strike off the chain, and set the captives free.

He (Mr. Poynder) felt that no argument from him could add to the force of such authority as this, from the eminent Christian Bishop who thus bore witness to the actual condition of our fellow-men, the subjects of our own government. Only let the natives be left to themselves, and let no Christian officers, civil or military, be compelled to compliances and attendances, which were not even imposed upon Hindoos or Mahomedans, and the Dagon of idolatry must fall, as of old, before the Ark of God. Consent but to leave these practices to themselves; above all, determine to be none the better for them, and they must soon die a natural death. He purposely desired to avoid all topics of an offensive nature, and therefore should abstain from reading the numerous letters he had received from military officers of the highest rank and character in reference to the resignation of Sir Peregrine Maitland, and from urging the facts of civil resignations equally arising out of the unjust and impolitic requisitions on the servants of the Company in respect of such attendances and compliances as they could not conscientiously render. He was rather willing to believe that a better feeling was at present in action than that by which the Madras memorial had been met, and trusted that no objection would be offered by the directors to the motion which he had the honour to submit. He now, therefore, would move: "That, adverting to the despatches of the Court of Directors on the 20th of February 1833, 22d of February 1837, and the 8th of August 1833, it does not appear that the professed object of the first-mentioned despatch (*viz.* the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by England to the idolatrous worship of India, and the relinquishment of the revenue derived therefrom) has yet been accomplished, and therefore that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to take effectual measures for carrying out their original orders of the 20th February 1833."

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Mr. *Marriott* said, that, in seconding this motion, he had intended to make a few observations to the Court; but from the lateness of the hour, and his being aware that there were one or two other motions after this, he should content himself with merely saying, that he concurred with the hon. mover in the opinions he had expressed.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that, in his opinion, it would be better for the hon. gentleman to withdraw his motion; for after hearing the worthy Chairman say that the Court of Directors had given instructions to carry out the orders of 1833, as far as with safety and prudence could be done, and that such orders were really being carried into effect, he did not consider that this motion would be productive of any good. All he would suggest was, that if the hon. proprietor still adhered to a motion on the subject, it should be that the directors should demand from the local government the reasons of the delay that had taken place, and then, if that information was not supplied, they would be armed with a sufficient reason for interfering in the matter.

Mr. *Marriott* said, that it certainly did appear to him that there was an endeavour, on the part of some, to soften down the idolatry, and to justify the grossest and most marked superstition, that existed in India. (*Hear.*) The last account from India was, that no customary salutes on religious occasions had been discontinued; nor had there been any change made relative to the natives' religious ceremonies. Her Majesty's Christian subjects, therefore, will still be obliged to take part in those ceremonies, though against their conscience. (*Hear.*)

The *Chairman* said, he sincerely wished that the hon. mover would take the hon. proprietor's (Mr. *Weeding's*) advice, and withdraw his motion. At the same time, he begged to express, on his own part, his thanks, and he was sure he might also say, the thanks of the Court in general (*Hear.*), for the mild and moderate tone of the hon. gentleman's speech. (*Hear, hear!*) No one could possibly doubt his sincerity or good intentions in bringing forward this motion (*Hear, hear!*); but he must also say for the Court of Directors, that they were zealous and sincerely desirous to do all they could towards effecting that great object, which a Christian Government must ever have in view, of rescuing, in God's good time, the people of India from their gross superstition and idolatry, and of converting them to our own religion. (*Hear, hear!*) To do that, however, it was necessary not to inflame their feelings against us by any authoritative interference with their religious festivals, or by any public expression of disgust at their superstitious cere-

monies. (*Hear, hear!*) But he found that what the hon. gentleman was doing, and what had been done by others, who had pursued the same course, was really productive of harm, and destroyed their own object. (*Hear.*) The hon. gentleman had read to the Court extracts from many letters from persons in India, as to what had taken place on several occasions at different temples in that country; but was he not aware of the strong and dangerous feeling there was amongst the Mahomedans and Hindoos of India, against any further interference on our part with their religious institutions? If he were, as indeed he must be, he (the Chairman) was sure that he would not, at this time, when India had only just passed through—he might say, not yet passed through—the great danger from which the Governor General and their officers had saved her, and to whom they had to-day met here to testify their thanks, wish to irritate the feelings of the natives by any resolution the Court might come to on this motion. He would humbly submit to the Court, that after the assurance which he had given, that the Court of Directors were fully alive to the importance of the question, and that the Governor General was also equally sensible of it, and ready to carry out the orders of 1833, as far as they could consistently with safety and prudence, it would seem like passing a vote of censure on the Court of Directors if the Court of Proprietors adopted this motion, and thereby took from them one of their most important functions. He hoped, therefore, that the Court would support him in voting against it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir *C. Forbes* said, that he certainly must agree with his hon. friend, Mr. *Poynder*, on this subject, seeing that nearly seven years had elapsed since the first orders were sent out by the Directors to India. He would own that much had been done, but there yet remained much to do, to remove that which his hon. friend had complained of. He trusted, however, that the Governor General of India would, under the instructions of this Court, go on removing all the grievances which his hon. friend had so forcibly and eloquently, and on so many occasions, stated to this Court. He would thank him for the very moderate tone in which he had spoken, but at the same time he trusted, after what the worthy Chairman had said, that his hon. friend would take the advice which had been offered to him, and withdraw his motion. No good could arise from his persisting in it, but much result from his withdrawing it, and he therefore hoped he would not object to do so. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder, in reply, said, that with every possible desire to acquiesce in the wishes of the Court by withdrawing his motion, yet he must say that, before doing so, it would be peculiarly satisfactory to him, and he was sure to many others also, if the worthy Chairman would indulge him with one single piece of information on the subject beyond the abolition of the Allahabad tribute. It would, indeed, be so gratifying, that, on his part, he would at once freely comply with the desire which had been so strongly expressed.

Sir J. L. Lushington said, that, before this subject was brought to a close, he wished to make a few observations. Since the resolution of March 1838, which was carried so much against the inclinations of the hon. gentleman, he was happy to say that much had been done towards effecting the object they all had in view. It would be in the recollection of the Court that, in August 1838, a despatch had been sent out to India upon this subject, and an answer had since been received from the Governor-general, stating that the tribute at Allahabad was abolished, and that he was in communication with the Governor of Madras, respecting the abolition of the tribute at Juggernaut. (*Hear, hear!*) The governor, in fact, was doing all in his power to effect it. (*Hear.*) This question was one of great difficulty, and he thought that, after what had been stated on his side of the Court, the Directors ought not to be taunted with having done nothing. (*Hear, hear!*) When hon. gentlemen said that seven years had elapsed and nothing had been effected in this matter, he would tell them that much had been, and was now being, accomplished, and that they ought not to leave that Court with an idea that the Directors were slumbering. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said that, under all these assurances, he would withdraw his motion.

COMPENSATION TO CAPT. HAVISIDE.

Mr. Weeding said that, considering the lateness of the hour, he would withdraw his motion on this subject.

SECRET SERVICE MONEY.

Sir C. Forbes said, that he was almost disposed to follow the example of the hon. gentleman who had just withdrawn his motion; but as he was anxious that the subject to which his own motion referred should be discussed by the Court, he considered it better to proceed with it. On a former occasion, he had called the attention of the Court to the item of secret service money in the last accounts issued by the Directors, and had asked whether there could by possibility be any reason assigned for the increased expenditure of public money which had taken place in

the last twelve months for secret service. In the accounts which had been laid before the Court, to the 30th July last, there appeared an item of £53,000 for secret service money for the past year. Such an enormous charge he had never before heard of for that service (*hear*); and he believed he stated a fact, when he said, that for the last twenty years, perhaps, no such charge as this had appeared on the face of the accounts. Certainly, he could say so for the last ten years. He knew that such disbursements must be made, but why should they be so large? He saw in the accounts so many large sums of money put down under this head in the expenditure, that he wished to have some reason given for it. The Secret Committee, in fact, appeared to him to possess greater power than the whole body of Directors; for the Court of Directors could not vote away more than a certain sum of money without the permission of the General Court. But the Directors were responsible for these disbursements. Were they then prepared to say they would give no account of them to this Court? It was monstrous to say so. The secretaries of state in this country were formerly obliged to declare on oath, and were now obliged to declare to Parliament, how the public money was expended, and that the secret service money was applied exclusively to the purposes of the Government. But he had no doubt whatever that the gentlemen who formed the secret committee had advanced the money under the directions of the President of the Board of Control, who might perhaps have been influenced by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. He had been told, that that committee could answer no questions; that they were bound to secrecy on oath. He could not have believed such a thing. But could they say that this immense sum of £53,000 had not been paid under the orders of the Board of Control, or were they to suppose that such a sum as this had been applied exclusively to Indian purposes? Might it not have been applied to Persian, Egyptian, Syrian, nay, even Russian purposes? Who knew what might have been done with it? He would again protest against India being burdened with such disbursements as this, connected or not, as the case might be, with the prospect of Russian aggression in the East, through Persia or by any other means. (*Hear.*) He had been only anxious to know what had been the application of this money, and had made much inquiry about it, but was at length kindly informed by one or two of the directors, that it was secret, and therefore it was useless to ask any questions respecting it. It appeared, however, that there was no objection to

its being disbursed on the part of the Court of Directors.

Mr. Astell.—There could be no objection, for the Court of Directors did not know how the secret money was disbursed.

Sir C. Forbes.—How, then, did the secret committee get the money, if it was not known to the Directors? What was their warrant for paying it? He should like to know that.

An hon. Director.—You will receive an answer presently.

Sir C. Forbes.—“I want it now.” (*Hear, and a laugh.*) The money could not have been paid out of the treasury without a warrant signed by three of the directors, including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman. He could not imagine that they would have taken such a sum of money into their hands without proper authority. It was not enough to say that the committee could give no account of the expenditure of this secret service money, because they were bound to secrecy, for it was monstrous to see such large sums expended, and then on making inquiry respecting it, to be told “you have nothing whatever to do with it; it is under the sanction of proper authorities; but we are sworn to secrecy, and all we can tell you is, that it does not go into our pockets.” (*Hear, hear!*) Secretaries of State were, as he had said before, bound to declare that money granted for secret service had been applied to that service, and why should it not be so with this Secret Committee? He could hardly imagine, too, that such a sum as this could have passed through the Court of Directors without a call being made on the Committee by their colleagues to know the purposes to which the money was to be applied. They had been told that the President of the Board of Control had the power of coming to the Company's purse for £50,000 annually; he might, in the same way, with the same power, take £500,000, (*hear, hear!*) and yet the Court was to be told that no account could be given of it. He had searched and searched, and made still further search (*a laugh*), with great industry, for years past, and could find no power of this kind, or any thing relative to it, in any of the acts of parliament or the last charter, except the appointment of a secret committee of three directors, who were to take an oath not to divulge such despatches as were sent to them by the President of the Board of Control; that was, such despatches as related to war or peace, or other political questions of that kind; except such parts of them as they might be authorized to divulge or to state on the authority of the Board of Control. If these sums of money had been applied to Indian purposes exclu-

sively, why should they not have taken it out of the treasury in India at once? Why should the money be first remitted to England from India, and then back again to India from England? Was there any thing gained by that? Was it not ridiculous, was it not preposterous, that this money, which it was now stated, for the first time, was disbursed under the authority alone of the secret committee, should be sent back to India from England? He would grant that it might be applied exclusively to Indian purposes; but if it were, had not the Governor-General the power of disbursing it? He had very extensive and most dangerous power, and from what the Court had heard to-day, he appeared to have exercised it in the most dangerous manner. And why should he not be allowed to disburse it at once from the treasury in India, without its being taken out of the treasury here, probably, too, at a great loss on the double exchange? He had now to propose to the Court three resolutions on this subject; they were all very short, and it appeared to him very reasonable and very moderate. He would first read them to the Court, and then only trouble them with a few words more. The first resolution was:

That there be laid before this Court, an account showing the annual amount of disbursements made under the orders of the Secret Committee of Directors during the last ten years, up to the present time.

He had never seen any such accounts before as those last given to the Court.

The Chairman said, that the accounts had never been printed in the same form before.

Sir C. Forbes said, that secret service sums had not been brought to the knowledge of the Court before in the same way that those had been.

Mr. Warden said, that before the hon. baronet had brought on this motion, he ought to have been better prepared; he ought, in fact, to have primed himself.

Sir C. Forbes.—Was the hon. director to prime him? (*great laughter.*) He could give him credit for a hard head, but he thought the hon. director would find his head as hard as his own (*continued laughter*). He would not be interrupted; and as to the hon. director's telling him what his duty was, he begged to assure him, in reply, that after the long experience he had had in that Court, it would be strange if he did not know his duty. He had no occasion to apply to the hon. director to teach him, nor did he think it necessary for him to be primed before he spoke; for he could let off a shot or two without priming. (*Laughter.*) He would, however, only add that, in no other account had so large a sum of secret service money been stated as in the last. He wished that hon. gentlemen would

pay more attention, and look more closely to the common accounts that were delivered to the Court. They were highly important, but generally passed over as matter of course, without examination or inquiry. They were delivered too wet from the press, on a small sheet of paper, just before the quarterly meetings, and they were thrown on one side, concluding that every thing was right; but he would assure the Court that they contained matters so vast and important, that they ought to be printed on twenty sheets of paper instead of one. No doubt the duties of the secretary were very onerous, but he was sure that that hon. gentleman would agree with him, that these accounts were any thing but satisfactory, and that enormous sums of money, amounting frequently to as much as £600,000, were put under general heads, that required a great deal more explanation. Such as they were, however, he strongly recommended hon. gentlemen to look into them carefully. At the same time, he was perfectly satisfied with the uniform correctness of Mr. Melvill's conduct, and that his duties are performed in a highly creditable manner. (*Hear, hear!*) He was an excellent officer, and he wondered what the Company would do without him. (*Laughter*). Just before taking leave, however, of the first resolution, he would advise the Court to compare the accounts of the secret service of this year with those of the ten preceding years, supposing that the resolution was passed and the accounts furnished. His second resolution was this:

That there be laid before the Court, the authority under which the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors consider themselves warranted in having made these disbursements.

He could not imagine that there would be any objection on the part of the Court to grant this: for if it were said to be done under the authority of an Act of Parliament, he should like to know what Act it was. There was counsel present, who would be able to supply the information he wanted, for he must have all these things at his fingers' ends. As to the president of the Board of Control, he had no right whatever to make disbursements of this nature; he might, indeed, control them, but he could not order one shilling to be advanced. He should like to know what the Committee thought on this subject; and he should also like to hear the sentiments of the Court of Directors. But the Court of Proprietors was deprived now of the opportunity of hearing those opinions. In former times, they might see the directors rising almost by dozens on such occasions, and on others, too, much less important; but now, the general course seemed to be to leave it all to the chairman, whom they considered,

as he supposed, the strongest member of their body (*a laugh*). This, however, was a practice far more honoured in the breach than the observance. But as those directors who formed the Secret Committee were now present, he should refer particularly to them, and he trusted they would favour the Court with their sentiments on the subject of the resolutions he was now submitting. In order, however, to obtain as much information as he possibly could, he would propose, as his third resolution,—

That there be laid before the Court, "copies of the protests and dissents of individual members of the Court of Directors against or in connexion with such disbursements by the Secret Committee."

Mr. Lewis rose to second the motion; and said that, in doing so, he wished to make a few observations to the Court on the subject. The management of the revenue of India was a trust reposed in this Court by the authority of Parliament; and if there was one duty more sacred than another of those which they had to discharge, it was that of keeping up a constant and close inspection into the accounts of the revenue and the expenditure. In casting his eye over the accounts of that expenditure for the last year, and seeing so large a sum as that of £53,000 for disbursements by the Secret Committee, he must say that he was greatly surprised; but when he was told that that expenditure was not for the whole year, but only for about seven months, and that for the remaining part of the year it might be as much again and probably more, he confessed that he felt not only surprised, but dissatisfied at this proceeding. He was naturally led then to inquire by what authority the Secret Committee had disbursed money in this manner. That inquiry had given him very considerable trouble, and the result of it was, a conviction in his own mind that the Committee possessed no such power, and he thought he should be able to make that perfectly clear to the Court. If the Committee had possessed such power at all, it must have been either by its original constitution or by Act of Parliament. Now, let them for a moment look to what the original constitution was. As he understood, it was this:—When the East-India Company became possessed of land in India, and when those territorial possessions were extended, large naval and military armaments were necessary for their protection; but the Court not being then provided with all the powers requisite to carry out the measures connected with that object, the Secret Committee was instituted. In consequence of the peculiar duties of this Committee, they were gradually brought into contact with the Government of the day; and it was to prevent the inconvenience

of the Court of Directors communicating with the Government, that the Secret Committee were appointed to carry on that part of the business. That was the object, and the sole object, of its institution at all; but they possessed no power, either alone or connected with the Government, of expending any of the Company's money. That was the footing on which the Committee was first appointed, and in that situation did it continue until 1784. In that year the 24th Geo. III. c. 25, was passed; but it did nothing more, as it appeared to him, than to limit and define the duties and authority of the Secret Committee. That Act at the same time appointed the Board of Commissioners of Control; and the Secret Committee were to pay implicit obedience to their directions and orders. The next Act was the 26th Geo. III. c. 16; and the 16th section declared the tenor of the oath to be taken by the members of the Secret Committee. It was impossible to conceive how the expressions in the Act could be twisted to confer on the Secret Committee or the Board of Control, power to make any disbursements. In 1793, the 33d Geo. III. c. 52, was passed, but it only re-enacted the provisions of the former Acts in the same words, leaving the authority of the Committee just as it was previously. Then came the Act or Charter passed in the 53d Geo. III. c. 155; that, however, made no alteration in the former Acts, except by the addition of the following clause:—"That from and after the passing of this Act, where any of the Governments or Presidencies in the East Indies, or parts aforesaid, shall, under the provisions of the said first-mentioned Act of the thirty-third year of his present Majesty, address any despatches to the Secret Committee of Directors of the said United Company for the inspection of such Committee, the said Secret Committee of Directors shall not disclose or make known the contents of any such despatches which relate to the levying of war, or the making of peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states of the East Indies or other parts within the limits of the said Company's Charter, until they shall be authorized by the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India so to do." This was only done because the former Acts had not provided for the despatches that were sent through the Committee to the Board of Control being kept secret. The next Act to this was the present Charter, of the 85th chapter of the 3d and 4th Wm. IV.; and by that Act the authority of the Secret Committee was, if possible, more limited than before. The 35th section of that Act enacts, "That the said Court of Directors shall, from time to time, appoint a Secret Com-

mittee, to consist of any number not exceeding three directors, for the particular purposes in this Act specified, which said directors so appointed shall, if they or any of them shall act in the execution of the trusts reposed in them, take an oath to the following effect." And then came the oath, the same as in the former Acts. In the 36th, it specified the purposes for which the Secret Committee were appointed, and those were nearly the same as mentioned in the 24th Geo. III., namely, the sending despatches to India relating to the levying of war or the making of peace; but in all the Acts which he had cited, there was not one word which gave the Secret Committee the power to touch one rupee of Indian revenue; but in other Acts there were enactments by which the Committee were hindered from applying any money of the Company. The 17th section of the 53d Geo. III., and the last Charter, prohibited them from disposing of the revenues of the Company. By the 115th section of the last Charter, it was enacted, that no grant or salary exceeding £200 a year shall be granted without the consent of the Board of Control, and also of the Court of Directors; and by the 88th section of the 53d Geo. III. it was expressly enacted, that no grant exceeding £600, out of the territorial revenues of the Company, be made without the concurrence of two Courts of Proprietors, and afterwards the consent of the Board of Control. How, then, could it be said, that a power denied to the whole Company and to the Board of Control separately, should, without positive enactment, and only by mere construction, be vested in the Secret Committee? He did not deny that the Secret Committee possessed great powers, which were denied to the Company as a body; but, then, those powers were not only named, but expressly and minutely defined in the Acts which conferred them. Indeed, in a constitutional point of view, it was impossible to suppose that such a power could have been given without attaching any responsibility to its possessors. In every official appointment, from the highest office in the state down to the lowest parochial officers, where power to expend money was given, a corresponding responsibility was attached to it, and the parties were obliged to account for every sixpence expended, and verify it with proper vouchers. What authority, then, had this Secret Committee for this irresponsible power? What answer would the Board of Control give, if questioned as to the source from which this power of putting their hands on the territorial revenues was derived? They—or rather the president of the Board—would say, "An Act of Parliament obliges us to secrecy, and we cannot answer you." The Secret

Committee would tell you, "We are merely automata, and are obliged to obey the orders of the Board of Control, whose orders are imperative upon us." They will shelter themselves under their obligation of secrecy, and tell you that they can say nothing at all on the subject. He (Mr. Lewis) would, however, contend, that the other directors had the right—and they ought to exercise it—of obliging the Secret Committee to declare by what authority they expended such large sums of the public money. From the Acts of Parliament to which he had referred, it was clear, that in them there was no authority for the Secret Committee. He did not know, then, what authority they had for this power. The president of the Board of Control could not originate such grant; he could not confer a power he did not possess; and by the last Charter, in which his authority was particularly described, it was certain that no such power was given to him. Under these circumstances, he felt it his duty to give his cordial support to the motion.

Mr. *St. George Tucker* wished to say a few words, to justify the vote he was about to give, though he owned he could not see how any reasonable objection could be offered to a motion so moderate and temperate. He thought the information sought for exceedingly reasonable, and that it ought not to be objected to. He did admit that a Secret Committee ought to exist, and that it should have certain powers, in order to carry out the objects for which it was established; but those powers should be clearly defined, and exercised on the responsibility of the members. At present, however, the Secret Committee exercised no discretion. They were obliged to act as they were directed by the Board of Control, and they had no power to dispute its orders. He concurred with the hon. and learned gentleman who seconded the motion, who had stated the case with great minuteness and accuracy, that the thirty-sixth section of the Act, to which he referred, did not intend to confer a power over which there was to be no check or control, and which was, therefore, to be exercised without responsibility. If such a power actually existed by law—which he much doubted—the sooner it ceased the better; for, in his opinion, it was wholly unconstitutional; but, as there were some doubts as to the legal existence of the power, reference ought to be made to Parliament, to ascertain whether it had been intended by the Legislature to grant such powers. He knew that, in support of the authority of the Secret Committee, it was said that it acted ministerially—that it was called on to perform certain acts, and that, in order

to enable it to perform those acts with effect, it must have power to draw the sums necessary for that purpose. This, he would contend, was a forced construction of the Act and of the intentions of the Legislature, and that if the Legislature intended that such powers should be given, it would have expressly mentioned and accurately defined them. But then it was said, that the Secret Committee, in drawing money for secret service, acted only according to the orders of the Board of Control, which they were bound to obey; but he confessed that, though the fact was, that the Secret Committee did act according to the orders of the Board of Control, he much doubted the power of that Board to give orders for secret service money. At all events, as there was a doubt on the point, it would be most desirable to have it ascertained, from competent authority, whether the power did legally exist—whether it should not have some check or control on its exercise—and whether it should not have, at least, the control of publicity, which was found to avail when checks of other kinds had failed. He did not mean to deny that some discretion should be exercised, and that there ought to be some power to make disbursements for carrying out treaties into which it might be necessary to enter; but he could not admit that a power of drawing, without check or control, such a large sum as £53,000 from the revenues of the Company, in one year, for secret service, should be allowed to exist in any individual or in any body of men. He, therefore, considered that the motion of the hon. baronet ought to be agreed to.

The *Chairman* said that, if the motion before the Court were for the repeal of the law respecting the existence of the Secret Committee, and its power of drawing certain funds for certain secret purposes, he might take a different ground from that on which he now objected to part of the motion of the hon. baronet. That, however, was not the case, and there being no power at present to alter the law, they must take it as they found it. On the subject of the Secret Committee, and its authority to draw money for secret service, he, as a member of that committee, had little to say. In fact, all that could be said on the subject had been said by his hon. friend (Mr. Tucker). The law was imperative on the Committee, and they had nothing to do but to obey. It was well known that the Secret Committee had to forward despatches to India relating to the levying of war, concluding treaties of peace, and important negotiations. Extensive operations were carried on abroad connected with those matters, which rendered considerable disbursements necessary. In drawing the

funds required for these purposes, the Secret Committee acted on the well-advised construction of the last Act of Parliament. He could say no more on that point, for beyond that he was restricted by the Act, and by his oath of secrecy. He would admit that there were many things which came under the consideration of the Secret Committee which might be communicated with perfect safety, though there were others which it would be highly imprudent to make known. With respect to the very large disbursement of £53,000, which appeared in the accounts laid before the Court, he had communicated from the Secret Committee with the Board of Control, for permission to state to the Directors the objects of that large disbursement; and in the answer of the President of the Board, he requested him (the Chairman) to communicate to the Directors, that those large disbursements had been required to defray the expense of extensive operations on the eastern and western frontiers of our Indian possessions, and that these were not merely for the temporary, but the permanent benefit of the native inhabitants. This, he thought, ought to be satisfactory to the Court. Now, as to the resolutions: to the first he had no objection. The accounts were, in fact, already before the Court, made up to the 1st May, and were in the Proprietors' room, amongst many others. As to the second resolution—calling for the authority on which the Secret Committee considered themselves warranted in having made those disbursements—he did not see what more information that could give than the Court already possessed, namely, that the Committee acted under the well-advised construction of an Act of Parliament. With respect to the third resolution—calling for copies of the dissents or protests of individual directors against these disbursements—he should object to it; because those directors, if present, had ample opportunities of stating their own opinions to the Court.

Mr. Astell said it was well known that he was a member of the Secret Committee, and he could, therefore, only say a few words on the resolutions of the hon. baronet. He agreed with his hon. friend, the Chairman, in thinking that there was no objection to granting the first part of the motion. He also concurred with his hon. friend, Sir C. Forbes, in thinking that, looking at the principle, it made no difference whether the sum disbursed by the Secret Committee were £50,000 or £5,000; the same authority would exist for either amount, and the Secret Committee must obey the directions of the Board of Control, in ordering the large as well as the small sum. He had listened

with attention to the very minute and accurate details of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewis); but the difference between them was, the construction of the Act of Parliament. He (Mr. Astell) could not conceive that the Legislature would have entrusted the Secret Committee with such extensive powers in sending out despatches relating to important operations abroad, without at the same time giving them the disposal of the pecuniary means necessary to carry on the negotiations and operations to which those despatches related. It would be of no use to send such despatches, unless the Committee had authority to furnish the funds necessary for carrying out the instructions they contained. It might be a fair question for discussion, whether a Secret Committee, such as the present, should be allowed to exist; but while it did exist, it must obey the law, and he, as a member of it, was precluded from opening his mouth as to its proceedings. The directors were the parties by whom the Secret Committee was appointed, and when once sworn in, they were bound to obey the instructions sent to them by the Board of Control. To the second part of the motion he did not object. It would give to the proprietors only the construction of the Act of Parliament under which the Committee acted, and that authority was the point in dispute with several proprietors. Those proprietors had no right to call for an authority which they did not admit, for the whole argument urged in support of that part of the motion was, that the authority under which the Board of Control, as well as the Secret Committee, acted, was no sufficient authority, or was, at the least, doubtful. With respect to the third part of the motion, he concurred with his hon. friend in the chair, in objecting to it, and on the very fair ground which he had stated, namely, that those directors, who had sent in dissents or protests against the disbursements of the Secret Committee, had now an opportunity of making known their opinions to the Court. But with respect to the first part of the resolution, why call for only the sums disbursed by secret Committees in the last ten years? Why not call for the whole amount of the disbursements since the first establishment of the Secret Committee, or for the amount of all the sums disbursed for secret service? It would appear that, in some years, the amount disbursed for secret service was very large. If hon. proprietors were startled at the amount of £53,000 in the present year, they would be greatly surprised at finding that, in some years, the sums disbursed were more than double that amount. He repeated that, as long as the Committee existed, they were bound

to obey the directions of the Board of Control. If hon. proprietors chose to present a petition to Parliament, for placing the Committee on a different footing—for giving it a voice in the disbursement of secret service money—he would not object; but, as the law now stood, the Committee must go on as it had done.

Mr. *Weeding* admitted that the Secret Committee acted ministerially, and was bound to obey the orders it received; but if, as seemed now to be contended, it had the power to draw money from the territorial revenues of India for the purpose of levying or carrying on war in India, then, he must say, that the Government of that country was not carried on upon a stable footing. It might be necessary to disburse money to raise troops for the defence of the country; but if that was to be done by the Secret Committee, that Committee ought not to be a mere cipher; it ought to have some voice, some discretionary power, as to the sums to be disbursed, and the propriety of the disbursements.

Mr. *Lewis*, in explanation, said, that the Secret Committee had not the power to declare war or to make peace. All the power they had, was to send out instructions relating to a declaration of war or to making peace. The Acts to which he had alluded gave no power to either the Board of Control or the Secret Committee to touch a rupee of the territorial revenues of the Company.

Mr. *Warden* said, that the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Lewis*) had stated his view of the case with great accuracy; but, while he laid down the law, he himself admitted, that the Secret Committee had most important functions to discharge, and was invested with very considerable powers. He (Mr. *Lewis*) admitted that it had authority to send despatches to the Government of India relating to peace or war; but, at the same time, he said that it was nothing more than a mere automaton. The hon. proprietor might, on looking over the accounts in the Proprietors' room, have found that, for the last fifty or sixty years, the Secret Committee had been in the habit of making disbursements to a considerable amount for secret service, and he might have seen the amount of those disbursements. In the year 1787-8, it was ordered that these disbursements should be made by the Committee for secret service; and from that time down to the present, the sums thus paid were inserted in the annual accounts laid before the proprietors. With respect to the authority under which those disbursements were made, he was sure the hon. proprietor himself would admit that, in the extensive and complicated empire now placed

under the Company's control, large payments were, from time to time, necessary in order to carry out the very important negotiations in which the Company was engaged with many of the native powers. He (Mr. *Warden*) would now state the amount of the sums thus paid by the Secret Committee on the average of decennial periods. In the first period, the average annual amount was £53,000; in the second, it was £23,000; in the third, it was £1,000; in the fourth, it was £4,850; in the fifth, it was £650; and in the last, including the £53,000 this year, the annual average was £5,850. Now, considering the important negotiations in which we were engaged in India for so many years, he thought the disbursements he had read were very moderate. The largest amount was between the years 1787 and 1797. In one year, in that period, the sum paid for secret service was £130,000; but that was required in part for the purchase of saltpetre for the Government, and £60,000 of it was expended in recruiting seamen for the King's service in India. All these sums, he again said, were stated in the public accounts placed annually in the Proprietors' room. Hon. proprietors might think that the sum of £53,000, paid for secret service last year, was extravagant; but let them recollect the important affairs in which we were engaged last year, and they would not be surprised at the extent of those disbursements. Let it be also borne in mind, that if these sums were paid out of the territorial revenues of India, they were paid for the benefit of the people of India, and not for those of England. Let hon. proprietors also bear in mind that, in the last year, the navigation of the Indus was opened to our trade and commerce—an advantage so great, that it would have been cheap at any sum which the Secret Committee might have paid for bringing the negotiations on the subject to a happy conclusion.

Major-Gen. Sir *J. L. Lushington* said that, as a member of the Secret Committee, he felt it necessary to state that communications sometimes passed between the Committee and the Board of Control, as to some of the orders received from the latter; but the Committee were obliged to sign whatever orders were sent. He (Sir *J. L. Lushington*) fully concurred in all that had been said by his hon. friend in the chair.

Mr. *Warden* said, that the disbursements necessarily varied, according to the exigency of the time and circumstances. In one year they amounted to £130,000, and in another to only £4.

Sir *John Campbell* said, after all, the question was one of law, or of legal construction of an Act of Parliament. His
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hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes), and the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Lewis) who seconded his motion, and whose very lucid and able speech the Court had heard with so much attention, contended that neither the Board of Control nor the Secret Committee had any power to touch a rupee of the Company's territorial revenues. He (Sir J. Campbell), and several of his hon. friends at that (the directors') side of the bar, maintained the contrary. Here, then, was the mooted point between them. As the law now stood, he certainly thought the Board of Control and the Secret Committee possessed the power to make those disbursements for secret service. It was, however, quite another question whether the law ought to remain as it now stood. For his own part, whatever he might think of the necessity for a Secret Committee, with respect to the management of important negotiations in India (and he did think that the existence of some such committee was necessary), he doubted now, and he always had doubted, whether it should be constituted as the present Secret Committee was. Say what hon. proprietors might please of them, he would admit they were a mere set of automatons; that they could exercise no discretion as to the matters sent to them, and that they were bound to implicit obedience to the orders which they received from the Board of Control. If they had the power of dissenting from the measures submitted to them, he would say, from his knowledge of the hon. directors constituting the present Secret Committee, that the interests of the natives of India could not be committed to better hands; but they had no power. They were, as had been admitted over and over again, without any power to refuse to obey any of the orders sent to them from the Board of Control. With respect to the construction of the Act, the law officers of the Company had been consulted, and they were decidedly of opinion that the president of the Board of Control was authorized to send his instructions to the Secret Committee, and that the latter were bound to obey the instructions so sent to them. It was admitted, on all hands, that the Secret Committee had the power to carry on negotiations as to peace or war; and if they had that power, they must, as a necessary consequence, be admitted to have the power of supplying what were the sinews of such negotiations. He did not deny that they had this power, and all he regretted was, that they had not a voice as to the sums which they were called upon to disburse for that purpose.

Sir Henry Willock said, he had dissented from the application of so large a sum as £53,000 to secret services, and he still adhered to that opinion. He regretted

much to be obliged to differ from his hon. friend in the chair, and from his hon. friend the oldest member of the Court of Directors, because he had daily opportunities of seeing their great zeal and ability in forwarding the interests of the natives of India, and in promoting those of the Company; but though he had the fullest confidence in them in the direction of the Company's affairs, he felt that conscientiously he must differ from them on this occasion, and support the motion of his hon. friend (Sir C. Forbes).

Sir C. Forbes much regretted to hear from the hon. Chairman an assent to the interpretation of the Act, which admitted the power of the Board of Control to direct the Secret Committee to make those advances for secret service in India. Notwithstanding his personal respect for those hon. directors and proprietors who took a different view of the question, he could not bring himself to concur with them that it ever had been the intention of the Legislature to give such a power over the revenues of India, to either the Secret Committee or the Board of Control. How did the proprietors know what use had been made, or what might be made, of the sums voted from the revenue in this way? When once they got into the hands of the President of the Board of Control, and from his perhaps into those of the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, how did any member of that Court know in what way they might be applied? They might be scattered east and west; they might be expended in Persia on one side of our Indian empire, or in China on the other; or perhaps a portion of them might be laid out on the Russian frontier. Of all this they had no certainty. All they knew was, that the money was drawn from the revenue; of its application, they could never hear any thing more. How did they know in what way the £53,000 of last year was to be applied?

Sir J. L. Lushington here interposed, and said, that the hon. Chairman had read a communication from the President of the Board of Control, in which he requested him to communicate to the Court of Directors that the large disbursements of last year had been called for and expended on our eastern and western frontiers.

Sir C. Forbes begged that he might be allowed to go on in his own way. He had a perfect recollection of the contents of the document referred to. The President of the Board of Control said that the large sum drawn from the revenues of India last year, or early in the present, had been expended in operations on our eastern and western frontiers. Was the Indian the western frontier on which this outlay was made? He wished it was. It was not to that side, or to Persia, that he

looked with any anxiety as to our frontier. It was to Russia. It was in that quarter only to which he looked with any anxiety. He should wish we had a sure barrier at any side; but he must protest against our "running a-muck" in this manner, and scattering money which was not ours, and for purposes which, as far as we knew them, did not warrant the expenditure. He understood from the statement of the hon. director over the way (Mr. Warden), that in one year was expended £130,000, and that as much as £60,000 of it was expended in recruiting seamen for the King's ships. He should be glad to know why we expended so large a sum of money which was not ours, and for purposes which, if at all necessary, ought to be supplied by the people of this country, and not those of India. For any thing which the proprietors were permitted to know on this subject, perhaps the large sum voted in this year's accounts for secret service might be for a similar purpose with respect to the Queen's navy. Again, he must protest against the revenues of India being applied, or rather being misapplied, in this manner, at the pleasure of the president of the Board of Control, and perhaps also that of the secretary of state for foreign affairs (for who knew but that he likewise had a finger in this pie?), and without any power being vested in the Secret Committee or in the Court of Directors to have any check or control over it. He fully concurred in what had been said by an hon. director, that, there being a doubt as to the legality of the proceedings of the Board of Control, as well as of the Secret Committee, in this respect, the Court should apply to Parliament to have some explanation as to that clause in the last Charter under which the Board of Control and the Secret Committee considered themselves warranted in acting. If the Legislature had intended to grant these extensive powers, nothing could be more easy than to pass a short declaratory Act, which would put all doubts on the subject at an end, as far, at least, as the intentions of Parliament went. But he would go farther, and say that, if it had been intended to give such extraordinary powers, they ought not to be continued. He would not consent, and he trusted that the Court would not consent, to leave the revenues of the people of India to the tender mercies of the Board of Control.

The Chairman.—"Will the hon. bart. have his motion confined to the disbursements of the last ten years, or, as has been suggested by my hon. friend near me, will he have it include all the disbursements for secret service up to the present time?"

Sir C. Forbes.—"I have no objection

to include all the payments from the first; but I want to have it brought down to the present time."

A Director.—"The present time must mean, down to the date of the last accounts, which were in May last."

Sir C. Forbes.—"Oh! I smell a rat! (*a laugh*). I see now the ground on which it is not wished to give the accounts down to the present time. My motion is for the annual account of those payments which are up to May last and down to the present time; that is—not to May last, as the hon. gentleman within the bar suggests—but down to this very day. Perhaps, very large sums may have been voted since then, and that it is not wished to make the account appear too great in one year. However, there is my motion; you may negative it if you will; but I shall adhere to its spirit, as well as to its letter. You may defeat me now, but rely upon it I shall not stop here. I shall follow this matter up in another place, and not let it rest until I have gained my object."

Mr. Astell.—"No doubt, the hon. bart. will do that which he thinks may be most for the interests of the people of India, and will do it in that way which to him will appear most proper; but with similar motives and intentions, others may take a very different course. I have said that I should not object to his having the annual account from the first down to the date of the last account laid before the Court, that was up to the 30th April; but I object to the production of any accounts since then. In fact, no such accounts are yet before the Court of Directors."

Sir C. Forbes.—"I put it to the candour of the hon. director whether my motion did not say at first, 'and down to the present time.' To that motion I still adhere, and shall not have any other. You may reject if you please, but you shall not alter it with my consent."

Sir J. Campbell.—"The hon. bart. does not appear to have heard the remark of my hon. friend (Mr. Astell), that the account 'up to the present time' is not before the Court of Directors, and they might not consent to give it if it were, or to call for it until the usual time for presenting the annual accounts. I can assure the hon. bart. that the objection to this part of his motion is not made with any wish to defeat it. He can have the account to the latest moment to which it was made up; that is, the 30th of April. No other accounts on the subject have since been made out. I do trust, therefore, that, under these circumstances, the hon. bart. will not press his motion in its present shape."

Sir C. Forbes.—"I do not wish to alter it, because the part objected to is, in my opinion, the most important part.

I cannot see what greater objection there can be to granting a return of the sums paid since May last as secret service, than to the return of all the sums paid before that period."

The *Chairman*.—"The hon. bart. has heard that the accounts to which he refers are not before the Court of Directors, and the Secret Committee might, and probably would, object to their being laid before the Court before the usual time. As far as the accounts are made out, there is no objection to give them; but I must again say, that I cannot consent to have them brought up to the present time."

Mr. *Weeding* said, that the principle was what he and his hon. friends contended for.

The *Chairman*.—"I shall put the motion to the Court, but I shall move the omission of the words—'and up to the present time.' We give you all the information we have."

The motion thus amended was put and carried in the affirmative.

The *Chairman*.—"Does the hon. bart. intend to press his second motion?"

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"I should wish to have it put, but as I see no chance of carrying it, I shall not object to its being withdrawn."

The motion was then withdrawn.

The third resolution was then put.

The *Chairman*.—"I have already stated the objection I have to the production of the documents here sought for."

Sir C. *Forbes*.—"I think this Court has a right to have before it the opinions of those individuals who may have dissented from or protested against the disbursements made by the Secret Committee, and by the president of the Board of Control."

Capt. *Shepherd* said that, he was not one of those directors who had recorded dissents on this important question, hav-

ing been prevented from attending in his place on the occasion of the discussion. He thought that the principal object of the Court, at present, ought to be, to endeavour to get the law amended, if it was defective. (*Hear, hear!*) He felt bound to say that, in his opinion, the power exercised by the Board of Control exceeded that which the Legislature intended to confer. It would appear that the president of the Board exercised much greater power than belonged to any secretary of state; that he could order disbursements as secret service money to an indefinite amount, and that, too, independently of the Secret Committee or the Court of Directors. Now, this was, to all intents and purposes, an irresponsible power, which he considered most unconstitutional, and he would willingly join in a petition to Parliament, praying for a revival of that clause of the Act of Parliament, under which, it was considered, that so dangerous a power could be justified. He repeated, that the question as to the precise amount that had been lately expended as secret service money was of minor importance; (*Hear!*) but the principle at stake was every thing, and to which the Court ought specially to direct their attention. (*Hear, hear!*)

A *Proprietor* considered that it would be acting unjustly towards the directors who protested, to withhold their protests from the Court of Proprietors. The directors were chosen by the proprietors, and they had a right to know how those whom they had so chosen had conducted themselves.

The third resolution was then put and negatived.

The *Chairman* then declared that the present was one of the Quarterly Courts under the Charter.

The Court then adjourned at half-past

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

General Orders by his Exc. Lieut. Gen.
Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c.

Camp, Cabool, Sept. 16, 1839.—The Commander-in-chief has much pleasure in publishing the following notification, which he has had the honour to receive from the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, expressing the sense the Government entertains of the good conduct, the gallantry, and discipline of the troops composing the "Army of the Indus" throughout this campaign, the result of which, happily, has been the accomplishment of all the objects for which it was designed and undertaken by his Lordship.

Simlah, 26th August 1839.

The Governor-general of India publishes, for general information, the subjoined copy and extracts of letters from his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the "Army of the Indus," and from the Envoy and Minister at the Court of his Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, announcing the triumphant entry of the Shah into Cabool on the 7th instant.

In issuing this notification, the Governor-general cannot omit this opportunity of offering to the officers and men composing the "Army of the Indus," and to the distinguished leader by whom they have been commanded, the cordial congratulation of the Government upon the happy result of the campaign, which, on the sole occasion when resistance was opposed to them, has been gloriously marked by victory, and in all the many difficulties of which, the character of a British army for gallantry, and conduct, and discipline, has been duly maintained.

A salute of twenty-eight guns will be fired on the receipt of this notification, at all the principal stations of the army at the three presidencies.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-general.

(Signed) T. H. MADDOCK.

In addition to the above gratifying testimonial of the Government, the Commander-in-chief has received the gracious commands of his Majesty Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, to express to the troops his warm acknowledgments and the deep sense of gratitude he feels for the great service they have rendered him in the recovery of his empire and his throne of Candahar, Ghuzni, and Cabool, and that the impression made on his mind by what he witnessed at the storming of Ghuzni, of the prowess and gallantry of British soldiers, will be as lasting as his life.

His Majesty has further requested Sir John Keane to signify to the troops, that his Majesty has, in token of his gratitude, determined on conferring the decoration of the order of the "Dooranee Empire" on certain officers, and to present every officer and soldier present at Ghuzni on the 23d July last with a medal;

that his Majesty has addressed a letter, through the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, to our most Gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, requesting that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to permit the officers and soldiers to wear these marks of distinction conferred by him, in testimony of his gratitude, and his admiration of their gallant conduct.

The Bengal column of the "Army of the Indus" will be prepared to march, as indicated, in the early part of next month, on a day which will hereafter be named, and to be under the personal direction of the Commander-in-chief, to march by the Kyber Pass, through the Punjab, into the Seik states in the Bengal provinces.

Sir John Keane cannot omit the opportunity of assuring the troops, that it will be a proud reflexion to him throughout his after-life, to have had the honour of commanding such troops of high character and bearing, and who have surmounted difficulties of all kinds without a murmur, but, on the contrary, with a cheerfulness which does them honour, and which marks their high discipline and good feeling. These qualities, combined with gallantry, they gave the enemy a signal proof of, on the memorable day when their stronghold, Ghuzni, fell; and which must have impressed them with the utter hopelessness of further resistance to the British power and arms.

The conduct of the troops has been no less marked by their gallantry and high bearing on this occasion, than it has been all along by the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between the combined forces of Bengal and Bombay throughout this service, and to which it will be the pleasing duty of Sir John Keane to call the attention of the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, the Governor-general, and he is convinced it will be equally gratifying to his Lordship to learn, as it is to him to report it.

ATTACK ON A HORDE OF BANDITTI.

Head-Quarters, Camp, near Cabool, Sept. 29, 1839.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has much pleasure in making known to the troops, the result of an attack on a horde of banditti, by a detachment under the command of Major MacLaren, of the 16th regt. N.I.

That officer, with a promptitude highly creditable to him, on the requisition of the political assistant, Capt. Outram, moved with a wing of his regiment from the fortress of Ghuzni, and after accomplishing a march of fifty miles in little more than twenty-four hours, joined

Capt. Outram at Kulloogoo, on the morning of the 18th instant, and assumed the command of the troops assembled there; having heard that the Kajuk tribe of plunderers had descended from the mountains, he marched at midnight on the 21st, to attack them with the details noted in the margin.*

The detachment came in sight of the robbers at daylight on the 22d, when Major MacLaren made such an admirable disposition of his force as completely to hem them in.

The robbers are described to have defended themselves with bravery, but they were speedily overpowered by the gallantry of the troops, and the whole band has been either killed or taken prisoners.

It will be satisfactory to the army to learn, that Major MacLaren reports amongst the captured some of the murderers of the late Lieut. Col. Herring, and that articles have been discovered in their possession fully to prove that from this horde of banditti issued the parties, which, by plundering our cattle, and murdering our defenceless followers, occasioned annoyance to the troops in their advance upon Cabool.

The Commander-in-chief desires that Major MacLaren, and the officers and soldiers employed under his orders on the present occasion, will accept the expression of his thanks for their patient endurance of fatigue and for their gallant bearing in the skirmish.

His Excellency will not fail to bring their conduct under the consideration of the Right Hon. the Governor-general.

ANNUAL PRACTICE OF THE ARTILLERY.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Oct. 16, 1839.

—The annual practice of the regiment of artillery will commence at the following stations of the army on the 1st Dec. next:

Dum-Dum, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra, Nusseerabad, Neemuch, Saugor, Meerut, Kurnaul, Loodianah, Muttra, with the field ordnance only, and Mhow.

The 3d company 3d battalion, with field battery, will march from Dinapore to Benares—the 8th company 6th battalion from Allahabad to Cawnpore, so as to reach those stations on the 1st Dec. next.

The officer commanding at Allahabad will determine what detail is necessary to be left behind on the movement of the artillery from that station; and, in all practicable cases, out-post details are to join the head-quarters of their divisions during the practice season.

At the conclusion of the practice, all

* A wing of the 16th regt. N.I.; fifty of Skinner's Horse, under Lieut. Broadfoot, of engineers; 150 of Christie's Horse, under Lieut. Nicolson; 150 Afghan Horse, under Mahomed Osman Khan.

golundauze details, which have been more than one year detached, and especially such as cannot conveniently join at practice, are to be relieved, as far as practicable, from the head-quarters of their respective battalions and companies, and all companies and their details which have moved will be directed to return to their respective stations.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TWO ASSAM SEBUNDIE CORPS.

Fort William, Oct. 23, 1839.—It having been resolved, in the political department, that the organization of the two Assam Sebundie Corps shall be revised, and both remodelled, the Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that the old corps shall be immediately reduced to 8 companies—or 8 subadars, 8 jemadars, 48 havildars, 48 naicks, 8 drummers, and 800 privates; and eventually, by the operation of casualties, to its original strength of 8 subadars, 8 jemadars, 40 havildars, 40 naicks, 8 drummers, and 640 privates; and the New or Upper Assam Corps augmented to 6 companies of 100 privates each, with the present proportion of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers per company.

The officer commanding the Lower Assam Sebundies will discontinue recruiting for that corps, until its strength is reduced below the establishment authorized on its first formation in G.Os. of the 13th April 1835.

The two corps will henceforth be designated the 1st and 2d, instead of the Lower and Upper Assam Sebundie Corps.

All supernumeraries in the 1st corps in excess of 800 privates, together with 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 12 havildars, 12 naicks, and 2 drummers, are to be immediately transferred to the 2d corps.

The supernumeraries in the 1st corps, who may be unwilling to engage in the 2d, are to be discharged.

The two additional boats authorized for the use of the 1st corps, on its augmentation in the month of March last, are, together with their crews, to be transferred to the new, or 2d corps.

THE JOUDHPORE FIELD FORCE.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Oct. 25, 1839.

—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the Commander of the Forces directs, that the force detailed for service in Marwar, in G.Os. of the 5th of August last, shall be considered to have been broken up, and all appointments connected with it to have ceased, from the 14th inst. Major Gen. R. Hampton's order, directing the several corps and detachments composing the

force to return to their respective cantonments, is confirmed.

LIEUT. GEN. SIR JASPER NICOLLS.

Orders by his Exc. Gen. Sir Henry Fane, G. C. B., &c. &c.

Pouladepooree, Nov. 2, 1839.—His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in India has this day received official notification from the Adjutant General of H.M.'s army, that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., is to succeed him as commander-in-chief of all H.M.'s forces serving in the East-Indies. His Exc. therefore makes known to H.M.'s troops serving in the several presidencies, that he purposes, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, to resign the command he has the honour to hold, on the 31st of Dec., and he directs that all returns, reports, and official communications be made to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, at Calcutta, subsequent to that date. The Lieut.-General will be pleased to be at Calcutta, and assume the command of H.M.'s troops on the 1st January 1840.

The officers belonging to the staff of H.M.'s army, who are at present in the Bombay presidency, will proceed to join at the head-quarters of the future commander-in-chief, as soon as is practicable after the 31st Dec.; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls will give such instructions to the staff who are with the head-quarters of the Bengal army, as he may deem desirable.

His Exc. takes leave of the armies which he has had the honour to command, both H.M.'s and those of the Hon. Company, with feelings of the warmest esteem and regard, and with the best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Nov. 2, 1839.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, the following movements are to be carried into effect, on the dates and in the manner detailed below:—

2d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery—from the Army of the Indus to Meerut, agreeably to instructions they will receive.

H.M. 3d L. Drags.—from Meerut to Cawnpore, 2d December 1839.

H.M. 16th Lancers—from the Army of the Indus to Meerut, agreeably to the instructions they will receive.

1st J. C.—from Neemuch to Muttra, on being relieved by the 4th Cavalry.

3d do.—From Army of the Indus to Kurnaul, agreeably to the instructions they will receive.

4th do.—from Kurnaul to Neemuch; the regiment will relieve the 5th L. C. from the escort of the Right Hon. the

Governor-general, on his lordship's arrival at Kurnaul, and thence accompany the escort until relieved.

9th do.—from Nusseerabad to Muttra, on being relieved by the 10th L. C.

10th do.—from Muttra to Nusseerabad, 2d December 1839.

2d and 3d companies of Sappers and Miners—from the Army of the Indus to Delhi, agreeably to the instructions they will receive.

10th N. I.—from Lucknow to Delhi, 25th November 1839.

13th do.—from Nusseerabad to Banda, on being relieved by the 62d N. I.

21st do.—from Kurnaul to Moradabad, on being relieved by the 39th N. I.

29th do.—from Banda to Lucknow, on being relieved by the 13th N. I.

33d do.—from Jhansi to Meerut, on being relieved by a detachment from the Bundelcund Legion.

38th do.—from Delhi to Neemuch, on being relieved by the 10th N. I.

39th do.—from Neemuch to Kurnaul, 25th November 1839.

49th do.—from Neemuch to Cawnpore, on being relieved by the 59th N. I.

59th do.—from Moradabad to Neemuch, on being relieved by a wing of the 8th regt. from Bareilly.

62d do.—from Cawnpore to Nusseerabad, 25th November 1839.

A wing of the 8th regt. N. I. from Bareilly, will move as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, to relieve the 59th regt. at Moradabad.

FURLONGHS TO CIVIL SERVANTS.

General Department, Nov. 6, 1839.—

The President in Council having considered a report by the Secretary to the Government, dated 1st Nov. 1839, and the several applications for furlough submitted with it—*Resolves*, that the following rules be established for the grant of furloughs to members of the civil service, in modification of previous rules passed on the 6th Oct. 1825 and 18th Sept. 1828, and that the same be applied to the furloughs of the present year.

I. "Civil servants desiring furlough must, as heretofore, submit their applications so as to reach the office of the Secretary to Government, in the general department at Calcutta, on or before the 1st November of each year, when the furloughs then available to complete the number, fifty-one, will be appropriated to the senior applicants, who have completed ten years of actual residence, provided they are subscribers to the Civil Annuity Fund, and have not forfeited their claim by a previous absence as juniors, so as to bring their case within the orders contained in the 22d para. of the letter of the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 8th Dec. 1824."

II. "The applicants, on the 1st November, shall further have the benefit of the furloughs that may lapse by return or expiry to the 31st March next following; but during this period, applicants under medical certificates will be entitled to preference, and such applicants may, as heretofore, take their furlough, if any furloughs are available, at any period of the year."

Applying the above rules to the applications now before the Government, the following will be the order of admission to the benefit of furlough in the present season.

The applicants entitled to furlough on the 1st November, ranged in the order of seniority, are as follows:—1. W. A. Pringle; 2. R. H. Scott; 3. H. Nisbet; 4. F. Macnaghten; 5. W. R. Young; 6. G. Udny; 7. J. A. Dorin; 8. Edward Deedes; 9. A. Reid; 10. W. H. Woodcock; 11. A. Fraser; 12. H. F. James; 13. G. H. Battye; 14. W. J. H. Money; 15. E. F. Tyler; 16. W. R. Timins; 17. N. B. Edmonstone; 18. J. Muir; 19. B. J. Colvin; 20. P. C. Trench; 21. H. B. Beresford; 22. M. S. Gilmore; 23. J. Cumine; 24. W. P. Goad; and 25. W. M. Dirom.

Of these, Messrs. W. A. Pringle and R. H. Scott are admitted from this date.

Messrs. W. R. Young, J. Cumine, and W. P. Goad, being applicants under medical certificate, will be entitled to take the first furloughs that may lapse from this date.

Messrs. J. H. Crawford and C. W. Fagan, whose period of ten years' residence will be completed on the 7th of Nov. of the present year, will also be entitled to avail themselves of any furloughs that may lapse after that date, their applications having been accompanied by medical certificates.

After furloughs shall have been allotted to the above applicants under medical certificate, and to any other similar applicants whose cases may be laid before the governments of Bengal or of the North-Western Provinces, in the interval between the 1st Nov. and the 31st March, the furloughs that may lapse until the date last mentioned, shall be allotted, as they fall in, to the above applicants, in the order of their rank in the above list.

For their assurance as to the time when they may reasonably expect to obtain furlough, the following list of the dates when the furloughs will respectively expire, if the incumbents do not previously return, is published for general information:—

1. H. B. Brownlow, 13th Dec. 1836.
2. A. Jaing, 25th ditto.
3. R. Neave, 25th ditto.
4. C. Phillips, 10th Jan. 1837.
5. C. M. Caldicott, 16th ditto.

6. H. Pidcock, 18th ditto.

7. J. P. Gubbins, 18th ditto.

8. R. W. Maxwell, 21st ditto.

9. W. S. Alexander, 27th ditto.

10. C. C. Jackson, 3d Feb. 1837.

11. T. G. Vibart, 19th ditto.

12. H. Fraser, Sen., 28th ditto.

13. H. Lushington, 28th March 1837.

14. R. J. Loughman, 28th ditto.

The President in Council, considering that under the above rules a full allotment of furloughs will be made to members of the Bengal civil service, and that the exigencies of the public service will not admit, without inconvenience, of a larger number of servants being absent than is provided for by the rules established, deems it expedient to require that leave to proceed to Europe on account of private affairs shall be sparingly granted to servants not entitled to the privilege of furlough, and that applications for such leave be not complied with, except under special circumstances, to be explained to the satisfaction of the heads of the respective governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 10. Mr. John Baker, assist. surg. at Bulloah, Naocolly, to be registrar of Deeds under Act XXX. of 1836, in that district.

Dr. J. Ranken to be superintendent of post-office department for N.W. Provinces.

Mr. E. Thornton to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mozuffernuggur, during absence of Mr. Deane, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Brewster to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in district Mozuffernuggur, till further orders. Mr. Maberly, on arrival of Mr. Brewster at Mozuffernuggur, to devote his undivided attention to duties of his substantive appointment.

H. Mr. W. H. Benson to officiate as additional sessions judge of Rohilkhand, stationed at Shaljehanpore.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill to be an assistant under commissioner of Rohilkhand division. (Mr. Thornhill permitted to remain in Calcutta, for three months, under leave granted to him by Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal.)

Mr. G. H. Clarke to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in district of Bareilly, from 1st Oct.

Mr. A. H. Cocks to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in district of Budaul, from 10th Oct., or from date of Mr. Thornhill's departure, on leave granted to him on 5th Oct.

14. Capt. S. B. Haines, Indian Navy, to be political agent at Aden.

Lieut. Gregory Haines, 8th Madras N.I., to be an assistant to commissioner for government of territories of H. H. the Rajah of Mysore.

16. Mr. Civil Assist. Surg. R. J. Brassey to be postmaster of Chuprah.

17. Mr. J. S. Clarke to officiate as additional sessions judge of Allyghur, for purpose of taking up and disposing of such commitments of the Allyghur and Booldunduhur districts as may be now ready for trial at the sessions.

Mr. H. Unwin to officiate as magistrate and collector of Mynpooree, during absence of Mr. Fagan on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. W. E. Money to officiate as special deputy collector of Meerut, on being relieved of office of collector of Customs at Mirzapore by Mr. G. Todd.

18. The app. of Mr. W. Luke, 19th Sept., to officiate as civil and session judge of Rungpore, cancelled.

Mr. G. J. Morris to officiate as civil and session judge of Midnapore, during Mr. Erskine's absence, or until further orders.

The app. of Mr. C. Chapman (on 10th Sept.), to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Bhaugulpore, cancelled.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, civil and session judge of Nuddea, resumed charge of his office from Mr. J. C. Brown on 15th Oct.

Mr. J. C. Brown to officiate as additional judge of Nuddea, until further orders.

Mr. D. Cunliffe to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector in Cuttack.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple to be an assistant to commissioner of 19th or Cuttack division. This cancels his app. of 12th Sept. last, as assistant to joint magistrate and deputy collector of Malda.

21. Mr. A. A. Roberts to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allahabad, during absence of Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, or till further orders.

The order of 21st Sept., directing the commissioner of Benares division to depute Mr. Roberts to Jounpore, as an assistant to magistrate and collector of that district, cancelled.

Mr. T. K. Lloyd to be special deputy collector of Allyghur. Mr. Lloyd to join his app. on being relieved of charge of custom-house at Agra by Mr. A. U. C. Plowden.

22. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, the collector, in addition to his own duties, to take charge of office of Mr. Reid, officiating deputy superintendent of Khas Mehals, during his absence.

23. Mr. W. De H. Routh to officiate as magistrate and collector of Etawah, during absence of Mr. Cumine on leave, or till further orders. Mr. Routh to proceed and assume charge of above offices on being relieved of magistracy and collectorship of Allyghur by Mr. Harvey.

Mr. E. Wilnot to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Saharunpore. Mr. Wilnot to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Ghazepore, until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Astell to be joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bareilly.

Mr. R. K. Dick, magistrate and collector of Bijnore, directed, on his return to Bijnore from leave of absence granted to him on 12th April last, to confine himself to the settlement duties of the district.

Mr. T. H. Simpson to continue to officiate as magistrate and collector of Bijnore till further orders.

30. Mr. S. G. Palmer to take charge of General Post Office until further orders.

Nov. 6. Mr. W. Taylor to act as salt agent in central division of Cuttack, from 5th Nov., for two months, during Mr. A. F. Donnelly's absence on medical certificate.

Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw has been permitted to proceed to Chuprali and prosecute his study of the Oriental languages at that station, under the superintendence of his brother.

Mr. S. Bowring, deputy collector of customs in Bundelkhand, has reported his arrival at the presidency from the Cape of Good Hope.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 3. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander, leave for six months, on private affairs, from 1st Nov., or such date as he may quit his station.—5. Mr. R. B. Thornhill, leave for 33 months, from 16th Oct., on private affairs, or such date as he may quit his station.—7. Maj. R. Ross, 14th N.I., and political agent at Jeypore, leave to presidency, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave of absence for two years, to proceed to Cape, for health.—10. Maj. L. Bird, principal assistant to commissioner of Chota Nagpore, absence for six months, from 1st Dec., on private affairs.—11. Mr. H. G. Astell, leave on med. cert., for six weeks, from 1st Oct.—12. Mr. C. W. Fagan, leave for two months, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl to England, on sick cert.—16. Mr. H. M. Parker, absence for one month, from 24th Oct.—18. Mr. C. W. Quintin, leave for two months, from 1st Nov., on med. cert., in extension, preparatory to applying for furl to Europe.—Brev. Maj. J. H. Mackinlay, postmaster of Cawn-

pore, on private affairs, for five months, from 2 Nov., to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furl to Europe.—22. The Hon. J. C. Erskine, leave for six months, on med. cert., to the hills, for health.—23. Mr. R. C. Glyn, leave for one month, on private affairs.—Mr. H. B. Harrington, leave for one month, on ditto.—Mr. J. Cumine, leave for three months, on med. cert., preparatory to applying to proceed to Europe, on sick cert.—30. Mr. George Alexander, postmaster-general, leave for six weeks, from 1st Nov., on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The term of duty of the Rev. R. Ewing, as officiating chaplain at Almora, is extended to the 1st Dec. next; date 4th Oct. 1839.

The Rev. J. Whiting, chaplain of Meerut, has obtained leave of absence, on med. cert., for twelve months, to proceed to the hills; date 23d Oct. 1839.

The Rev. Mr. Whiting to perform ecclesiastical duties of Landour and Mussooree, on expiration of the Rev. Mr. Chambers' term of duty at those stations; date ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor-General.)

Sinla, Oct. 1, 1839.—The following orders, issued by his Excy. the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus, confirmed, viz.—2d-Lieut. Sturt, engineers, to be a surveyor, v. Durand placed at the disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of H.M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk.—Ens. C. A. Jackson, 31st N.I., to officiate in commissariat department, and to relieve Lieut. Marsh from commissariat duties at Candahar; that officer having been permitted to return to the provinces.—Brev. Capt. W. E. Hay, Europ. regt., placed at disposal of the Envoy and Minister, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten forthwith.—Lieut. C. Ratray, 20th N.I., who recently arrived at Cabool with Lieut. Col. Wade's mission, placed at disposal of the Envoy and Minister, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten.

Oct. 15.—The orders issued by the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus, placing the under-mentioned officers at the disposal of the Envoy and Minister at the Court of H.M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, confirmed, viz.—Lieut. C. Ratray, 20th N.I.; 1st-Lieut. Richard Maule, artillery; Lieut. G. W. Golding, 33rd N.I.; Lieut. T. Walker, 1st do.; 2d-Lieut. Green, 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery; 2d-Lieut. Pigou, corps of engineers; Brev. Capt. G. St. P. Lawrence, 2d L.C.

Oct. 22.—Surg. A. Ross appointed to medical duties of civil station of Delhi.

Oct. 25.—Assist. Surg. David McNab, M.D. appointed to medical duties of civil station of Ghazepore, v. Assist. Surg. J. Jackson.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Staig, attached to 1st Local Horse, directed to afford medical aid to establishment at Hisar.

Capt. E. Watt, 6th L.C., permitted to resign appointment of second in command of 1st cavalry regt. Oude Auxiliary Force. Capt. Watt accordingly placed at disposal of the Major-general Commanding the Forces.

Veterinary Surg. J. Bicknell, 2d L.C., appointed veterinary surgeon to the 11th Hussar Stud.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Oct. 21, 1839.—42d N.I. Ens. A. H. Ross to be Lieut., from 6th Sept. 1839, v. Lieut. W. B. Gould dec.

Lieut. M. E. Loftie, 30th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from date of this order.

The following appointments and arrangements sanctioned in department of Public Works:—

Lieut. J. Gilmore to be executive engineer of Jubbulpore Division of Public Works, on that division being vacated by Major Nicolson.

Lieut. J. R. Oldfield to be executive engineer at Darjeeling.

Capt. T. S. Burt to be executive engineer of 13th Division of Public Works.

Lieut. R. Napier to be executive engineer of 12th

(Y)

Division of Public Works, but to continue for present to perform duties of executive engineer at Darjeeling.

Until arrival of Lieut. Napier at Kurnaul, Lieut. Oldfield to perform duties of Kurnaul Division, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem.

The remaining portion of salary of the Kurnaul Division (Rs. 200 per mensem), to be assigned to Lieut. Napier, during his detention on duty at Darjeeling.

PROMOTIONS AND TRANSFERS CONSEQUENT ON THE FORMATION OF AN ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Oct. 21.—The Hon. the President in Council, in pursuance of the Gov. G.O.s of 29th July 1839, directing a Regiment of European Infantry to be added to the establishment, is pleased to make the following promotions, transfers, and postings of European officers, to take place from the 8th Oct. 1839:—

Infantry. Lieut.-Col. and Brev. Col. William Vincent to be colonel.—Major Robert Ross, George Kingston, and Robert Fernie to be lieut. colonels, v. Vincent prom., and for the additional regiment.

18th N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. William Cubitt to be major, Lieut. C. Norgate to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. C. Richardson to be lieut., v. Ross prom.

52d N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. F. G. Lister to be major, Lieut. J. W. H. Jamieson to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. W. H. Pownall to be lieut., v. Kingston prom.

27th N.I. Capt. Eric Sutherland to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Plumbe to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Charles Scott to be lieut., v. Fernie prom.

The following officers are transferred to the 2d European regiment:—

Cpts. and Brev. Majors C. Andrews, 64th N.I.; J. Cowslade, 70th do.

2d do. do. J. Steel, 41st N.I.; J. Wilson, 17th do. 3d do. do. A. Davidson, 13th N.I.; J. Bedford, 48th do.

4th Cpts. A. T. A. Wilson, 24th N.I.; J. Buncombe, 14th do.

5th do. J. A. Fairhead, 26th N.I.; J. L. Revell, 7th do.

Lieuts. and Brev. Cpts. G. R. Talbot, 8th N.I.; C. H. Naylor, 9th do.

2d do. do. C. G. F. Burnett, 8th N.I.; Lord H. Gordon, 22d do.

3d do. do. W. L. Hall, 36th N.I.; G. B. Michell, 9th do.

4th do. do. A. Grant, 36th N.I.; W. Gibb, 34th do.

5th Lieuts. N. Vicary, 4th N.I.; T. F. Taft, 26th do.

6th do. H. Mackenzie, 56th N.I.; T. H. W. Mayow, 14th do.

7th do. G. W. Golding, 35th N.I.; J. Liptrott, 30th do.

8th do. A. H. Corfield, 21st N.I.; W. B. Lumley, 57th do.

Ensigns J. Barrett, 25th N.I.; T. Brodie, 10th do. 2d do. M. E. Sherwill, 69th N.I.; F. D. Atkinson, 12th do.

3d do. A. Boyd, 5th N.I.; G. Jenkins, 21st do. 4th do. H. J. Houstoun, 47th N.I.

Promotions continued—and commissions to bear date 8th Oct. 1839:—

2d Europ. Regt. Cpts. and Brev. Majors C. Andrews and J. Cowslade to be majors.—Lieuts. and Brev. Cpts. G. R. Talbot and C. H. Naylor to be captains of companies.—Ensigns J. R. Barrett and T. Brodie to be lieuts.

4th N.I. Ens. C. Pattenson to be lieut., v. Vicary transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

7th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Huddleston to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. Crossman to be lieut., v. Revell transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

18th N.I. Ensigns W. A. J. Mayhew, H. M. Travers, and G. W. S. Hicks, to be lieuts., v. Talbot, Naylor, and Burnett, transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

9th N.I. Ens. R. H. Sale to be lieut., v. G. B. Michell transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

13th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. P. Wade to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. E. Gastrell to be lieut., v. A. Davidson transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

14th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Grestley to be capt. of a comp., and Ensigns C. G. Walsh and C. L. Showers to be lieuts., v. Buncombe and Mayow transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

17th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. C. Plowden to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. P. Budd to be lieut., v. Wilson transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

21st N.I. Ens. H. Milne to be lieut., v. Corfield transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

22d N.I. Ens. H. M. Nation to be lieut., v. Lord Henry Gordon transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

24th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. F. Van Heythuysen to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. T. Hamilton to be lieut., v. Wilson transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

26th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Smith to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. A. Nicoletts and James Murray to be lieuts., v. Fairhead and Taft transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

30th N.I. Ens. W. M. Roberts to be lieut., v. Liptrott transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

34th N.I. Ens. C. H. Wake to be lieut., v. Gibb transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

35th N.I. Ens. C. H. Jenkins to be lieut., v. Golding transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

36th N.I. Ensigns W. Cadell and J. D. Fergusson to be lieuts., v. Hall and Grant transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

41st N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. W. Birch to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. A. Brett to be lieut., v. Steel transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

46th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Troup to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. Spankie, n.a., to be lieut., v. Bedford transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

56th N.I. Ens. M. T. Blake to be lieut., v. MacKenzie transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

57th N.I. Ens. C. S. Salmon to be lieut., v. Lumley transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

64th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Knyvett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. Corsar to be lieut., v. Andrews transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

70th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. Harris to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. G. S. H. Browne to be lieut., v. Cowslade transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

FORMATION OF THE SECOND EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Majors.—1. Charles Andrews; 2. John Cowslade.

Captains.—1. James Steel; 2. John Wilson; 3. Alexander Davidson; 4. James Bedford; 5. Andrew Thomas Alexander Wilson; 6. John Bancumbe; 7. John Assey Fairhead; 8. Joseph Leverton Revell; 9. George Richard Talbot; 10. Christopher Henry Naylor.

Lieutenants.—1. Brev. Capt. Charles Francis Burnett; 2. ditto Lord Henry Gordon; 3. ditto William Lisle Hall; 4. ditto George Bruce Michell; 5. ditto Andrew Grant; 6. ditto William Gibb; 7. Nathaniel Vicary; 8. Thomas Forsyth Taft; 9. Hugh MacKenzie; 10. John Harding W. Mayow; 11. George Webb Golding; 12. John Liptrott; 13. Alfred Henry Corfield; 14. William B. Lumley; 15. John Barrett; 16. Thomas Brodie.

Ensigns.—1. Markham Eeles Sherwill; 2. Frederick D. Atkinson; 3. Alexander Boyd; 4. George Jenkins; 5. Hugh John Houstoun; 6. 7. and 8. vacant.

Oct. 28.—Supernum. Cornet O. Hamilton brought on effective strength of cavalry, v. Cornet H. Brougham dec.

Cadet of Infantry H. M. Wilson admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensign.

In continuation of G.O. under date 20th May last, Supernum. 2d-Lieut. George Macleod, of Bombay engineers, transferred to corps of engineers in Bengal.

2d-Lieut. Macleod to take rank in engineer corps under this presidency, agreeably to list received from Hon. the Court of Directors, and published in G.O.s. above-mentioned.

Nov. 4.—30th N.I. Lieut. Wm. C. Campbell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. F. Fenwick to be lieut., from 13th Oct. 1839, in suc. to Capt. Alfred Jackson dec.

32d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. R. J. Swinton to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. O. Harris to be lieut., from 26th Oct. 1839, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. P. Steer retired.

The services of Assist. Surg. Walker placed at disposal of Deputy Governor of Bengal, for purpose of being placed in medical charge of civil station of Gowaiparah, in Assam.

Assist. Surg. Donald McRae placed at disposal of Deputy Governor of Bengal, to act as assistant surgeon at Tirhoot, during absence of Assist. Surg. K. Mackinnon.

Nov. 11.—4th L.C. Cornet William Wyld to be lieut., from 24th Oct. 1839, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. S. Master dec.

Supernum. Cornet C. W. Radcliffe brought on effective strength of the cavalry.

Cavalry. Maj. T. M. Taylor, from 5th L.C., to be lieut. col., from 4th Nov. 1839, in suc. to Lieut. Col. J. W. Robertson invalided.

5th L.C. Capt. C. W. Hodges to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Bott to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet H. Y. Bazett to be lieut., from 4th Nov. 1839, in suc. to do. do.

Supernum. Cornet Daniel Bayley brought on effective strength of the cavalry.

35th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. G. F. J. Youngblood to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. Charles Swinton to be lieut., from 13th Oct. 1839, in suc. to Capt. John Hay dec.

Assist. Surg. Robert Foley, M.D., to be surgeon, from 24th Oct. 1839, v. Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D. dec.

The services of Assist. Surg. John Wood, at present at Nawgong, at his own request, placed at disposal of Commander of the Forces.

Assist. Surg. E. W. W. Halcigh, assistant to superintendent of Eye Infirmary, to take charge of that establishment, on leave, of Surg. Egerton, on med. cert.

Cadets of Infantry: D. M. C. D. Law, E. Bradford, W. R. Front, H. E. Read, C. P. St. J. Law, John St. George, and H. Dinaling, admitted on establishment, and prom. to ensigns.

(By the Commander of the Forces.)

Head-Quarters. Oct. 4, 1839.—Surg. W. Dyer, 55th N.I., about to proceed on leave of absence, to make over medical charge of that regt. to Surg. D. Butler, M.D., of the 63d, and that of artillery and station staff to Surg. J. Menzies, 10th do.; date Lucknow 27th Sept.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps, viz.—E. J. Simpson to 69th N.I., at Berhampton; Fred. Trollope to 64th do., at Cawnpore.

Oct. 5.—Brev. Capt. and Adj. C. J. F. Burnett, of Alhaurwarrah Local Bat., to act as detachment staff to that bat. and the Joudpore Legion; date 27th Aug.

42d N.I. Lieut. P. Hay to be adjutant, v. Gould deceased.

Oct. 6.—The following removals and postings of field officers directed:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) W. P. Price from 36th to 1st N.I.; Col. J. H. Little (new prom.) posted to 36th do.; Lieut. Col. J. Stuart (on staff employ) from 39th to 36th do.; Lieut. Col. F. Grant (new prom.) posted to 37th do.

Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th troop 1st brigade horse artillery, to officiate as medical store-keeper to force under command of Maj. Gen. R. Hampton, until arrival of Assist. Surg. N. Collyer, or until further orders; date 10th Sept.

Assist. Surg. C. J. Macdonald, 29th, to afford medical aid to left wing 44th N.I., v. Assist. Surg. Davies removed to 25th regt.; date 20th Sept.

Oct. 6.—The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join, viz.—Ensigns C. W. Ford to 42d N.I., with Army of the Indus; T. H. Smalpage, 31st do., with Army of the Indus; J. L. Sherwill, 35th do., at Neenuch; S. C. A. Swinton, 11th do., at Saugor; A. H. Ternan, 3d do., at Barrackpore.—Ensigns Ford and Smalpage to do duty with recruit depot at Allypore, until further orders.

Oct. 12.—Surg. J. Row, 58th, to afford medical aid to 15th N.I., during absence, on med. cert., of

Surg. G. Craigie, M.D., or until further orders; date 28th Sept.

The following removals of medical officers directed:—Surg. C. Remy from 5th to 4th L.C.; T. E. Dempster from 61st N.I. to 5th L.C., which he will proceed to join with least practicable delay; R. Shaw from 5th to 26th N.I.; D. McQ. Gray, M.D., from 26th to 61st do.

Deputy Assist. Commissary W. Hunt app. to charge of magazine at Fort Cornwallis, Penang, v. Assist. Com. A. Cameron ordered to remain at the arsenal.

Oct. 13.—Assist. Surg. J. Balfour, doing duty with H.M. 49th Foot, to proceed to Tirhoot, and relieve Assist. Surg. J. Mackinnon, M.D., from medical duties of that station; date 22d Aug.

Lieut. T. T. Tucker to act as adj. to 8th L.C., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Murray; date 8th Oct.

Maj. H. F. Caley, 4th N.I., to command Jaunpore recruit depot battalion, in room of Maj. C. Coventry, 32d regt., relieved from that duty, at his own request.

Oct. 15.—Capt. J. H. Clarkson, 6th N.I., to officiate as deputy judge advocate at a native general court-martial directed to assemble at Bareilly; date 14th Oct.

Capt. H. L. Burnett, 54th N.I., to officiate as deputy assist. adj. gen. to Sirhind division, during indisposition of Capt. Cooper; date 8th Oct.

Ens. H. M. Travers, 6th N.I., to act as adj. to 2d local horse, until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Jackson; date 7th Oct.

The Barrackpore station order of 29th Aug. last, directing all reports to be made to Lieut. Col. W. A. Yates, of 51st N.I., on departure of Maj. Gen. H. Bowen, C.B., confirmed.

Capt. R. W. Beaton, invalid establishment, permitted to reside in Bundelcund, and draw his pay and allowances from Cawnpore pay-office.

Assist. Surg. W. Shillito posted to 49th N.I.

Cornet Octavius Hamilton posted to 4th L.C., and directed to join.

Oct. 16.—The following medical arrangements, directed by Brigadier C. F. Wild, commanding 1st infantry brigade with Marwar field force, on the 4th Oct., confirmed:—Assist. Surg. W. Shillito to proceed in medical charge of artillery details and sappers and miners to Ajmere, and do duty with them, until further orders; Surg. J. Greig, 39th regt., to afford medical aid to Squadron of 1st L.C., with the brigade; and Assist. Surg. G. Hodgson, 30th, to receive medical charge of 39th N.I., from Assist. Surg. Shillito.

The detachment order of 5th Oct., issued by Brigadier R. Rich, commanding 2d infantry brigade of Marwar field force, appointing Surg. T. C. Brown, M.D., 74th N.I., to afford medical aid to detail of European artillery with detachment, confirmed.

Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. Brev. Maj. C. Andrews removed from Saugor to Dinapore division; and Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. Capt. G. A. Brownlow from latter to former.—Brev. Maj. Andrews to continue attached to Saugor division, until relieved by Capt. Brownlow.

Oct. 18.—Assist. Surg. D. McRae, whose services at Tirhoot are no longer required, to do duty under superintending surgeon of Dinapore circle; date 6th Oct.

Lieut. Col. C. Poole, of inv. establishment, to command European invalids at Chunar, v. Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker dec.

Lieut. J. N. Marshall, 73d N.I., acting 2d in command of Assam light infantry, directed to join regt. to which he belongs.

Oct. 19.—The undermentioned Ensigns (late admitted into service) to do duty, viz.—C. E. Philpotts with 3d N.I. at Barrackpore; Hon. E. P. R. H. Hastings and G. Coare with 69th do. at Berhampton.

Oct. 22.—Capt. R. McNair, 73d N.I., to be major of brigade to troops serving under Brigadier J. H. Little's command on Eastern frontier, in room of Capt. J. Woodburn, 5th regt., whose corps is under orders to proceed to Benares.

Capt. H. Garbett removed from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 4th troop 2d brigade horse artillery, v. Timings dec.

Oct. 24.—Maj. Gen. R. Hampton's field force or-

der of 13th Oct., directing the following medical arrangements, confirmed:—Surg. A. McK. Clark, 53d N.I., to medical charge, from 5th Oct., of general staff of force assembled for service in Marwar, during absence of Surg. W. Darby, 1st L.C., and to afford medical aid, from 11th Oct., to headquarters and detail of sappers and miners, as a temp. arrangement.—Assist. Surg. F. Anderson, M.D., 4th troop 1st brigade, to afford medical aid, as a temp. arrangement, to headquarters and detail of European artillery under Maj. Blake.

The Sirhind division order of 15th Oct., directing the following arrangements, confirmed:—Surg. W. Duff, 54th N.I., to afford medical aid to 4th L.C., v. Surg. Ross app. to a civil situation.—Assist. Surg. G. C. Wallich, M.D., doing duty with 21st, to proceed to Loodianah, and receive medical charge of 53d N.I., on departure of Surg. T. Drever, M.D., on leave; the latter to deliver over medical charge, at the same time, of artillery and gun at that station, to Assist. Surg. T. Stott, 30th N.I.—Surg. B. Bell, 60th, to afford medical aid to 21st N.I., and Surg. W. S. Charters, M.D., of 1st brigade horse artillery, to charge of division staff.

The Kurnaul station order of 16th Oct., appointing Lieut. J. C. Phillips, 60th N.I., to act as adj. to a treasure escort, consisting of one troop of L.C., and three companies of N.I., under command of Capt. W. Benson, 4th L.C., confirmed.

Surg. A. Simson, M.D., 16th N.I., to afford medical aid to recruit dépôt battalion at Delhi; date 18th Oct.

Lieut. W. H. Lomer, adj. of 2d recruit dépôt battalion at Cawnpore, to entertain recruits, and apply to the officer commanding at Futtoghur for aid of drill instructors; date 18th Oct.

Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., 1st brigade horse artillery, to do duty with, and afford medical aid to, 5th L.C.; date 21st Oct.

Surg. A. McK. Clark, 52d N.I., to resume medical charge of artillery at Nusseerabad, from 15th Oct.; date 17th Oct.

Oct. 25.—4th N.I. Lieut. F. Maitland to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Goldney, who has been permitted to resign the appointment.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. Goldney to officiate as interp. and qu. mast., until Lieut. Maitland rejoins his regt.

Oct. 26.—Ensigns A. Macqueen and A. D. Pottinger (lately admitted into service) to do duty, former with 69th N.I. at Berhampore, and latter with 60th do., at ditto.

Lieut. J. D. McPherson, 22d N.I., to act as detachment staff to troops serving in fortress of Joud-pore; date 3d Oct.

Surg. W. E. Carte, A.M., removed from 17th to 61st N.I., which he will proceed to join without delay; and Surg. D. McQ. Gray, M.D., from 61st to 17th do.

Oct. 29.—Assist. Surg. S. M. Griffith, 14th N.I., to afford medical aid to recruit dépôt battalion at Futtoghur; date 21st Oct.

Civil Assist. Surg. A. V. Dunlop, M.D., app. to temporary medical charge of 1st dépôt battalion at Benares, from 7th Oct.; date 18th Oct.

The following removals and postings to take place in Regiment of Artillery:—Capt. and Brev. Majors (G. G. Dennis (on furl.) from 3d comp. 4th bat. to 1st tr. 3d brigade; G. H. Woodroffe (on staff employ) from 1st comp. 3d bat. to 3d comp. 1st bat., and J. Cartwright (on staff employ) from 1st comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 4th bat.—Captains B. Browne (on staff employ) from 8th comp. 6th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; H. Humphrey from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 2d comp. 2d bat.; W. Anderson (on staff employ) from 2d comp. 2d bat. to 4th comp. 2d bat.; J. Turton (on furl.) from 1st tr. 3d brigade to 1st comp. 5th bat., and E. Madden (new prom.) to 4th comp. 3d bat.—Lieut. T. H. Sissmore from 3d to 4th tr. 1st brigade; J. L. C. Richardson from 4th to 3d troop 1st brigade; M. Mackenzie from 2d tr. 2d brigade to 4th tr. 3d brigade; W. Paley (on furl.) from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 7th bat., and H. A. Carleton (new prom.) to 2d tr. 3d brigade.—2d Lieuts. D. Reid (on furl.) from 3d to 3d tr. 1st brigade; W. Maxwell (on staff employ) from 2d comp. 1st bat. to 4th tr. 1st brigade; A. W. Hawkins (attached to Shah Shooja's force) from 4th tr. 3d brigade to 1st tr. 1st brigade; C. A. Green (on staff employ) from 4th comp. 2d bat. to 2d tr. 3d brigade; A. Robertson (new arrival to 1st comp. 1st bat.; G. Bouchier (new arrival) to 3d comp. 1st bat.; G. Moir (new arrival) to 4th comp. 1st bat.; P. C. Lambert (new arrival) to 2d comp. 1st bat., and P. Christie (new arrival) to 2d comp. 4th bat.

Oct. 30.—2d Lieuts. J. R. Becher and J. S. Alexander, of engineers (recently admitted into service), to do duty with sappers and miners at Delhi.

The following medical staff to do duty with a detachment of recruits for H.M. service, ordered to proceed to Chinsurah from presidency, &c.—Assist. Surgs. G. Turner, to medical charge, and W. Martin; date 17th Oct.

The Kurnaul station orders of 24th and 25th Oct., former appointing Assist. Surg. A. Bryce, M.D., to afford medical aid to 5th L.C. and detachment from 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, proceeding to Munnymajrah; and latter directing Surg. B. Bell, 60th N.I., to afford medical aid to 4th L.C. and Assist. Surg. H. T. Tucker, M.D., 21st N.I., to depot of H.M. 13th Foot, confirmed.

Lieut. G. W. Master to act as adj. to 4th L.C., during absence of Lieut. Onslow, v. Brev. Capt. G. C. S. Master dec.; date 23rd Oct.

The Neemuch station order of 20th Oct., directing the following arrangements, confirmed:—The officiating major of brigade Meywar field force to resume charge of records of brigade office, post-office, and custody of treasure chest, from Lieut. and Adj. G. W. G. Bristol, station staff.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Duncan, M.D., to make oversight of artillery, squadron of 1st L.C., and 30th N.I., to Surg. J. Greig, of latter corps.—Assist. Surg. Weatherhead, 7th Bombay N.I., to make over sick of 30th and 40th regts. N.I., and left wing of 3d local horse, to Assist. Surg. G. Dodgson, 30th regt.

Surg. J. Smyth, M.D., removed from 24th to 63d N.I., which he will join on being relieved from his present charge.

Assist. Surg. T. Smith, M.D., 8th L.C., app. to medical charge of left wing 34th N.I., at Mynpoorie, and directed to join.

Capt. T. Fisher, 48th N.I., at present doing duty with recruit dépôt at Allyghur, directed to proceed to Delhi, and assume command of 9th comp. of his regt. attached to dépôt bat. at that station.

Oct. 31.—Capt. J. Leeson, 42d N.I., to proceed to Allyghur, on expiration of his present leave of absence, and do duty, until further orders, with portion of his corps attached to recruit dépôt at that station.

Nov. 1.—Capt. T. Wallace to act as adj. to 3d N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 20th Oct.

3d N.I. Lieut. J. Metcalfe to be adjutant, v. Wallace promoted.

49th N.I. Lieut. J. Smith to be adj. v. Lloyd permitted to resign the appointment.

Nov. 2.—Cornet T. R. Snow (recently admitted into service) to do duty with 5th L.C. at Kurnaul.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Nov. 4. Lieut. Col. J. W. Robertson, 10th L.C., at his own request.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Oct. 21. Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. P. Steer, 23d N.I., from this date, on pension of a major, in conformity with Regs. of 29th Dec. 1837.—Nov. 4. Maj. R. A. Thomas, 48th N.I., from 1st March 1840, on pension of a lieutenant-col., in conformity with ditto.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 21. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Du Pre Townshend, 9th N.I.—Nov. 4. Lieut. Geo. Hutchings, 69th N.I.—11. Brev. Maj. Sir E. A. Campbell, Knt. C.B., 3d L.C. (old Bombay); Col. E. F. Waters, C.B., 27th N.I.; Capt. A. G. F. J. Younghusband, 35th N.I.; Lieut. H. Weaver, 54th N.I.; Lieut. S. W. Buller, 66th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D.

FURLOUNDS, &c.

To Europe.—Nov. 4. Capt. George Cox, 60th N.I., for health (to embark at Bombay).

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 23. Lieut. J. W. Carnegie, 15th N.I., for two years, for health.

To Sea.—Oct. 22. Ensign H. Young, 63d N.I., in extension, for three months, from 15th Sept., on med. cert.

To Bombay.—Oct. 22. Maj. R. Low, 34th N.I., and principal assistant to Commissioner at Jubbulpore, for four months, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—20. Capt. G. Cox, 60th N.I., in anticipation of leave, on med. which he has applied, being granted by Government.

To visit Presidency.—Oct. 16. Lieut. and Adj. G. W. G. Bristol, 71st N.I., from 20th Nov. to 20th Aug. 1840, on private affairs.—22. Maj. Gen. J. Cock, commanding Benares division, from 15th Nov. to 15th March 1840, and eventually to proceed to sea, on med. cert.—Lieut. Col. J. W. Roberdeau, 10th L.C., from 1st Nov. to 1st April 1840, in extension, in anticipation of being transferred to invalid estab., and preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Lieut. S. Nation, 68th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th April 1840, on private affairs.—Brev. Maj. J. H. Mackinlay, 63d N.I., for five months, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—24. Lieut. G. F. Whitehead, 13th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 15th Feb. 1840, and apply for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.—Assist. Surg. F. Fleming, doing duty with 52d N.I., from 24th Oct. to 1st March 1840, preparatory to submitting an application to proceed to sea.—25. Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne, 32d N.I., from 1st to 11th Jan. 1840, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—Veterinary Surg. D. Cullimore, 3d brigade horse artillery, from 31st Dec. to 31st March 1840, on private affairs.—30. Ena. A. D. Caulfield, 62d N.I., from 23d Oct. to 21st Jan. 1840, on med. cert., and apply for leave to sea.—Nov. 2. Surg. H. Newmarch, 11th N.I., in extension, from 1st Nov. to 1st March 1840, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—Oct. 19. Lieut. J. F. Erskine, 46th N.I., from 8th Oct. to 8th Oct. 1840, on med. cert.

To visit Gwalior.—Nov. 1. Lieut. J. E. Verrier, adj. 5th local horse, from 1st Dec. to 10th Feb. 1840, on private affairs.

To visit Agra.—Oct. 19. Brev. Maj. W. H. Earle, 39th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 20th Jan. 1840, on private affairs.—22. Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st L.C., from 2d Nov. to 2d Jan. 1840, on private affairs.

To Meerut.—Oct. 4. Surg. H. Newmarch, 11th N.I., to remain, from 20th Sept. to 1st Nov. on med. cert.—11. Lieut. Col. T. Dundas, 62d N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Dec., on med. cert.—13. Lieut. J. T. Geils, 60th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 25th Nov., on private affairs (also to visit Agra).

To visit Hills north of Dayah.—Oct. 5. Lieut. and Adj. G. Murray, 8th L.C., from 1st Oct. 1839 to 1st Nov. 1840, on med. cert.—Nov. 2. Lieut. T. Fraser, 7th L.C., from 31st Oct. to 1st Dec., on med. cert.

To visit Kurnaul.—Oct. 26. Lieut. R. A. Master, 7th L.C., from 30th Oct. to 20th Nov., on private affairs.—Ena. R. H. Sale, 9th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 31st Dec., in extension, on ditto.

To visit Mirzapore.—Oct. 30. Capt. J. H. Low, 39th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 8th Feb. 1840, on private affairs.

To visit Simla.—Oct. 11. Lieut. Col. W. H. Hewitt, 25th N.I., from 20th Oct. to 20th Oct. 1840, on med. cert.—22. Surg. M. Powell, 64th N.I., from 3d Oct. to 10th Nov. 1840, on med. cert.

To proceed on the River.—Oct. 11. Surg. G. Craigie, M.D., from 14th Sept. to 30th Oct., on med. cert.

To Nusseerabad.—Oct. 22. Maj. J. J. Farrington, 2d brigade horse artillery, from 12th Sept. to 1st Dec. 1840, to remain, and visit the hill provinces, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Oct. 11. Capt. J. Fordyce, of artillery, and revenue surveyor in Agra district, for six months, from 20th July 1839, on med. cert.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Oct. 14.—Lieut. George Stirling, 2d F., to have rank of capt. by brevet in East-Indies only, from 3d May 1835.

Oct. 18.—Lieut. Col. L. B. Badcock, K.P., 15th Hussars, to be colonel by brevet in East-Indies only: date 22d Jan. 1831.

FURLONGS, &c.

To England.—Sept. 26. Lieut. Fairbairn, 16th F., on med. cert.—29. Lieut. Thomas, 31st F., on med. cert.—Oct. 4. Lieut. Gray, 13th L. Drags., on med. cert. to join his corps on its arrival in England.—Veterinary Surg. Legrew, 13th L. Drags., on med. cert. to join ditto ditto.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Millar, 40th F., on private affairs.—17. Lieut. Brook, 55th F., on med. cert.—Capt. Mitchell, 3d F., from date of embarkation.—Lieut. Fane, 17th F., ditto.—Lieut. Col. Deare, 21st Fusiliers, ditto.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 3. Ens. T. P. Gibbons, 49th F., from 31st Oct. to 29th Feb. 1840, on private affairs.—30. Surg. D. Murray, 13th F., from 1st Dec. to 1st March 1840, on med. cert., to appear before a medical board.

To Landour.—Oct. 30. Capt. C. F. Thompson, 16th F., from 15th Nov. 1839 to 14th Nov. 1840, on med. cert.

To Mirzapore.—Oct. 30. Assist. Surg. C. Flyter, 40th F., from 31st Oct. to 30th Nov. 1839, on private affairs.

To remain at Simla.—Oct. 3. Ens. F. Ashpitel, 16th F., in extension, from 16th Oct. to 29th Feb. 1840, on med. cert.

To Mussoorie.—Oct. 30. Lieut. G. Forbes, 3d L. Drags., from 1st Nov. to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—Lieut. G. H. Smith, 44th F., from 31st Oct. to 30th Nov., on med. cert.

To Neenuch.—Oct. 30. Lieut. D. M. Cameron, 3d F., from 26th Oct. to 26th Dec. 1839, on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 20. *Highlander*, from N.S. Wales; *Dover*, from Boston and Cape.—22. *Flora McDonald*, from Rangoon.—23. *Goderich*, from Bombay and Madras; *Governor Doherty*, from Moulinein.—24. *Alfred*, from Mauritius and Straits of Sunda.—25. *Margaret*, from Rangoon; *Petite Nancy*, from Bordeaux; *Cadaveragh*, from Bimlitham.—26. H.C. brig *Orissa*, from Bombay; *Regina*, from Colombo; *Hamoodi*, from Muscat and Allepce; H.M. sloop *Favourite*, from Madras; *Cecilin*, from Moulinein.—28. *Fathel Currim*, from Mocha and Bombay.—29. *Nymph*, from China, Singapore, and Penang; *Suife*, from Moulinein and Rangoon; *Suffren*, from Bourbon.—31. *Justin*, from Singapore and Penang; *Algerine*, from Singapore and Pedier; *Sarah*, from Rangoon; *Amiral Chander*, and *Interges*, both from Moulinein; *Annabella*, from London and Cape.—Nov. 4. *John Adam*, from Bombay; *Cato*, from Boston; *Hogbly*, from Havre de Grace.—7. *Emanuel*, from Penang; *Sourat Jannal*, from Rangoon.—8. *Mauritius*, from Bourbon.—9. *Ida*, from Newcastle; *Tune*, from Singapore; *Kuttaj Salam*, from Bombay and Allepce.—10. *Madagascar*, from London.—11. *Earl of Harbottle*, from London; *Patriot*, from Penang; *Apollon*, from Mauritius.—14. *Lucy*, from Singapore; *Vancouver*, from Rangoon; *Cherokee*, from London and Cape.—15. *London*, from London and Madras; *Duke of Lancaster*, from London; *Crescentine Brentnack*, from Moulinein.—William *Justine*, from London; *Jessy Logan*, from Liverpool; *Otterpool*, from Liverpool and Ascension; *Catherine*, from Cape; *Sylvia*, from Singapore and Penang; *Kindora*, from Hobart Town and South Australia; *Calanet*, from Boston.

Sailed from Suigor.

Oct. 16. *Catherine*, for Moulinein and Rangoon; *Victoria*, for Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.—17. *John Denniston*, for Dundee; *Colombo*, for Madras; *Kazel Currim*, for Malabar Coast.—18. *Roxburgh Castle*, for Cape and London; *Diamond*, for London; *Marecumbie*, for Bourbon; *Drage Breize*, for Bourbon; *Agnes*, for Bombay; *Jane*, for Singapore.—19. *Agostina*, for Cape and London; *Aphrodite*, for Moulinein and Rangoon.—20. *Victoria*, for Mauritius; *Melton*, for Mauritius; *Europe*, for Mauritius; *Arachne*, for Mauritius.—22. *Helen*, for Mocha and Judda.—24. *Donna Carmelita*, for Mauritius; *Sir William Wallace*, for Bombay; *Thomas Perkins*, for China.—26. *Buckinghamshire*, for Mauritius; *Indium*, for Liverpool; *Ida*, from London; *Symmetry*, for Mau-

ritius.—27. *Malcolm*, for London.—Nov. 2. *Bordeaux*, for Bourbon.—4. *Fattle Robinson*, for Bombay: 11. *F.M.S. Dordogne*, to sea; 11. *C. sch. Amherst*, to sea; *Abeille*, for Bourbon.—5. 11. *M.S. Fagouille*, to sea.—6. *Christopher Rawson*, for Mauritius; *Patriot King*, for Liverpool.—9. *Leuch*, for Swan River and Sydney.—10. *Jessy*, for Penang.—12. *Hicon*, for Bourbon.—13. *Nymph*, for Singapore; *Active*, for Baltimore; *Indian*, for Bordeaux.

Departures from Calcutta.

Oct. 30. *Nansen*, for Mauritius.—Nov. 13. *Stalhart*, for Bombay.—14. *Royal Sovereign*, for London.—16. *Arabian*, for China.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Nov. 16).—*Saltpetre*, £3. to £3. 3s. per ton; *Sugar*, £3. 5s. to £3. 10s.; *Rice*, £3. 15s.; *Linseed*, £4; *Hides*, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s.; *Wute*, £3; *Sallowater*, *Shell Lac*, and *Lac Dye*, £3. 10s.; *Indigo*, none; *Silk Piece Goods*, £4. 10s. to £5; *Haw Silk*, £5. 5s. to £5. 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. At Almorah, the lady of Capt. H. C. Talbot, 61st N.I., of a daughter.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of Angus Master, Esq., 7th L.C., of a son.
20. At Agra, Mrs. C. F. Kelly, of a son.
23. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. J. D. Martin, 20th N.I., of a son.
25. At Landour, the lady of Lieut. Col. F. Young, of a daughter.
26. At Mussorie, the lady of Capt. Graham, assistant to general superintendent of Thuggee, of a daughter.
30. At Soobathoo, the lady of Lieut. O'Brien, Nusseree Bat., of a daughter.
Oct. 1. On board the ship *Lockins*, near Malras, the lady of the Lieut. Major Prole, 3d B.N.I., of a daughter.
4. At Montmeim, the lady of John Bondville, Esq., merchant, of a son and heir.
— At Meerut, the wife of Mr. James Clarke, Meerut magistrate's office, of twin sons.
6. At Berhampore, the lady of P. G. E. Taylor, Esq., B.C.S., of a daughter.
— At Ghazepore, the lady of Edward Lugard, Esq., lieut. and adj. H.M. 31st regt., of a son.
— At Agra, Mrs. George Baptist, of a son.
8. At Goruckpore, the lady of Brv. Capt. Goldney, 4th Native Infantry, of a son.
9. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. J. Macdonald, Scottish mission, of a daughter.
11. At Ghazepore, the lady of A. E. Heyland, Esq., civil service, of a son.
12. At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. J. Pemberton, assistant revenue surveyor, of a son.
— At Meerut, Mrs. Jas. Palmer, of a daughter.
15. At Kishnagarh, the lady of George Meave, Esq., of a daughter.
16. In camp, before Joudpore, the lady of Capt. C. S. Mahng, commanding Joudpore Legion, of a daughter.
17. At Alipore, the lady of George Ewbank, Esq., of a son.
18. At Chandernagore, the lady of H. Guillot, Esq., of Beerpour Factory, of a son.
— At Serampore, Mrs. S. Musyck, of a son.
19. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. E. Lowe, of a son.
— At Agra, Mrs. James Carter, of a son.
20. At Lucknow, the lady of Cap. A. H. Jellicoe, 55th regt. N.I., of a son.
— At Dum-Dum, the lady of Lieut. Burnett, horse artillery, of a daughter.
— At Kurnaul, the lady of John Batt, Esq., 5th L.C., of a son and heir.
21. At Meerpore, Pubna, the lady of D. E. Shuttleworth, Esq., of a son.
— At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Col. G. E. Gowan, horse artillery, of a son.
22. At Buchour Factory, Tirhoot, the lady of David Brown, Esq., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Major R. Home, presidency paymaster, of a son.
23. At Chuprah, the lady of R. F. Hodgson, Esq., civil service, of a son.
24. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Jas. C. M. Shepherd, of a son and heir.

24. At Cossipore, the lady of Capt. D. L. Richardson, of a son.

25. Mrs. J. Ravenscroft, of a son.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. Alex. Fraser, of a son.

27. At Jessore, the lady of Teignmouth Sandys, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.

28. At Agra, the wife of Mr. J. E. Martin, Gwalior residency office, of a daughter.

29. At Calcutta, Mrs. Capt. Alex. Gordon, Kidderpore dock establishment, of a still-born son.

— At Kedgeree, the wife of Mr. J. L. Rousseau, postmaster, of a daughter.

30. At Monghyr, the lady of G. W. Batty, Esq., of a son.

31. At Kishnagarh, the lady of Lieut. C. Y. Bazzett, 9th L.C., of a son.

— At Calcutta, the lady of H. G. French, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. James George, of a daughter.

Nov. 1. At Calcutta, the lady of C. L. Babington, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. G. Aviet, of a son.

2. At Mahla, the lady of Edward Edlin, Esq., M.D., of a son.

— At Chuprah, the lady of Harry Nisbet, Esq., civil service, of a son.

3. At Benares, the lady of George Nicholls, Esq., of a son.

4. Mrs. N. Campbell, of a daughter.

— Mrs. J. Harris, of a daughter.

5. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. J. D. Bristow, of a son.

— At Banjett, Moorshedabad, the lady of G. G. Macpherson, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of the late N. McKirrich, Esq., of a son.

6. At Calcutta, the lady of C. G. Udny, Esq., C.S., of a son.

— Mrs. F. C. Boist, of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Sunpat M. Vardon, Esq., of a daughter.

— Mrs. Gaspar V. Gaspar, of a daughter.

— At Sultempore, Dude, the lady of Howley Hill, Esq., Oude Cavalry, of a son.

7. At Calcutta, the lady of A. H. Vratthoon, Esq., of a son and heir.

— Mrs. D. Clark, of a daughter.

8. At Calcutta, the lady of D. Elliott, Esq., of a son.

— At Scandulbarce Factory, Purneah, the lady of G. Walker, Esq., of a son.

— Mrs. C. J. Putar, of a daughter.

9. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Graham, assistant surveyor, of a daughter.

11. At Calcutta, the lady of H. Molloy, Esq., of a son.

12. At Cossipore Gun Foundry, the lady of G. H. Harding, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. A. Bowline, of a son (since dead).

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Francis Swaine, of a son.

15. At Calcutta, the lady of T. B. Swinhoe, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Simla, Mr. John Smith, merchant, to Mrs. Amanda Hall, widow.

5. At Hamsie, James Wells, Esq., to the widow of the late George Elphinstone, Esq.

8. At Meerut, Capt. H. Boyd, 15th regt. N.I., to Matilda Campbell, youngest daughter of the late Major Grant Auchterblair, Scotland.

15. At Calcutta, M. Templeton, Esq., to Eleanor, second daughter of the late John Clarke, Esq., of Futtighur.

15. At Dacca, Henry Scott, Esq., to Miss Jane Gilles.

— At Calcutta, John Pearce, Esq., engineer, to Miss Mary Ann Keslerline Margaret D'Hoza.

23. At Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Coello, Midnapore, to Miss M. P. Andrews, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Andrews, Esq.

24. At Jhansi, Lieut. Salmon, adjutant, artillery, to Letitia, youngest daughter of W. Sandeman, Esq., of Perth.

30. At Calcutta, Mr. John Gillis Morrell to Caroline Lydia, eldest daughter of Mr. James Grindall, head examiner of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.

31. At Calcutta, Henry J. Bamber, youngest son of Capt. Bamber, R.N., to Amelia Frances, third daughter of John Kilby, Esq., of the City of York.

Nov. 5. At Chinsurah, John Michel, Esq., to Miss Edwardina Maule.

9. At Calcutta, Thomas Henry Hockley, Esq., chief officer of the H.C. steam-vessel *Thames*, eldest son of the late T. H. Hockley, Esq., of London, to Janet, eldest daughter of the late G. Cleg-horn, Esq., of Futehghur.

11. At Calcutta, Mr. Joseph Crook, H.C. Marine, to Miss Angelina Basil.

14. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Col. Riley, commanding the 3d regt. N.I., to Mrs. Col. Wiggins, relict of the late Col. Wiggins, formerly of the B.N.I.

13. At Calcutta, W. T. Cooper, Esq., to Miss Louisa Mahon.

14. At Calcutta, the Rev. Professor Withers, Bishop's College, to Mary, second daughter of W. H. Abbott, Esq.

DEATHS.

Sept. 12. At sea, on board the *Madagascar*, the lady of Capt. A. Younghusband, 35th regt. N.I.

18. At sea, Mr. J. J. Burns, second officer of the bark *Red Rover*, aged 33.

Oct. 4. At Hazilnutt Factory, Commercially, Samuel R. E. Bowyer, Esq., aged about 32.

— At Alipore Factory, Mrs. A. W. Stone.

10. At Kurnool, Cornet Henry Bringham, of the 4th regt. Light Cavalry, aged 26.

11. At Saugor, Central India, Assist. Surg. John Eccles, M.D., of this establishment.

— At Ghazeepore, the wife of A. E. Heyland, Esq., of the civil service.

— At Muddendary Factory, Jessore, of fever, W. Scott, Esq., aged 38.

13. At Nussereah, Capt. Alfred Jackson, of the 20th regt. N.I., aged 34.

— At Cabul, Capt. John Hay, 35th N.I., major of brigade to the 4th Brigade of Infantry.

14. At Hazareelaugh, of atrophy, Capt. Stud-holme R. Metcalfe, H.M. 9th regt., aged 29.

13. At Agra, Mr. J. C. Fox, aged 38.

19. At Serampore, Henry Henderson, Esq., deputy secretary to the Bengal Bank, aged 47.

— Drowned in the river Hooghly, Mr. H. Pruett, of the ship *Green Glendower*.

20. At Chattergeage, Robert Laidlay, Esq.

— At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Davis, aged 67.

23. In camp, at Jondpore, Dr. T. C. Brown, 74th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Calcutta, Narcis McKintich, Esq., of Penang, aged 47.

25. At Calcutta, Lieut. J. C. Sage, of the invalid establishment, aged 34.

— At Shikar, Mr. Charles Dudley Stover, 55th son of General S. H. Stover, Bombay artillery, aged 17.

24. At Kurnool, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. S. Master, 4th Light Cavalry.

— At Calcutta, Mr. G. L. Scott, aged 46.

25. At Barrackpore, Finlay Malcolm, Esq., assistant surgeon, 57th N.I., aged 35.

26. At Calcutta, Mr. Henry Emmer.

27. On board the *Malabar*, in the Bay of Bengal, S. Oran, Esq., late of Hanscolie, Kishnaghur.

28. At Entally, Mr. Wm. Hughes, aged 22.

29. At Calcutta, Mr. Christian Andrew.

30. At Garden Reach, Hester Maria, relict of the late W. P. Muston, Esq., aged 49.

31. At Calcutta, Mr. Philip Irvine, aged 53.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza Ramsay, aged 47.

Nov. 1. Mrs. Rose Young, relict of the late Capt. N. Young, country service, aged 62.

3. At Calcutta, Mrs. Livingston, wife of Mr. D. Livingston, preventive service, aged 35 (after giving birth to a son).

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Sandus, aged 25.

10. At Calcutta, Miss Hannah Wilson, aged 18.

13. At Calcutta, Mr. J. B. Gomes, aged 24.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

KURNOOL FIELD FORCE.

Division Orders issued by Maj.-Gen. Wilson, C.B. on the breaking up of the Kurnool Field Force.

Oct. 22, 1839. — With reference to yesterday's orders, the undermentioned

troops will march on the 24th inst., at an hour named by the senior officer; Lieut. Col. Leggett will take charge of the whole. The 3d L.I. on route to Secunderabad. The Hyderabad ordnance and stores on route to Secunderabad. The 16th Regt. to relieve the 51st N.I. at Kurnool.

Oct. 24. — On the occasion of the troops from Hyderabad being ordered to return into cantonment, Major-Gen. Wilson returns his best thanks to Brigadier James, Major Bond, and all the officers and men of this portion of the field force, especially of the artillery and ordnance departments, whose great exertions in bringing on the ordnance, through the obstacles presented by a very difficult country and unfavourable weather, and joining the force in the most efficient state, entitle them to his particular notice and approbation, and which he will not fail to bring to the notice of Government and the officer Commanding the Army in Chief.

Camp, Ghooty, Nov. 3. — The Division, excepting the Horse Artillery and wing of H.M. 13th L. Drags., will march to-morrow morning.

The troop of H.A. to remain at Ghooty until joined by the half-troop from Kurnool, when it will march towards Bangalore.

The wing of H.M. 13th Light Drags. to remain at Ghooty until the morning of the 5th, when it will march towards Bangalore. The cavalry brigade staff from to-morrow is discontinued.

On the breaking up of the Brigade of Cavalry, and the departure of the right wing H.M. 13th Light Drags. to join the head quarters of the regt. at Bangalore, preparatory to return to England, after a long and honourable service in the East, the Major General commanding the force cannot refrain from expressing his high sense of the exemplary conduct by which it has upheld the character of the distinguished regiment of which it forms a part. On this occasion, he requests Brigadier Maclen to accept of his cordial acknowledgments for the efficient manner in which he has commanded the cavalry brigade. To Major Stones, commanding the wing of the 13th L.D.'s he is especially indebted for the discipline, conduct, and excellent spirit conspicuous among the men, the effect of which has been, that since taking the field, no complaint either from or against any individual of them has ever come to the knowledge of the major-general; and he only regrets, from the unexpected termination the intended operation against Kurnool came to, and from the nature of the affair of the 18th ult., which afforded no opportunity for the squadron that was there, under the command of Capt. Wes-

ton, to make a charge, that nothing occurred to make a display of that fine spirit by which the 13th L.D. are animated. He parts with the wing with concern, and in returning his hearty thanks to both officers and men, he requests they will accept his cordial good wishes for their future welfare, and that there may soon be an opportunity offered for their adding to their well earned distinction in a wider and more congenial field.

To Capt. Horne, the officers, and men of his troop, who have sustained the reputation of the Madras horse artillery; to Lieut. Col. Kerr, the officers and men of the 7th L.C., the Major-general returns his best thanks for the efficiency, discipline, and excellent tone of feeling which have been conspicuous throughout.

THE AFFAIR AT ZORAPORE.

Camp, Cottapilly, Oct. 25, 1839.—The Major-General commanding the field force having at length received a report of the affair of the 18th near Kurnool, loses no time in recording his sense of the gallant conduct of Lieut.-Col. Dyce, who immediately commanded, and of the officers and men engaged, particularly of the two companies H.M. 39th and the 34th L.I., for which he begs they will accept of his best thanks. He has great satisfaction in noticing the gallantry of Lieut.-Col. Wright, H.M. 39th, who led the main attack on the enemy's position, and of Major Armstrong, who commanded the 34th L.I.

The Major-General expresses his acknowledgments to Major Bond, who commanded the artillery, and Major Montgomerie, who commanded the two squadrons of H.M. 13th L. Drags, and 7th L.C., for the decided and spirited manner in which they contributed to the successful result of the affair.

Lieut.-Col. Dyce, the officers and troops under him, may rest assured that the Major-General will not fail to bring their conduct on the occasion to the favourable notice of government, and of Sir Hough Gough, K.C.B., commanding the army in chief.

Fort St. George, Oct. 25, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council, in directing the publication in general orders of the subjoined despatch* from Lieut.-Col. Dyce, commanding a detachment of the Kurnool field force, while he laments that the humane efforts of that officer to prevent bloodshed, have been defeated by the infatuation of the Nabob of Kurnool's followers, cannot refrain from expressing the high sense he entertains of the gallantry and soldier-like conduct

* For Lieut.-Col. Dyce's despatch of the 18th Oct., see our present Number, p. 181.

displayed by Lieut.-Col. Dyce, the officers and men of the detachment, in the attack upon the Durgah at Zorapore.

DRESS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 2, 1839.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council having been pleased to sanction the publication of revised regulations for the dress of members of the Medical Board, superintending surgeons, and surgeons, and assistant surgeons on the staff, prepared under orders from the Hon. Court of Directors, in assimilation with that of the corresponding ranks in H. M. service, copies of them will be issued from the Adjutant-general's office, and are to be substituted for pages 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, and 82, of the dress regulations.

BISHOP OF ST. THOMÉ.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, in the Ecclesiastical Department, dated 10th July 1839:

(It Reporting that the Government had, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government, recognized Dr. O'Connor, the Vicar-Apostolic, as the official superior through whom all communications respecting the Roman Catholic religion and church should be made.)

28. "Any difficulties that may have arisen from the rival claims of the British Vicar Apostolic and the Portuguese Acting Bishop of St. Thomé to ecclesiastical jurisdiction over our Roman Catholic subjects in the Madras presidency, having been removed by the decrease of the latter, we approve of your recognition of Dr. O'Connor, a British subject of character and education, who holds a commission direct from the Pope, and whose exertions, in the short period of his residence at Madras, have proved beneficial to the troops. The successor of the late Bishop of St. Thomé, who holds his appointment from the Portuguese Government only, has advanced claims to this jurisdiction; but as his predecessor could only have been recognized in the absence of a British Roman Catholic dignitary, the claims of the present bishop cannot be admitted."

NIZAM'S ARMY.—CAPT. SUTHERLAND.

Extract from General Orders by Maj.-Gen. J. S. FRASER, officiating resident, dated Hyderabad Residency, 4th Nov. 1839:

"Capt. Eric Sutherland, having been promoted to a majority in the Bengal army, is to be struck off the strength of the Nizam's army from the date of the receipt of this order at Hingolee. Although unable from a personal knowledge of Major Sutherland to speak as to his merits as an officer, yet Maj. Gen. Fraser cannot permit him to quit the Nizam's

service, without notifying in general orders, that the official records of this government afford ample proof of the zeal, ability, and temper with which Major Sutherland has invariably performed the several duties, both civil and military, intrusted to him during a service of nearly nineteen years, and the Major General is confident that he carries with him the good wishes of all his fellow-soldiers in this army, both European and Native.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. CHINNERY.*—EXERCISE OF UNDUE INFLUENCE IN CORPS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 30, 1839.—At a general court-martial, held at Cannanore, on the 5th July 1839, and of which Maj.-Gen. G. W. Paty, commanding Malabar and Canara, is president, Capt. William Charles Chinnery, of the 4th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon charges which the Commander-in-chief is most unwilling to publish in Orders, and upon which the Court have come to the following finding:

Finding on all the instances (five) of the first charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty.

Finding on the second charge,—that the prisoner is not guilty;

And the Court does most fully and most honourably acquit him of all and every part thereof.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, Lieut.-Gen.
Commander-in-chief.

Capt. Chinnery is released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

Remarks by His Exc. the Commander-in-chief:—The charges preferred against Capt. Chinnery having been most fully disposed of by two honourable acquittals, the Commander-in-chief considers that every imputation upon that officer's conduct has been satisfactorily removed; he confidently trusts that the vigilance and firmness of Lieut.-Col. Williamson, C.B., will effectually prevent any renewed agitation of this subject, and check at the outset the smallest development of party feeling regarding it.

The unsoldier-like and mischievous effect of this feeling will be immediately understood by a perusal of the following letter from the senior lieut. of the 4th regt. N.I., to his commanding officer:

To the Acting Adjutant, 4th regt. N.I.

Sir:—I have the honour to state, for the information of the officer commanding the 4th regt., that I most solemnly protest against Private Chundiah of the E. company being brought to trial before the regimental court-martial ordered to assemble in to-day's orders. The private has given evidence against Capt. Chinnery. The president

and two senior members have, I believe, given evidence in Capt. Chinnery's favour, and the two other members, I have also reason to suppose, are of the same party. To try the private by the court in question, would be to try him by his enemies. I solemnly protest against it.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) T. J. FISCHER, Lieut.
4th regt. N.I.
Cannanore,
20th March 1839.

Although the Commander-in-chief is at all times glad to see officers commanding companies fulfil their duty towards their men, by protecting their rights, adjusting their claims, forwarding their views, and saving them from every kind of oppression, yet he cannot permit even these objects to be followed up in wanton and contemptuous defiance of their commanding officers. All decorum is lost sight of in the above letter, and the defence of sepoy Chundiah is even volunteered by Lieut. Fischer, as that private did not belong to his company. His Exc. trusts that such another instance of contempt of authority will never occur during his command of this army, for such will certainly be visited by an early trial; it was not so visited in this case for fear it should have interfered with the even course of justice in the late trials.

To remove the elements of party spirit acknowledged by this letter to exist, and which is indeed otherwise most lamentably apparent, the Commander-in-chief is pleased, with the consent of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, to order that Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Fischer, of the 4th regt. N.I., shall proceed forthwith and do duty with the 9th regt. N.I. for a year, from the date of his joining, and that Lieut. Colbeck shall similarly join the 32d regt. N.I., and do duty with it.

Subadar Anantaram, who has taken an active part in these matters, and has possessed and exercised a very undue influence in the 4th regt., is hereby transferred to the 41st regt. N.I., and ordered to join that corps without delay; date of transfer to be 20th Oct. 1839. Jemadar Monegal is similarly transferred to the 33d N.I., and Jemadar Sheik Ismael of that corps to the 4th regt. N.I. Private Sheik Homed, No 53, in the A. company 4th regt. N.I., having deliberately sworn to circumstances on a former trial, which were most successfully and perfectly disproved, and Private Munnaroo, No. 666 of the D. Company, having given a revolting detail, which proves him totally unfit to remain in the army, these individuals are to be paid up and discharged.

The following removals are ordered from the 4th regt. N.I.: Havildar Sheik Boodun, to 52d regt., which will send a havildar to the 4th regt.; Private Sheik Nutter, No. 318, to 2d regt.; Private Abdool Russol, No. 464, to 5th regt.; Private Vencatachellum, No. 555, to 28th regt.; Private Chundiah, No. 559,

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* A portion of this court-martial was given in our number for Dec. last, p. 343. Capt. Chinnery is since dead.

to 30th regt. It is the Commander-in-Chief's confident hope, that the 4th regt. N.I. will speedily re-occupy that place in the estimation of the army to which its former eminent services entitle it, but which may be lost if discord, agitation, and party spirit are suffered to turn the minds of officers and men from the public service.

Subadar Sectiah, of the 11st regt. N.I., having been found to exercise an undue influence in the corps, is transferred to the 4th regt. N.I., and will proceed to join forthwith; date of transfer to be 20th Oct. 1839.

The Commander-in-Chief calls earnestly upon officers commanding native corps to encourage the European officers to prove to the men placed under them, that justice governs all selections and recommendations for promotion, and that they do not allow native officers to usurp functions which do not properly belong to them. It may be proper enough for the officer commanding a company to consult a subadar upon the respective merits of the sepoy of that company, if the former has but lately joined it; but the European officer must be very negligent, indeed, who requires such aid at the end of a year. As to any native officer having an influence over the promotions, enlistments, discharges, &c. of a regiment, his Exc. condemns it as a most preposterous, unauthorized, and dangerous assumption, which commanding officers are directed to repress with vigilance and decision.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 21. R. R. Cotton, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate of Tinnevely.

D. Mayne, Esq., to act as head assistant to collector and magistrate of Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Copleston, on leave, or until further orders.

W. C. Oswald, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Canara.

R. Hichens, Esq., to act as register to Zillah Court of Rajahmundry, during absence of Mr. Jellicoe on leave, or until further orders.

22. A. Whittingham, Esq., to do duty as an assistant under principal collector and magistrate of Salem, under provisions of sec. xiii. title ii. of the College rules.

25. The following appointments made, consequent on transfer of the Zillah Court of Chicacole from that station to Vizagapatam, and the establishment of a Principal Sudder Ameer's Court at Ichapoor, in the Ganjam district:—

E. B. Glass, Esq., to be judge and criminal judge of Vizagapatam.

E. Story, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Vizagapatam.

P. Sharkey, Esq., to be principal sudder ameer of Ichapoor, in the Ganjam district.

26. W. C. Oswald, Esq., to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Southern Division of Arcot.

P. Grant, Esq., collector and magistrate of Masulipatam, delivered over charge of that district to E. Peters, Esq., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate, on the 8th Oct.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., delivered over charge of the district of Malabar to T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, on the 17th Oct.

D. White, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Malabar, delivered over charge of the Auxiliary Court at Tellicherry to G. A. Harris, Esq., on the 22d Oct.

Capt. F. J. Clerk, police magistrate, has reported having resumed his duty on the 31st Oct.

M. D. Cockburn, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Malabar, resumed charge of his office on the 30th Oct.

W. E. Underwood, Esq., acting collector of sea customs at Madras, received charge of that office from J. H. Bell, Esq., acting deputy collector of sea customs, on the 30th Oct.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., assistant judge and joint criminal judge of Combaconum, received charge of the Auxiliary Court at Trichinopoly, from J. J. Cotton, Esq., on the 28th Oct.

Archibald Hamilton, Esq., is admitted a writer on this establishment, from the 27th Oct., the date of his arrival at Mangalore.

Furloughs, obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Oct. 20. A. Brooke, Esq., leave in extension, till 31st March 1840, on sick cert.—T. Pycroft, Esq., to Calcutta, under leave granted on 17th Sept.—Nov. 1. T. Pycroft, Esq., to England, with benefit of furlough allowance.—R. R. Eden, Esq., for three years, to Europe, on private affairs (to embark from Mangalore).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 5. The Rev. E. P. Lewis, chaplain of Kaimtee, to proceed to Bangalore, on sick cert., until 1st May 1840.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 18, 1839.—Infantry. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) Mark Cubbon to be colonel, v. Bell dec.; date of com. 11th Oct. 1839.—Major Henry Sargent, from 41st N.I., to be lieutenant col. in suc. to Cubbon prom.; date do.

41st N.I. Capt. John Campbell to be major, Lieut. G. A. Harrington to be capt., and Ens. W. J. Hare to be lieutenant, in suc. to Sargent prom.; date of coms. 11th Oct. 1839.

46th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Charles Yates to be capt., and Ens. Thomas Greenaway to be lieutenant, v. Lewis dec.; date of coms. 9th Oct. 1839.

Capt. John Lewis, 24th N.I., to be cantonment adjutant of Palaveram, so long as his corps may continue to form part of force composing that cantonment, v. Shepherd, removed to 2d M. Europ. Regt.

Assist. Surg. C. W. Pickering permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Oct. 22.—Capt. R. Thorpe to resume charge of office of Superintendent of Family Payments and Pensions, as a temporary arrangement, without prejudice to his app. as acting paymaster at presidency.

Oct. 29.—34th L.I. Ens. M. T. Ffrench to be lieutenant, v. Yates dec.; date of com. 18th Oct. 1839.

Capt. J. D. Awdry, deputy assist. comm. general, to be assistant commissary general, v. Prescott removed on promotion.

Capt. John Bower, sub-assist. comm. gen., to be deputy assist. commissary general.

Capt. F. L. Nicolay, 29th N.I., to be an acting sub-assist. commissary general.

Cadets of Infantry II. St. G. Hartwell and F. Grierson admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Nov. 1.—Cadet of Cavalry T. H. Evans admitted on estab., and prom. to cornet.

Assist. Surg. Hugh Cheape, M.D., to be zillah surgeon of Vizagapatam.

Nov. 5.—Capt. G. H. Harper, 40th N.I., to be paymaster of Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Capt. Herbert Beaver, 5th N.I., to be deputy paymaster of Southern Mahratta country.

Cadet of Infantry R. C. Oakes admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Nov. 8.—Capt. J. B. Gough, H.M. 3d L. Drags., to act as military secretary to the major general commanding the forces, from 6th Oct., during ab-

service of the military secretary with his Exc. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.N., Commander-in-chief.

The services of Lieut. John Merritt, 2d M. Europ. regt., placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, preparatory to his app. to the Nizam's service.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. S. Du Verney, 2d M. Europ. regt., to be employed in survey of line of road from Madras to Bellary.

Capt. T. G. E. G. Kenny, 2d M. Europ. Regt., to be deputy assist. adj. general Ceded Districts, v. Lewis dec.

Lieut. Col. R. Alexander, adj. general of army, to be a member of General Prize Committee, v. Hanon.

Quintly. Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Collette to be Colonel, v. Col. (Lieut. Gen.) Sir T. Dallas, G. C. B., dec.; date of com. 12th Aug., 1839.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.N.)

Head-Quarters. Oct. 16, 1839.—Assist. Surg. W. Moorhead removed from doing duty with 2d bat. artillery, and app. to do duty with H.M. 4th regt.

Oct. 17.—Cornet A. S. Bruere, 7th L.C., permitted to do duty with 8th, till arrival of his corps at Arent, when he will join.

Oct. 19.—Veterinary Surg. J. F. Jennings removed from horse artillery to 8th L.C.

Oct. 21.—Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, engineers, posted to corps of sappers and miners, and to join head-quarters at Kurnool, relieving Lieut. Carter, 39th regt., who will rejoin his corps.

Oct. 26.—The following postings ordered:—Col. M. Cubbon (late prom.) to 15th N.I.; Lieut. Col. H. Sargent (do.) to 41st do.

Oct. 28.—Lieut. C. J. Elphinstone, 12th regt., to act as qu. mast. and interp. until further orders.

Oct. 29.—Assist. Surg. Octavius Pauer to do duty under surgeon in charge of the general hospital until further orders.

Nov. 2.—Cornet T. H. Evans (recently arrived and prom.) to do duty with 4th L.C. until further orders.

Nov. 4.—Capt. W. Herford removed from 1st to 2d N.V.B., and app. to command of detachment at Ongole.—Capt. A. A. Mussita, 2d N.V.B., to join head-quarters of his corps on being relieved.

Nov. 7.—Assist. Surg. J. B. Stevens removed from H.M. 63d to do duty with H.M. 55th regt.

Assist. Surg. H. Stanbraugh removed from 2d bat. artillery to do duty with H.M. 62d regt.

Nov. 8.—The undermentioned Ensigns removed, at their own request, and to proceed to join their respective corps:—C. F. F. Haldsted from 2d M.E.L.I. to 11th N.I., as 16th ensign; G. F. Shakespear from 2d M.E.L.I. to 25th N.I., as 4th ensign; H. G. W. Rich from 2d M.E.L.I. to 47th N.I., as 3d ensign; Frederic Nelson from 47th N.I. to 2d M.E.L.I., as 4th ensign; H. R. Owen from 4th N.I. to 2d M.E.L.I., as 5th ensign; Donald Tulloch from 21st N.I. to 2d M.E.L.I., as 6th ensign; G. R. Pinder from 42d N.I. to 2d M.E.L.I., as 7th ensign; S. Mainwaring from 1st M.E. regt. to 2d N.I., as 3d ensign; W. Johnstone from 1st M.E. regt. to 51st N.I., as 4th ensign; C. W. Huot from 1st M.E. regt. to 38th N.I., as 3d ensign; A. H. M. Chesney from 9th N.I. to 23d L.I., as 4th ensign; H. J. Anderson from 25th to 34th N.I., as 3d ensign; S. Gibson from 42d to 44th N.I., as 2d ensign.

Nov. 9.—Assist. Surg. A. Mackintosh, M.D., posted to 10th regt. N.I.

(By Maj. Gen. Wilson, C.N., commanding the Kurnool Field Force.)

Oct. 21.—Agreeably to requisition of the Commissioners, Major Bend and Capt. Balfour to remain, until further orders, at Kurnool, to complete duty on which they are now employed.

The under-mentioned staff officers, at the present doing regimental duty conformably to instructions from officer commanding the army in chief, to rejoin without delay their respective departments, viz.:—Major Montgomerie, 7th L.C.; Capt. Cumberland, 7th do.; Capt. Johnstone, 3d L.I.; Capt. Clark, do.; Lieut. Allen, do.; Capt. Grant, 16th N.I.; Capt. Otley, 39th do.

Capt. Rolland, acting commissary of ordnance at Bellary, permitted to rejoin his station.

Permitted to Retire from the Service.—Lieut. Col. A. Crawford, artillery, from 20th Dec. 1839, on pension of his rank.

Examinations.—The under-mentioned officers having been examined in the Hindoostanee language, have been reported as follows:—Lieut. C. Gill, 17th regt., examined at Russell Conda, "fully qualified as regimental interpreter."—Ensign T. P. Sparks, 17th regt., "highly creditable, and fully entitled to the moonshee allowance," though not yet perfectly qualified as interpreter.—Lieut. R. P. Podmore, 44th regt., examined at Walfair, "qualified as adjutant."—The usual moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. Gill and Ensign Sparks.

Lieut. J. Stuart, 5th N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a committee at Trichinopoly, and it appearing from the report, that he has made creditable progress, the officer commanding the army in chief authorizes the disbursement to him of the regulated moonshee allowance.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Oct. 25, 1st Lieut. S. Best, engineers; 2d-Lieut. J. G. Johnston, engineers; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. Anstruther, artillery.—2d. Lieut. N. Wroughton, 5th L.C.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 15, Lieut. J. Kempthorne, 26th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).

To Sea.—Nov. 1, Capt. Cortland Taylor, superintendent gunpowder manufactory, for two years, for health.

To Calcutta.—Oct. 25, Cornet J. M. MacGregor, 6th L.C., from 15th Oct. to 15th March 1840, on private affairs.—Nov. 12, Lieut. C. J. Rudol, Carnatic E.V.B., from 15th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1840.

To Presidency.—Oct. 17, Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 7th L.C., from 10th Oct. 1839 to 10th April 1840, on sick cert., also to Eastern coast.—2d. Capt. H. Hall, 41st N.I., from 20th Oct. 1839 to 30th April 1840, on sick cert.—2d-Lieut. J. G. Johnston, sappers and miners, from 26th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1839.—Nov. 1, Capt. A. W. Lawrence, 7th L.C., from 30th Oct. 1839 to 18th Jan. 1840.—7. Lieut. V. C. Taylor, 3d L.Inf., from 24th Nov. 1839 to 20th March 1840.—2. Lieut. W. K. Babington, 17th N.I., from 10th Nov. 1839 to 19th Feb. 1840.

To St. Thomas.—Nov. 1, Lieut. A. Studdy, 27th N.I., in continuation, till 31st Dec. 1839, on sick cert.

To Tellore.—Oct. 21, Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, 34th L.I., from 18th Oct. to 30th Nov. 1839 (also to Palnamair).

To Cuddapah.—Nov. 5, Capt. (Brev. Maj.) C. Wahab, 16th N.I., from 4th Nov. 1839 to 4th Jan. 1840.

To Rajahmundry.—Oct. 29, Capt. G. C. Rochfort, 41st N.I., in continuation, till 31st Jan. 1840, on sick cert.

To Fingorla.—Nov. 9, Lieut. W. M. Johnston, 18th N.I., from 4th Nov. 1839 to 3d Feb. 1840.—Ens. F. Nelson, 47th N.I., from 1st Nov. 1839 to 31st Jan. 1840, on sick cert.

To Rangoon.—Oct. 18, Lieut. Col. A. Crawford, commanding artillery, with Nagpore Subsidiary Force, from 5th Nov. to 31st Dec. 1839.—Maj. J. S. Wyllie, 20th N.I., from 1st Dec. 1839 to 25th Jan. 1840, on private affairs.

To visit Bangalore.—Nov. 1, Lieut. W. R. Studly, 15th N.I., during leave of absence granted to him on 12th Oct.—3. Capt. F. W. Hands, 2d M. Europ. Regt., from 26th Oct. to 31st Dec. 1839, on sick cert.—9. Assist. Surg. W. Mackintosh, from 1st Nov. 1839 to 31st Jan. 1840, on sick cert.

To Neilgherries.—Oct. 17, Capt. H. Taylor, 2d L.C., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1839, on sick cert. (also to Western Coast).—5. Capt. P. Beddingfield, 37th N.I., in continuation till 31st Dec. 1839, on sick cert.—2d. Lieut. W. P. Money, 30th N.I., from 10th Nov. 1839 to 10th Jan. 1840.—2d-Lieut. R. L. Little, 2d bat. artillery, in continuation, till 30th June 1840, on sick cert.—Nov. 1, Assist. Surg. D. Macfarlane, from 23d Oct. 1839 to 30th Nov. 1840, on sick cert.—9. Lieut. A. K. Cockburn, 50th N.I., from 12th Nov. 1839 to 30th April 1840, on sick cert.

Leave of Absence.—Nov. 1. Capt. P. Henderson, 42d N.I., from 7th Nov. 1839 to 7th Jan. 1840, on sick cert., and to enable him to join.—8. Lieut. R. W. H. Leicester, 16th N.I., in extension until 22d Feb. 1840, on private affairs.—14. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Coles, 16th N.I., from 7th Nov., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 21. *Arethusa*, from Calcutta.—24. *Colombo*, from Calcutta.—25. *Ripley*, from Liverpool and Madeira.—28. *Mainsay*, from Moulmein.—30. *William Wilton*, from Moulmein.—Nov. 4. *Courier de Bourbon*, from Pondicherry.—5. *Aigle*, returned from sea.

Departures.

Oct. 27. *Indian Queen*, for Calcutta.—29. *Arethusa*, for Calcutta.—31. *Aigle*, to sea.—Nov. 5. *Columbo*, for Calcutta.—4. *Ripley*, for Calcutta.—10. *Mainsay*, for Moulmein.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 11. At Secunderabad, the lady of Edward Brice, Esq., horse artillery, of a son.
13. At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, of a daughter.
19. At Bangalore, the wife of Major Henry Cunningham, 4th L.C., of a son.
21. At Madras, the lady of W. Hamilton Hart, Esq., of a son.
24. At Pursewaulkum, the wife of Mr. Benjamin Buttery, of a son.
26. At Calicut, Mrs. J. Platel, of a daughter.
29. At Negapatam, the wife of the Rev. J. Thomson, missionary, S.P.G.P., of a daughter.
— At Vepery, Mrs. H. W. Branson, of a son.
— Mrs. Edward Jervis, of a daughter.
Nov. 1. At Madras, the lady of H. S. Dobbs, Esq., of a son.
3. At Mercara, the wife of Major James Bell, 28th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Madras, the lady of Robert Cole, Esq., of a son.
7. At Madras, the lady of J. F. McKennie, Esq., of a daughter.
8. At Madras, the wife of the Rev. J. Guest, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 15. At Mangalore, Capt. Beaumont, 23d regt. of W.L.I., to Caroline, widow of the late Capt. J. M. Minto.
Nov. 2. At Sholapore, T. L. Matthews, Esq., Madras medical service, to Amelia, fourth daughter of the late James Powell, Esq.
4. At Madras, Mr. D. Hanson, medical department, to Miss Elizabeth Browne.
7. At Bangalore, Mr. H. G. Lawrance, merchant, to Miss Georgiana Bethmont.

DEATHS.

Oct. 5. At Vizagapatam, Mr. R. A. Fergusson, head English accountant in the revenue department.
8. At Vizagapatam, the wife of Lieut. C. J. Toriano, C.E.V.B., aged 27.
12. At Kurnool, of cholera, Capt. H. C. Searman, of H.M. 39th regt. of Foot.
14. At Secunderabad, Harriot Emella, wife of Edward Brice, Esq., horse artillery, aged 23.
16. Killed, in action, at the village of Zorapure, near Kurnool, Lieut. Thos. White, of H.M. 39th regt. of Foot.
— In camp, near Kurnool, of wounds received in action at Zorapure, on the same morning, Lieut. E. J. Yates, 34th Light Infantry.
— At Madras, Deputy Asst. Com. of Ordnance W. Hinton, pension establishment.
22. At Secunderabad, the Rev. Wm. Tomes, B.A., chaplain on this establishment.
Nov. 3. At Bowenpilly, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. St. V. Picher, 6th L.C.
8. At Rajamunry, Asst. Surg. A. Wight, attached to that station.
Lately. At Bangalore, Lieut. O'Kelly, of H.M. 4th (or King's Own) regt. of Foot.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

FOREIGN SERVICE — PASSAGE-MONEY FOR WIVES AND CHILDREN OF OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, 19th Aug. 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, in conformity with the Bengal regulations, to fix four rupees per diem as the rate of passage-money for the wife, and two rupees per diem as that for each child, of an officer, permitted to accompany him on foreign service; no accommodation beyond that to which the officer is entitled by his rank being required.

These rates are applicable to chartered ships, and to all transports, and it is also expected that commanders of all ships, sailing under the protection of government, will conform to them. The expense is in no case to be charged against government.

In the spirit of the above regulations, the families of officers proceeding to join their husbands on foreign service are to be provided for on board, when practicable; a stipulation to that effect is to be made with the owners, &c. of transports whenever it may be necessary. The regulated number of servants and quantity of baggage, according to the rank of the officer, to be allowed to be embarked on such occasions.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF ORDNANCE WARRANT OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 11th April 1839, to the Government of Bengal:

Para. 16. "In compliance with your recommendation, we authorize you to place the ordnance warrant officers at Madras and Bombay on an equality, in regard to pay and allowances, with those of Bengal."

HOUSE-RENT TO STAFF OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated 11th April, 1839, to the Government of Bengal:

Para. 33. "It was our intention, when addressing to you our military letter of the 10th April 1838 (No. 38, paragraphs 18 to 23), to authorize the grant to staff officers stationed at the capitals of the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, of the rates of house rent granted to staff officers stationed at Fort William, and under the same rules and restriction.

You will accordingly take measures for carrying this intention into effect."

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

General Department, Bombay Castle, Sept. 1, 1839.—It is hereby notified for the information of the parties concerned, that the existing restrictions against the covenanted servants of the Hon. Company, engaging in trade, or in any commercial dealings, apply with equal force to all uncovenanted servants.

FIRE ON BOARD THE "ATALANTA."

Marine Department, Bombay Castle, Oct. 30, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his high approbation of the zealous exertions of the several officers and crews of the Indian Navy, and of the private ships in the harbour, on the occasion of the fire which occurred on board the H. C. steamer *Atalanta* on the evening of the 13th instant.

By the intrepid exertions of Lieut. Montriou, Lieut. Gordon, and Mr. Midshipman Roberts, and by Mr. Wainwright and Mr. H. Moore, the chief and second officers of the *Herefordshire*, and Mr. Daly and Mr. E. Robinson, the chief and second officers of the *Heywood*, and their respective crews, the cabin deck was forced open, over the magazine, and the powder discharged, whereby the total destruction of the vessel herself, the loss of many lives, and probably damage of other shipping by explosion, were prevented. The party thus engaged had to convey the last barrel of powder through the fire, and to throw it out of the cabin windows overboard.

The fire was kept to the after-part of the ship by the exertions of Commander Rogers and Mr. Ibbis, and the crews of the vessels of war, and the commanders, officers, and crews of the private ships *Herefordshire*, *Bombay Castle*, *Hannah*, *Heywood*, *Mary Gordon*, and *Isabella*, while Capt. Ross, master attendant, and his assistants, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Atkinson, with great judgment, warped her clear of the adjacent vessels into shoal water of the dock-head Bunker. The conduct of the engineers of the vessel is commendable; by turning the sea-cocks, they introduced eight or nine feet of water into the hold of the vessel, leaving her just sufficient buoyancy to keep her afloat, and so arranged that if it had been necessary to sink her, she would have gone down in such a position as would have admitted of her engines being saved.

By the strenuous and praiseworthy exertions of the parties engaged, the fire, which broke out between eight and nine o'clock in the evening of the 13th inst., was subdued by three A.M., and com-

pletely extinguished by five A.M. of the 14th inst., and the vessel was thus saved, and her valuable machinery preserved uninjured.

The Hon. the Governor in Council requests, that all the officers and men engaged on the occasion will accept of his warmest thanks. To Capt. Oliver, the superintendent of the Indian Navy, the thanks of government are especially due for the promptitude with which he resorted to the vessel, and took upon himself the direction of the arrangements requisite in such a crisis.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

With the sanction of government, the following reliefs of corps will take place during the ensuing cold season; date of order 5th Nov. 1839:—

- 1th B. I. from Bombay to Baroda.
- 11th do. from Bhooj to Ahmedabad.
- 12th do. from Rajcote to Bombay.
- 14th do. from Ahmedabad to Rajcote.
- 20th do. from Baroda to Bhooj.

DESPATCH OF STEAMERS WITH THE OVERLAND MAILS.

The following extract from a despatch, addressed by the Government of India to the Bombay Government, under date the 2d Oct., is republished for general information:—

"His Honour in Council feels justified in requiring that henceforward the steamers and other vessels, advertised to convey packets by the route of Egypt or of the Persian Gulf, shall not be despatched until the arrival of the packets from Madras, Calcutta, and Agra, of the dates advertised by the Post Master General of those Presidencies respectively, as the latest safe dates for the despatch of letters by the mail.

"The Hon. the Governor in Council must, therefore, direct the dates fixed for the despatch of steamers to be so regulated as to allow, in case of accidental detentions from weather, of a delay of at least forty-eight hours for mails that may not have reached Bombay."

COURTS MARTIAL.

BREV. CAPT. G. C. STOCKLEY.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 1, 1839.
—At a general court martial assembled in Camp near Mhow, on the 25th Sept. 1839, and of which Lieut. Col. P. Wilson. 2d L.C. is president, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. George Cator Stockley, of the 7th Regt., was tried on the following charge.

Charge.—1st Instance. For most irregular, unofficial-like, and insubordinate conduct, in having, in countenances near Mhow, on the 23d Aug. 1839, at a meeting of the officers of the regiment, after his

immediate commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Dunsterville, had intimated his opinion and decision on the conduct of Lieut. and Adj. Lloyd of the same regt., in a matter exclusively of an official nature, connected with his, Lieut. Lloyd's, duties declared that he, (Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stockley) would not after what had passed meet Lieut. Lloyd at the mess table.

2d Instance.—For pertinaciously persisting in the same reprehensible and unmilitary line of conduct, in a letter, dated Camp, Mhow, 28th Aug. 1839, addressed to his immediate commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Dunsterville, wherein he, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stockley, states, that although he was duly informed of the contents of his, Lieut. Col. Dunsterville's, letter, of the 26th idem, to Lieut. and Brev. Captain Skipper, declining to interfere in the case of Lieut. and Adj. Lloyd, deeming it unnecessary; he, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stockley, nevertheless feels himself called upon to prefer charges against Lieut. and Adj. Lloyd, as alone affording the opportunity of a full and complete investigation.

Such conduct, on the part of Lieut. and Brev. Captain Stockley, evincing a spirit of opposition to authority, and most unwarrantably assuming to himself the right of deciding on a point solely within the competency of superior authority, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th regt. N.I., is guilty of the first instance of the charge, with the exception of the words "most officer-like and insubordinate."

Not guilty of the second instance of the charge.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty as above, do sentence him, the said Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. C. Stockley, 7th Regt. N.I., to be admonished.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Major Gen.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.

From the evidence on this trial, the Commander of the Forces concurs in the finding and sentence.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stockley did certainly prefer charges against Lieut. and Adj. Lloyd, after his commanding officer, Lieut. Col. Dunsterville, had informed him that he considered his decision on the matter to be final. But in a subsequent conversation, relating to these charges, the Lieut. Colonel, instead of pointing out to Brev. Captain Stockley the highly insubordinate line

of conduct he was pursuing, in questioning the judgment and even authority of his commanding officer, on a point entirely and exclusively of an official nature, acceded to receiving the charges in question, provided the term "falsehood" was omitted. It is therefore painful to the Commander of the Forces to observe so great a want of judgment and proper decision of character on the part of an officer of Lieut. Col. Dunsterville's rank and situation, as to permit for a moment the interference of a junior officer, in a matter so vitally connected with the maintenance of military discipline, which cannot, without the most imminent peril, be for a moment lost sight of. And by not checking Brev. Capt. Stockley on the occasion referred to, in the first instance of the charge, Lieut. Col. Dunsterville rendered it imperative on the Commander of the Forces to direct a judicial investigation into conduct which so glaringly militated against those fundamental principles on which the stability and efficiency of every army must depend.

In giving effect to the sentence of the court, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald feels himself called upon to point out to Brev. Capt. Stockley the very great impropriety of his conduct in the instance now adverted to. For, as far as regards the meeting or not meeting an officer at the mess of his regiment, such a question can never be permitted to be discussed: as well might objections be raised to meeting him on parade, or any other duty. If doubts should arise in the mind of an individual on that subject, the established rules of the army clearly point out, that he should refer the matter for the decision and disposal of his commanding officer.

In concluding these remarks, the Commander of the Forces trusts, that although Brev. Capt. Stockley acted as he did (proceeding, no doubt, in a great degree, from his not being *instantly* checked by his commanding officer), this trial will produce the desired effect on his future conduct.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Stockley is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

MIDSHIPMAN W. BALFOUR.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Nov. 5, 1839.

—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay on the 10th Oct. 1839, and of which Commander T. E. Rogers, of the Hon. Company's Indian Navy, was president, Mr. Midshipman William Balfour, of the Hon. Co.'s Indian Navy, was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—Mr. Midshipman William Balfour, of the H. C. steam-vessel *Atlanta*, placed in arrest by me, on the following charge, viz.

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st. In having, on or about the 20th of May 1839, whilst holding the situation of an officer of the aforesaid ship, under my command, knowingly communicated false information to Mr. McCullum, editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, by stating, contrary to fact, that the vessel was over-loaded with stores, and thereby rendered inefficient for the performance of her intended voyage; which false statement was, on his (Mr. Midshipman Balfour's) authority, published by Mr. McCullum in the *Bombay Gazette* on the 20th May 1839; having a tendency to cause a detrimental effect on the public mind, in regard to the said vessel.

2d. In having publicly denied, on the quarter-deck of the H. C. S. V. *Atalanta*, on the 20th May 1839, on the production to him of the *Gazette* containing the above false statement, that he was at all acquainted with the same or with the authority on which the same was founded, having been just informed that he had been given up as the person who had furnished such information to Mr. McCullum.

(Signed) P. P. WENN, Lieut. Comr.
H. C. S. V. *Atalanta*.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—The Court, upon the evidence before it, are of opinion, that the prisoner, Mr. Midshipman W. Balfour, of the Indian Navy, is not guilty of the first instance of the charge, and only of so much of the second as relates to his having publicly denied, on the quarter-deck of the steamer *Atalanta*, his having any knowledge of the article published in the *Gazette* of the 20th of May referring to that vessel, but attach no criminality thereto; they therefore acquit him fully and honourably of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and gentleman.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. F. FITZGERALD,
Major General.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 29. Mr. J. H. Pelly, acting second assistant to collector of Dharwar, to be placed in charge of Nowledge and Dummul Talookas.

Mr. C. Forbes, acting third assistant to collector of Dharwar, to be placed in charge of Ranechednore and Khode Talookas.

Nov. 6. Mr. T. Ogilvy to act as second assistant to political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda.

Mr. H. K. Pringle to be collector and magistrate of Khundeish.

Asst. Surg. J. F. Heddlie to resume his former app. of deputy assay master, from date on which he delivered over charge of office of assay master to Dr. Kaye.

14. Mr. C. M. Harrison to act as assistant judge and session judge at Poona, and assistant agent for sirdars in the Deccan.

19. James Cairnes LeGeyt, Esq., to be clerk to the Hon. Sir Henry Roper, from 30th Oct. (Appointed by the Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court).

20. Mr. A. K. Corfield to be assistant to principal collector and magistrate of Surat.

Mr. E. H. Townsend, acting collector of Belgaum, allowed to proceed into the districts on deputation.

21. Mr. R. X. Murphy to be uncovenanted assistant to opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

Mr. H. P. Malet, first assistant collector in Khundeish, received charge of the collectorate from Mr. Blaine, on the 1st Nov.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. E. C. Morgan, Hon. Company's solicitor, under date the 7th Oct., is cancelled at that gentleman's request.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector of Surat, on the 12th June last, is cancelled at his own request, and that gentleman will proceed to join his station as early as possible.

Mr. W. C. Andrews assumed charge of the office of acting judge and session judge of Ahmedabad on the 29th Oct.

Mr. J. W. Woodcock, acting assistant judge and session judge of the Concan, resumed charge of his office on the 2d Nov., under the leave granted to him on the 2d Sept. last.

Lieut. W. Reynolds assumed charge of Thuggee department on the 9th Oct.

Mr. A. K. Corfield returned to his duty in the civil service on the 30th Oct.

Mr. H. W. Reeves returned to his duty in the civil service on the 9th Nov.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to grant one of the furlough allowances of £500 per annum to J. Bax, Esq., of the civil service, for the period of three years, to commence about the month of March next.

Obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Oct. 25. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, to presidency, for health.—31. Mr. H. Liddell, to Bombay, for one month, from 1st Nov., preparatory to his embarkation for Europe on furlough.—Mr. G. L. Elliott, absence for one month, from 1st Dec. to visit presidency on private affairs.—Nov. 6. Mr. E. Sims, to presidency, for one month, for health.—7. Mr. G. A. E. Campbell, for 12 months, to Neigherry Hills, for health.—Mr. H. H. Glass, for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.—9. Mr. D. A. Blaine, to presidency, for one month.—12. Mr. N. Kirkland, to presidency, for one month, for health.—Mr. G. S. Karr, leave from 1st Dec., to proceed to presidency for purpose of being examined in the Guzeratee language.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

The Rev. C. Jackson, LL.B., a chaplain on this establishment, returned to his duty, from furlough, on board the H. C. steamer *Berence*, on the 29th Oct.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 26, 1839.—Lieut. C. Gibberne, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to a detachment of that regt. in Northern Concan, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 19th Oct.

15th N.I. Lieut. G. R. Remington to be adj., v. Watkinson; date 18th Oct. 1839.

16th N.I. Lieut. C. Gibberne to be quarter-mast. and interp. in Hindoostanee language, v. Landon app. to revenue survey of the Deccan; 16th Oct. 1839.

Lieut. W. F. Curtis, 1st L.C., to be aide-camp to Hon. the Governor, from 8th Oct., v. Lieut. Reynolds.

Oct. 29.—Capt. J. Grant, of the artillery, and deputy commissary of ordnance at Ahmednuggur, to officiate as executive engineer at that station till further orders.

Regt. of Artillery. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) J. W. Watson to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) W. T. Whittle to be capt., and 2d Lieut. G. P. Kennett to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Laurie invalided; date of rank 30th Sept. 1839.

Nov. 1.—Capt. W. Macan, 6th N.I., to be brigade major at Deesa, according to provisions of Articles 263 and 264, sec. 1st. of 3d Supp. of Code of Military Regulations, v. Wilson removed to Malligaum; date of app. 28th Oct. 1839.

Ers. 11. A. Adams, 13th N.I., to act. as adj. to Sawunt Warree Local Battalion.

Nov. 2.—Assist. Surg. S. Sproule to be civil surgeon at Rajote, v. Graham dec.

Nov. 5.—Lieut. Walpole Clerk, 2d Gr. regt., app. to charge of Auxiliary Horse proceeding to Upper Scinde, in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Crozier reported sick and unable to march.

Ers. Chadwick to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 8th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Coigrave on sick cert.; date 4th Oct.

Capt. G. Macan to act as interp. in Hindoostance and Mahratta to 15th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Cornack on leave; date 7th Aug.

Capt. F. D. Bagshawe, sub-assist. com. gen., received charge of deputy commissary general's office from Capt. Pope on 10th Sept. last.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. H. C. Lye, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Layle, or until further orders.

Nov. 7.—Lieut. Creed, of artillery, to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. to Bombay Infantry Division at Cabool, during indisposition of Lieut. Ramsay, or till further orders; and Capt. Gilland, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royals, to act as ad-de-camp to Brigadier Baumgardt, v. Kerschaw; date 14th Sept.

Lieut. Hogg, 2d Gr. N.I., to act as Persian interpreter to force under command of Major Gen. Wiltshire, c.b.; date 17th Sept.

Lieut. Brown to act as adj. to 12th N.I., and to have charge of bazars at Rajote, from 17th Oct., during absence of Lieut. Holmes on sick cert.; date 22d Oct.

Lieut. H. Vincent, 10th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment serving in Northern Conkan, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from 17th Oct., in suc. to Lieut. Jackson.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. W. Orrok, 16th N.I., to act as adj. to detachment of that regt. in Northern Conkan, consisting of upwards of 300 rank and file, from date of Lieut. Giberne's quitting the detachment.

20th N.I. Lieut. E. Baynes to be adj., v. Shirt prom.; date of app. 3th Oct. 1839.

The following officers appointed to superintend proof of certain new gun-carriages:—Lieut. Col. Schuler; Capts. Stanton and Whittle.

Nov. 13.—An order by Brigadier Valiant, K.R., dated 2d June 1839, directing that all reports and returns of Scinde Reserve Force to be made to Lieut. Col. W. Spiller, senior officer with the force, on his departure for Bombay, confirmed.

Lieut. Follett to act as adj. to 25th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Willoughby on sick cert. Capt. Jackson to continue in charge until relieved by Lieut. Follett.

Cadet of Infantry J. C. Bouchier admitted on estab., and prom. to ensign.

Nov. 19.—Lieut. Mathews to take charge of adjutancy of 15th N.I., from Capt. Watkin; date 15th Oct.

Lieut. Cornack to take charge of adjutancy of 15th N.I., on departure of Lieut. Mathews from station; date 1st Nov.

Lieut. Mathews, 15th N.I., to act as adj. to Dhoolia detachment, consisting of three companies, from 3d Nov.; date 3th do.

Capt. Jackson, 25th N.I., to perform duties of commissariat department, Poona division of army, during absence of Capt. H. C. Teasdale.

Nov. 20.—17th N.I. Ens. I. Scott to be lieut., v. Jukes resigned the service; date of rank 14th May 1839.

26th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. J. Crozier to be capt., v. Laing dec.; date of rank 26th Oct. 1839.

Assist. Surg. W. Edwards to be surgeon, v. A. Young Howison, M.D., retired; date 1st Nov. 1839.

Nov. 23.—Capt. E. M. Earle to perform duties of staff officer with field detachment in Persian Gulf, during absence of Capt. Liddell; date 24th June 1839.

Lieut. Mylne to perform duties of superintendant of bazaars, during absence of Lieut. Shaw; date 13th Nov.

14th N.I. Lieut. R. Black to act as qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance, v. Reynolds app. an assistant in Thuggee department; date 9th Oct. 1839.

24th N.I. Brev. Capt. G. Wilson to be qu. mast. and interp. in Hindoostance, v. Otley prom.; date 8th Oct. 1839.—Lieut. B. R. Powell to be adj., v. Gold's removed to 2d Europ. regt.

Nov. 25.—Lieut. Powell, horse artillery, to take charge of engineer department at Deesa on departure of Lieut. Hill, engineers, to Sukkur; date 19th Sept.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald.)

Oct. 26.—Brigade Major A. R. Wilson removed from Deesa brigade to brigade at Malligaum.

Oct. 29.—The following transfers and postings in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Majors G. W. Gibson from Gohm, bat. to 1st bat., and J. Cocke from 2d bat. to Gohm, bat.—Capt. G. Yeasell from Gohm, bat. to 2d bat.; E. Stanton from 2d to 1st bat.; W. M. Coghlan from 2d to 1st bat.; M. F. Willoughby from Gohm, bat. to 2d bat.; H. Stamford (late prom.) to Gohm, bat.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Grant from 2d to 1st bat.—1st Lieuts. T. Galsford from 1st to 2d bat.; E. S. Blake from Gohm, bat. to 2d bat.; P. Welland from 2d to 1st bat.—2d Lieuts. K. Bell from 1st to 2d bat.; W. Hodgson from 1st to Gohm, bat.; W. C. Guthwaite and C. Bruce to 1st bat.

Oct. 31.—Surg. Howison to receive medical charge of staff and Bombay Knop. regt. from Assist. Surg. Malcolmson, and latter to receive medical charge of 24th N.I. and details from Assist. Surg. Powell; date Aden 28th Sept.

Nov. 4.—Surg. T. Robson removed from 6th to 8th N.I., but to remain with former until relieved, Surg. W. Erskine removed from recruit dépôt to 21st N.I.

Assist. Surg. W. Arbuckle, now doing duty with 21st, to proceed to Sattara forthwith, and assume medical charge of 8th N.I.

Lieut. Hunt, artillery, placed in charge of families of H.M. 40th regt. under orders to proceed to Kurrachee.

Nov. 5.—Ensigns Stone, Grey, Baugh, and Hunter, doing duty with 10th, removed to 16th N.I., and directed to join.

Nov. 9.—Assist. Surg. D. Buddo to do duty with 24th N.I., until further orders.

Nov. 11.—Assist. Surg. Nicholson to assume charge of left wing 13th N.I.; date Brouch 2d Nov.

Assist. Surg. Sowell to take charge of right wing and head-quarters of 13th N.I.; date Surat 1st Nov.

Nov. 12.—Assist. Surg. H. F. Barrington to proceed to Ahmedabad on duty under orders of superintending surgeon, N. D. of Guzerat.

Nov. 15.—The following transfers ordered:—Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. F. Farquharson, from 20th to 11th N.I.; Lieut. Col. S. Hughes, c.b., from 13th to 6th do.; Lieut. Col. C. Payne, from 6th to 13th do.; Lieut. Col. M. Soppitt, from 11th to 20th do.—Lieut. Col. Soppitt to remain with 11th N.I., until arrival of 20th regt. at Bhooj.

Surg. V. Howison to continue to perform medical duties of station of Sattara, until relieved, or until further orders; date 1st Nov.

Nov. 18.—Ens. W. H. Sale, 15th, now doing duty with 21st N.I., directed to join head-quarters of his regt. at Malligaum.

Nov. 21.—Ens. Shubrick, 9th, now attached to 25th N.I., as a temporary measure, to join and do duty with 8th N.I.

Nov. 25.—Unposted Ensigns Kneller and Lodwick removed from doing duty with 10th to 25th N.I., and to join latter corps on its arrival at presidency.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. B. Bailey, regt. of artillery, to proceed forthwith in charge of detail of artillery under orders for Aden.

Assist. Surg. Collier, 14th, to receive medical charge of 9th N.I.; date 19th Nov.

Assist. Surg. R. Cullum, M.D., app. to medical charge of detachment of 10th N.I. proceeding to Aden in ship *Regular*.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Oct. 29. Sur. A. Y. Howison, M.D., 6th N.I., from 21st Nov. 1838.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to announce, that Lieut. Francis John Ford, of the 20th N.I., has succeeded to the title of his late father, Sir Francis Ford, Baronet.

Returned to duty from Europe.—Oct. 26. Surg. M. T. Kays, M.D., Nov. 23. Lieut. Col. Payne, 15th N.I.; Capt. R. M. Hughes, 12th do.; Lieut. J. Cooper, 7th do.

PROMOTIONS, &c.

To Europe.—Oct. 26. Lieut. W. G. Arrow, 6th N.I., for health.—Capt. J. Liddell, 23d N.I., for health.—29. Surg. W. Carstairs, 21st N.I., on private affairs.—30. Capt. F. Durack, 24th N.I., for health.—Nov. 5. Mr. W. Edwards, pension estab., for twelve months, on private affairs.—11. Brev. Capt. G. Clarkson, 12th N.I., for health.—18. Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, 10th N.I., for health.—Lieut. T. Munster, 11th N.I., for health.—23. Lieut. J. Holmes, 12th N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 29. Lieut. and Adj. H. Lavin, 15th N.I. (eventually to Entrepot on private affairs).

To Neigheery Hills.—Nov. 2. Cape G. Pope, deputy assist. com. gen., for two years, for health.

To Panmah and Bombay.—Nov. 6. Lieut. W. J. Morris, second in command of Bheel corps, and Bheel agent in Candish, for one month, on private affairs, from 20th Nov.

To Southern Mahratta Country.—Oct. 30. Capt. J. G. Hume, 10th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 15th Dec., on private affairs.

To proceed to Bombay.—Oct. 30. Brev. Capt. G. Clarkson, 12th N.I., from 13th Oct. to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—Lieut. and Adj. J. Holmes, 12th N.I., from 13th Oct. to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—Nov. 2. Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th N.I., from 15th Nov. to 31st Dec., on private affairs.—Eus. T. Stanley, attached to 21st N.I., from 1st to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—4. Maj. S. Robson, N.V.B., from 10th Nov. to 31st Dec., on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—11. Lieut. S. Munster, 11th N.I., from 23d Oct. to 30th Nov., on med. cert.—Maj. J. W. Vaidwyn, 21st M.N.I., from 20th Nov. to 1st Jan. 1840, on private affairs.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—Oct. 10. Capt. P. M. Melville, acting first assistant to resident in Cutch, for four months, on private affairs, from 1st Nov.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 1.—Assist. Surg. M. A. Hanchud to be Indian navy and port surgeon, v. Dr. Brown resigned, which appointment he will assume charge of upon his return from the Indus.

Nov. 12.—The following volunteers for Indian Navy arrived on board the *Malahar* from England:—Mr. John Soady; Mr. H. W. Etheridge.

Forbings.—Oct. 30. Lieut. J. Wood, to Europe, for health.—Nov. 1. Lieut. E. Danicil to proceed from Aden to England, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 29. H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suex, Aden, Maculla, and Mocha (with overland mail to 10th Sept.).—Nov. 1. *Lord Castleburgh*, from Calcutta; *Saglimony*, from Calcutta;—2. H.C.s. homer *Enily*, from Bushire; H.M. brig *Argentine*, from Trincomallee; *Urania*, from Liverpool (put in for water and fresh provisions), bound to the Gulf; H.M.S. *Wollesley* (bearing the flag of Rear-Adm.

Sir F. Maitland, from Madras and Colombo.—3. *Richard Mount*, from Mauritius.—4. H.C. cutter *Margaret*, from Surat; H.M.S. *Larne*, from Madras and Colombo.—5. *Kingston*, from Muscat.—7. *Dongon*, from Calcutta and Madras.—8. *Malahar*, from London and Madeira.—9. *Virginia*, from Calcutta.—10. *Lawjee Family*, from Calcutta and Madras; *George Canning*, from London.—13. *Sir Herbert Compton*, from Kharrack.—15. *Princess Charlotte*, from Liverpool.—16. *Sir Colin Campbell*, from Liverpool.—18. *Havannah*, from Kurrachee.—20. *Agnes*, from Calcutta.—21. H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Suex and Aden (with overland mail to 14th Oct.); *Charissa*, from Madras.—23. *Hercule*, from London and Roddoque.

Departures.

Oct. 29. *Fuzrobany*, for Calcutta; *Cecilia*, for Bordeaux.—30. *Kuphrasia*, for Mauritius.—Nov. 3. *Ann*, for London.—5. *Cavalier*, for Zambar; *Hero*, for Liverpool; *Alan Kerr*, for Liverpool; *Buteshire*, for Calcutta; *Urania*, for Persian Gulf.—7. Portuguese sloop of war *Infante Regente*, for Goa.—8. *Bombay*, for Ceylon and London.—13. *Ceylon Island*, for Colombo.—17. H.C. cutter *Nerbuddah*, for Surat.—17. *Mary Gordon*, for Singapore and China.—23. *Richard Mount*, for Mauritius.—24. H.C. steamer *Benvenue*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Passengers arrived at Bombay.

Per H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Muscat, &c. arrived 10th Aug.: Assist. Surg. Williams; Mr. Berthon, midshipman I.N.; Mr. Powell, assist. apothecary I.N.; 6 seamen I.N.; 3 lascars. Also the mate and 12 men, crew of the brig *Annie*, wrecked near Aden on 26th June last.

Per *Peacock*, from Aden (arrived 10th Aug.): Capt. Shepherd, 24th N.I.; Lieut. Jones, same regt.; Lieut. Simpson, B.E.R.; Assist. Surg. Bellet, B.E.R.; 17 rank and file, and 11 camp followers.

Per H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Persian Gulf (arrived 2d Sept.): Capt. Hawkins, I.N.; C. pl. Leslie, Bombay artillery; Mr. Purser Dawson, I.N.; Mr. Midshipman Nesbitt I.N.

Per *Orissa*, from Aden (arrived 5th Sept.): Capt. Yeall, artillery; Mr. Sandymann, engineers; 2 discharged servants; 2 invalided artillerymen.

Per H.C. steamer *Alahatta*, from Suex, &c. (arrived 22d Sept.): Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Escombe; Mrs. Grehn; Capt. Eckford; Mr. Ferguson; Cornet Ewart; Eus. Gordon; Major Conrad; F. J. Durack, Esq.; Archbishop of Agers.—For Madras: Capt. Anstruther, artillery; Lieut. Best and Johnstone, engineers; Lieut. Wroughton and Evans, cavalry; Mr. Williamson, C.S.—For Calcutta: M. Favre and servant.—From Aden: Major Cunningham, B.E.R.; Dr. Atkinson.

Per H.C. steamer *Berenice*, from Suex, &c. (arrived 25th Oct.): His Ex. the Baron de Candal, the new Portuguese governor general; Capt. La Grange, his secretary; Major Jos. de la Souqueira, Capt. J. M. de la Noquaria, Major Manuel de Silva Arango, and Capt. J. M. de Calca, gentlemen of his suite; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Heberlin; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson; Mrs. Bell and child; Miss Robertson; Mrs. Oakes; Miss Emma Roberts; Sir Henry Roper; A. S. Gladstone, Esq.; G. Allen, Esq.; Capt. D. Etchevery; Capt. Hart, 6th N.I.; Capt. Agar, Nizam's service; Major Jervis, engineers; Capt. Reeves, 3d L.C.; A. B. Corfield, Esq., C.S.; Lieut. Walker, Bengal N.I.; A. D. Buchanan, Esq.; C. Bouchier, Esq., cadet; 2 Roman Catholic missionaries.

Per H.M.S. *Wollesley*, from Madras and Ceylon (arrived 2d Nov.): Sir Henry Darrell, 10th Royal Irish; Dr. O'Connor, Catholic Bishop of Madras.

Per H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, from Suex, &c. (arrived 23d Nov.): Mrs. Henderson; Mrs. Samler; Mrs. Jamson; Mr. Carmichael Smyth, H.C.S.; Messrs. Quintin, Piddock, Latour, Ratcliff, and Burgess (barrister-at-law); Dr. Henderson, B.M.E.; Capt. Grove, 63d B.N.I.; Capt. Grant, 6th do.; Lieut. Samler, 10th do.; Lieut. Cotton, M. engineers; Lieut. Jameson, 10th B.N.I.; Lieut. Bailey, Bombay artillery; Mr. Stuart, H.M. 15th Hussars; Mr. Morgan, do.; Mr. Elliott, B. cavalry; Messrs. Hickey, Pavia, Pinto, De Lacerda, De Souza, Smith, Bomby, and Antonio; one European and one native servant. (Mr. C. Prescott, Bombay C.S., jumped on board, and was drowned.)

Per *Sir Herbert Compton*, from Bushire (arrived 13th Nov.): Capt. A. Conolly, 6th Bengal N.I.; Rev. Mr. Spring; 26 European invalids; 52 natives ditto.

Departure of Passengers.

Per *Indus*, for N. S. Wales (sailed 15th June): The Venerable Archdeacon Jeffreys and lady.

Per *Herculean*, for Cochin and Colombo (sailed 5th Oct.): Mr. and Mrs. Baber and 3 servants.

Per H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, for Aden (sailed 7th Oct.): Col. Capon; Major Osborne; Capt. Yeatell.—For Suez: (see *As. Journ.* for Dec., p. 359).

Per *Urania*, for Persian Gulf (sailed 7th Nov.): Lieut. Col. Hughes, c.n., and 5 native servants; J. Floyd, surgeon; 6 engineers; 23 mechanics.

Freight to London and Liverpool (Nov. 20)—£3. 5s. to £3. 10s. per ton.

Next Overland Mail.—A steamer was to be despatched from Bombay for Suez on the 31st Dec.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 16. Mrs. Thomas Cooke, of a daughter.
22. At Colaba, the lady of James Clark, Esq., commanding the ship *Curlew*, of a son.

23. At Deesa, Mrs. T. Walter, of a son.
31. At Poona, the lady of the Rev. A. Goode, junior, of a son.

Nov. 1. Mrs. R. Hughes Thomas, of a son.
4. At Bombay, the lady of H. Collins, Esq., solicitor, of a son, still-born.

11. At Mhow, the lady of Assist. Surg. Weatherhead, m.d., 7th N.I., of a son.
12. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. Col. Moore, of a son.

— At Baroda, the lady of Capt. H. H. Holson, 20th N.I., of a son.
— The wife of the Rev. W. Beyner, missionary at Belgau, of a son.

13. At Bhooj, the lady of Lieut. Col. Soppitt, of a daughter.
14. At Mazagon, the lady of John Skinner, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Colaba, Mrs. G. Seales, of a son.
16. At Bombay, the lady of Francis Martin, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 4. At Deesa, Wm. Parsons, Esq., of the medical establishment, to Eliza, only daughter of Capt. J. Gray, H.M. 40th regt.

12. At Bombay, P. K. Skinner, Esq., 19th N.I., to Anne Louisa, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Leighton, Bombay army.

— At Bhooj, John Philip Major, Esq., of the 11th regt. N.I., to Cecilia, youngest daughter of James Burnes, Esq., Montrose, and sister of Lieut. Col. Sir Alexander Burnes, resident at Candahar.

20. At Bombay, A. W. Clarke, Esq., to Miss Wilson.

DEATHS.

Oct. 8. At Bombay, Assist. Surg. W. B. C. Graham, m.d., of this establishment.
26. At Tatta, of fever, Capt. John Laing, of the 20th regt. Bombay N.I.

Nov. 4. At Mallidigan, Martha, wife of Archibald Graham, Esq., surgeon 15th regt. N.I.
6. At Byculla, aged 23, Daniel, second son of Capt. Daniel Ross, master attendant.

8. Drowned on on board the H.C. steamer *Zenobia*, on the passage from Suez, Charles Prescott, of the Bombay civil service. He threw himself overboard in a fit of temporary insanity.

12. On his way from Tatta to Kurachee, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Goldie, 2d Bombay European regiment.

13. At Bombay, in his 24th year, Assist. Surg. T. M. Howell, H.C. establishment.

— On board the *Bombay*, off Tellicherry, Cecilia, wife of Lieut. Henry Lavie, 13th Bombay N.I., aged 22.

16. At Nassick, Richard G. Chambers, Esq., Bombay civil service, aged 35.

Ceylon.

GENERAL ORDER—H.M. 61ST REGT.

Head-Quarters, Colombo, Oct. 22, 1839.

—In taking leave of the 61st regt., which embarks to-morrow for England, Maj. Gen. Sir R. Arbuthnot should not do justice to his own feelings, and this distinguished corps, whose gallantry he has so often witnessed in the field, if he did not express the great satisfaction he felt, in assuming the command of this island, to find at his first and last inspection, the same excellent system, discipline, steadiness under arms, and interior arrangements existing in time of peace, which had been the means of gaining them so great honour in time of war.

In wishing Major Simmonds, officers, and regiment, a prosperous and speedy voyage to England, the major-general must express his warm acknowledgment to the former for the anxious zeal displayed by him whilst in command of the regiment; to the officers, for the able support they have given him, "and which is so essential to the well-being of any corps;" and to the non-commissioned officers and privates, who merit all the praise he can bestow, and who quit the colony, leaving behind them the regrets and good wishes of all classes, which of itself, after a residence of eleven years, is sufficient proof of the good system, discipline, and general respectability, of a corps.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 12. C. R. Buller, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 1, South, in room of D. A. Blair, Esq., who has retired from the service. Mr. Buller, however, to continue to act for Mr. Gibson, as government agent for Western Province.

W. C. Gibson, Esq., to be acting district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 1, South, in place of Mr. Buller.

C. P. Layard, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Trincomallee, in room of J. S. Rodney, Esq., who retires from the service.

T. Oswin, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 2.

A. Stewart, Esq., to be acting district judge of District Court of Galle.

T. Lavalhere, Esq., to be acting district judge of District Court of Colombo, No. 4.

E. H. O'Grady, Esq., to be acting assistant at Jajha to government agent for Northern Province.

C. Webster, Esq., to be acting district judge of District Court of Kandy, North, in room of R. Wells, Esq., who has obtained leave of absence.

Hon. G. C. Talbot, to be acting district judge of District Court of Manar, and acting assistant at Manar to government agent for Northern Province.

J. T. Trauchell, Esq., to be acting assistant at Trincomallee to government agent for Eastern Province.

J. Dalziel, Esq., to be superintendent of police.

J. N. Mooyart, Esq., the acting government agent for the Central Province, was, on the 4th Nov., sworn in as a member of the Legislative Council, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Henry James Staples, Esq., to be registrar to Archdeaconry of Colombo, in room of J. J. Staples, Esq., who has resigned. (Appointed by the Lord Bishop of Madras).

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Brev. Maj. J. Cowper, H.M. 10th Royal Irish, to be commandant of Galle, v. Maj. Pratt, of same corps; date 28th May.

The following officers placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor, for purpose of being employed under acting civil engineer and surveyor-general, viz.—2d Lieut. Duverniet, Ceylon Rifle regt.; Lieut. Edwards, 10th Royal Irish; Lieut. Mitford, do.

The following changes in distribution of medical officers ordered:—Staff Surgeon Dr. Barclay to proceed from Colombo to Kandy.—Assist. Surg. Prendergast, 90th regt., to proceed to Nuwera-Ellia and relieve Staff Assist. Surg. Grant.—Staff Assist. Surg. Grant, on being relieved, to proceed to Jaffna to do duty there.

Furlough.—Staff Assist. Surg. Marshall, for two years, to England.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Oct. 14. H.M. troop ship *Jupiter*, from Trincomallee; *Osprey*, from Calcutta.—22. *Harbucan*, from Alleppey.—26. *Alexander*, from Bombay and Galle.—27. *Hera of Malacca*, from Calcutta.—Nov. 3. *Eliza Jane*, from Cochin.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 23. *Achilles*, for Mauritius and London.—24. H.M. troop ship *Jupiter*, for Cape and England (with H.M. 61st regt.)—Nov. 1. *Hera of Malacca*, for Galle and Mauritius; *Heber*, for Liverpool.

Arrivals at Trincomallee.—Oct. 8. *Morning Star*, from London and Cape.—15. *Europe*, from Madras.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 10. At Colpetty, Colombo, the lady of F. Saunders, Esq., controller of customs, a daughter.

DEATHS.

Aug. 24. At Colombo, J. J. Stork, Esq., aged 56. 26. At Colombo, John Staples, Esq., of H.M. late 2d Ceylon regt., aged 60.

Oct. 21. On board the *Hera of Malacca*, on the passage from Calcutta to Ceylon, Major Campbell, H.C. service.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Oct. 1. *Faerie Queen*, from Liverpool; *Traus*, from Copenhagen; *Garene*, and *Whitby*, both from N.S. Wales; *Lady Hute*, from V. D. Land; *Sir C. Forbes*, and *Ganges*, both from South Australia.

Departures from ditto.—Sept. *Waverley*, for Sydney; *Whitby*, for Bally; *Faerie Queen*, for China.—Oct. 1. *Peru*, for Sydney.

Arrivals at Amur.—Sept. 4. *Sunda*, from London.—21. *Helen Stewart*, from Liverpool.—23. *Alexander Baring*, from London.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

APPOINTMENT.

Sept. 20. James C. Boswell, Esq., to be sheriff of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, and marshal of Court of Judicature of said settlements in Admiralty jurisdiction, for ensuing year, to commence from 29th Sept. 1839.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Singapore.—Previous to Oct. 10. *Guess*, from London; *John Holmes*, *Cambyses*, and *Ellen* (Yapp), all from Liverpool; *Thomas Coutts*, *Fanny*, *Triumph*, and *Ann*, all from Bombay; *Abercrombie Robinson*, and *Lady Wallace*, both from Calcutta; *Gen. Kyd*, from Madras and Penang; *Elizabeth Walker*, *Justina*, *Symmetry*, *Meteor*, *Turbin*, and *Lady Rute*, all from Batavia; H.M.S. *Cruizer*, from a cruise; H.M.S. *Herald*, from Hobart Town; H.M.S. *Hycinth*, from Trincomallee; *Lysander*, from Adelaide.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Oct. 8. *Rowley*, *Gleancon*, *Apollone*, *Ellen*, *Cambyses*, *Guess*, *Gulnare*, *Elizabeth Walker*, and *Meteor*, all for London; *Hera*, for Adelaide; *Danish Oak*, for Copenhagen; *Thomas Coutts*, *Triumph*, *Abercrombie Robinson*, *Ann*, H.M. sloop *Herakl*, H.M.S. *Hycinth*, and *General Kyd*, all for China; *Ellen*, (Yapp), for Siam; H.M. sloop *Cruizer*, for Penang; *Symmetry*, and *Hedra*, both for Manila. *Departure* from Penang.—Sept. 7. *Pero*, for N.S. Wales.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 16. At Penang, the lady of W. T. Lewis, Esq., assistant resident, of a daughter.

24. At Malacca, the lady of Thos. Oxley, Esq., civil assistant surgeon in charge of that residency, of a daughter.

31. At Singapore, the lady of the Rev. E. White, A.M., of a daughter.

Sept. 2. At Singapore, the lady of Thos. Church, Esq., of a son, still-born.

6. At Penang, the lady of Lieut. Godfrey, artillery staff officer, of a daughter.

9. At Penang, the lady of John Revelly, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Singapore, the lady of J. Johannes, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At Penang, Capt. George Perkins, of the brig *Children*, to Susannah, daughter of the late Capt. W. P. Brisdley, country service.

Oct. 3. At Penang, the Hon. James Wm. Salmond, Esq., civil service, resident councillor of Prince of Wales' Island, to Fenella Cullen, second daughter of the late Wm. Mackenzie, Esq., of Strathgarve, Ross-shire, N.B.

DEATHS.

Sept. 6. At Singapore, George Smith, Esq., late commander of the bark *Alca Crancher*, of Liverpool.

19. At Penang, Elizabeth Martha, aged 18, eldest daughter of W. T. Lewis, Esq., civil service, assistant resident of the station.

China.

SHIPPING.

British Vessels at Hong Kong, &c. on 5th Sept.

Jaane, *Lord Anherst*, *Harrier*, *Psyche*, *Heuldes*, *Austen*, *Jardine*, *Mormuid*, *Isabella*, *Anna*, *Mithras*, *Rosa*, *Governor Finlay*, *Ross*, *Mavis*, *Pearl*, *Thistle*, *Lady Hayes*, *Sped Khan*, *Hannah*, *Carnatic*, *Mungtore*, *Capehart*, *Tory*, *Edmonstone*, *John Marsh*, *John Horton*, *Lania*, *Marmion*, *Fort William*, *Cornwallis*, *Ferdie*, *Cambridge*, *General Wood*, *Charlotte*, *Charles Forbes*, *Belhaven*, *Hannah*, *Stains Castle*, *Sir C. Malcolm*, *Vansittart*, *Sultana*, *Pekow*, *Sashy Castle*, *Heulde*, *Harquin*, *Myram Dharan*, *Caldonia*, *Singapore Picket*, *Planter*, *Lambton*, *Shah Altam*, *Altafene*, *Manly*, *Cordelia*, *Poppo*, *Orient*, *Fort William*, *Black Joke*, *Apthorpe*, *Good Success*, *Castle Henty*, *Charles Grant*, *Earl of Balcarres*, *Earl of Clare*, *Lady Nugent*, *Frederick Huth*, *Topley*, and H.M.S. *Volage*.

Australasia.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

BIRTHS.

March 8. At Norfolk Island, the Hon. Mrs. Pety, of a daughter, still-born.

April 28. At Summerville, the lady of J. M. Townshead, Esq., of a daughter.

May 10. At Veteran Hall, Prospect, the lady of J. B. Bettington, Esq., of a son.

20. At Claremont, near Penrith, the lady of R. V. Dalhmy, Esq., of a daughter.

23. At Sydney, the lady of Ousely Condell, Esq., of a son.

June 5. At Darlinghurst, the lady of Charles Robson, Esq., of a son.

30. At Mount Tamar, Bathurst, the wife of John Liscombe, Esq., of a son.

July 1. At Sydney, the lady of Arthur Savage, Esq., surgeon, R.N., of a son.

7. At Harrington Park, Cow-pastures, the lady of Lieut. Moore, R.N., of a son.

9. At Liverpool, the lady of Major W. H. Christie, 80th regt., of a daughter.

At Sydney, the lady of J. C. McLaren, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Sydney, the lady of his Honour, Mr. Justice Stephen, of a daughter.

21. At Petwynne Valley, the lady of F. G. S. Street, Esq., surgeon, of a son.

32. At Parramatta, the lady of the Rev. John Troughton, of a son.

25. At Lanyon, the lady of James Wright, Esq., of a daughter.

28. At Greenwood, Hunter's River, the lady of Charles T. Long, Esq., of a son.

Aug. 15. At Sydney, the lady of A. W. Young, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Bolwarra, Maitland, the lady of George S. Fletcher, Esq., of a son.

26. At the Retreat, Paterson's River, the lady of G. H. Rowley, Esq., of a daughter.

Sept. 3. At the Vale of Clwyd, the lady of James Blair, Esq., police magistrate, of a son.

4. At Parramatta, the lady of Wm. Verner, Esq., J.P., of a son.

6. At Sydney, the lady of E. Welch, Esq., of a daughter.

7. At Parramatta, the lady of Capt. Moffatt, J.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 18. At Sydney, Henry Jeffery, Esq., surgeon, to Mary Ann, second daughter of George Reel, Esq., of Durham.

21. At Maitland, Ellis James Gilman, of Singapore, second son of John Gilman, Esq., of North Brixton, to Amelia Christiana, second daughter of the Rev. G. K. Hudson, M.A.

June 1. At Appin, Bartholomew O'Brien, Esq., M.D., of Wollongong, Illawarra, to Elizabeth Sophia, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Carne, of H.M. 46th regt.

22. At Sydney, Dr. McDermot to Mrs. Barnes, of York Street.

July 4. At Sutton Forest, Henry Cape, Esq., late captain of the *Cape Pocket*, to Caroline Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Vincent, one of H.M. chaplains in N.S. Wales.

13. At Sydney, J. F. Castle, Esq., to Eliza, eldest daughter of Wm. Gouldstone, Esq., Bedouister House, near Bristol.

18. At Parramatta, the Rev. D. J. Draper, Wesleyan minister, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mrs. Shelly, of that town.

22. At Sydney, Thomas Hanson, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Hucksstep.

27. At Sydney, G. Pettit, Esq., to Miss Adnett, both recently from England.

Aug. 3. St. At Lawrence Church, Dr. J. Harford to Mrs. M. Harris, widow of the late Capt. Harris.

20. At Sydney, Mr. William Ray, of Millbank, Dumfriesshire, to Mary, eldest daughter of Capt. S. H. Sutton, of London.

Sept. 7. At Sydney, Joseph Lennon Spence, Esq., to Miss Louisa Wilton.

9. At Sydney, John Sandon, Esq., superintendent of the Quarantine Station, to Eliza Henrietta, third daughter of James Bettle, Esq., of Downpatrick, Ireland.

Latelp. At Sydney, W. B. Parker, Esq., of the town surveyor's department, to Ann, eldest daughter of Thos. Parker, Esq., of Deal, county of Kent, England.

DEATHS.

May 9. At sea, on his passage from Port Philip to Sydney, F. C. Elhart, Esq., late captain in H.M. 43th Foot, aged 41.

13. On board the ship *Spartan*, Mr. James Atkinson, a passenger, aged 24.

24. At Cullen Bullen, John Wm. Dunluthy, Esq., 26. Francis Ley, Esq., of Glenardbin, Paterson's River, and formerly of Leyaborough, county of Monaghan, Ireland.

June 2. At Kishnagen, near Parramatta, Julia Dorothea, wife of T. H. Baylis, Esq., formerly captain in H.M. 17th regt., aged 42.

25. Drowned, on the passage from Wollongong to Sydney, Henry Mather, only son of Capt. Halford, aged 24.

26. At Sydney, J. J. Cory, Esq., lieut. R.N., of Bickham, Page's River.

27. At Sydney, Allan Cunningham, Esq., the Australian botanist and traveller, aged 40.

28. At the Club House, Sydney, suddenly, John Thomas Leahy, Esq., late lieut. col. of the 21st Fusiliers.

Aug. 7. At Leppington, William Cordeaux, Esq., J.P., late deputy assistant commissary general.

10. At Belle Vue Hall, Sydney, Eliza, wife of Mr. J. P. Castle.

17. At Lake Innes Cottage, Port Macquarie, George Innes, Esq., of Capita, for many years an active magistrate of this colony.

Sept. 6. At Sydney, aged 17, Eleanor, third daughter of Thomas Stewart, Esq., of the bark *Annie Watson*.

9. At Sydney, Mr. John McRae, clerk in the Audit Office, and late quarter master in the 57th regt.

Latelp. At Sydney, Mr. Thomas Making, late superintendent of H.M. hulk *Phoenix*.

At Port Macquarie, Capt. E. L. Adams, late of the H.C.S. *Kellie Castle*.

Contradicted.—The death of Lieut. Lightbody, H.M. 80th regt.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Green Point, the lady of James Murdoch, Esq., of a daughter.

6. At Hobart Town, the lady of John Gould, Esq., F.L.S., &c., of a son.

June 21. At Hobart Town, the lady of Dr. Learmonth, of a daughter.

26. At Hobart Town, the lady of E. Mardowell, Esq., attorney-general, of a daughter.

Aug. 19. At Port Arthur, the lady of the Rev. J. Weatherstone, of a daughter.

23. At Port Arthur, the lady of Capt. Booth, 21st Fusiliers, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Fielder, relict of the late Capt. Fielder, of a son.

Sept. 14. At Hobart Town, the lady of H.M. Beecher, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. At Hobart Town, J. A. Youl, Esq., to Eliza, second daughter of Wm. Cox, Esq., of Hobartville, N.S. Wales.

At Hobart Town, G. H. Moore, Esq., to Anna, eldest daughter of W. Kermode, Esq., of Mona Vale.

10. At Logan, James Grant, Esq., surgeon, Launceston, to Ann Lind, second daughter of A. McDowall, Esq., of Logan.

Aug. 5. At Hobart Town, Richard E. Bate, Esq., late surveyor-general of distilleries in N.S. Wales, to Caroline, second daughter of Mr. George Lovett, of Murray Street, Hobart Town.

11. At Campbell Town, James J. Bayles, Esq., Rokeby, to Eleanor Margaret, second daughter of John Headlam, Esq., Egglestone, Macquarie River.

Sept. 7. At Hobart Town, J. F. Sloane, Esq., to Ann Lillie, sister of the Rev. John Lillie.

At Hobart Town, Charles Bradbury, Esq., to Julia Speake, youngest daughter of the late John Coverdale, Esq., of Kelgeree, Bengal.

DEATHS.

April 18. At Clarence Plains, Mr. Jas. Fielder, aged 50, a retired officer in the H.C. Bengal Marine.

Aug. 7. Drowned, at Sealer's Cove, Capt. Henry Wishart, of the whaling ship *Wallaby*.

28. At Launceston, J. O. Lumley, Esq.

Sept. 7. At Hobart Town, aged 31, Martha, youngest daughter of Joseph Hone, Esq.

24. At Douglas Park, Temple Pearson, Esq.

Latelp. At Hobart Town, Capt. J. B. Lindsay.

KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

DEATH.

Latelly. At his residence, at King George's Sound, Sir Richard Spencer, R.N., governor of the new settlement.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Previous to Oct. 27. *Mary*, from Leith; *Challenger*, *Dream*, and *The Pocket*, all from Algoa Bay; *Margaret*, *Earl Powis* (totally dismasted), and *Palmer*, all from Table Bay; *Africa*, from Bristol; *Akbar*, from Greenock.

Departure.—Oct. 29. *Braemar*, for Moulmein.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in Table Bay.—Previous to Dec. 5. *Jean*, *Mary Ann*, *Countess of Durham*, *Vernon*, *Richmond*, *Susan Crisp*, *True Briton*, *La Belle Alliance*, *Transfer*, *Zenobia*, and *Kanu*, all from London; *Goshawk*, from Newcastle; *Oliver Branch*, from Sunderland; *Diamond*, from Rotterdam; *Couch*, and *Hugle*, both from Rio de Janeiro; *St. George*, from Bristol.

Departures from ditto.—Previous to Nov. 13. *Steering*, for Calcutta; *Tartar*, *Delhi*, *Thomas Snook*, and *Malabar*, all for Mauritius; *Hopkinson*, for Bombay; *Mary Ann*, for Madras; *Couch*, for Algoa Bay.

Departures from Simon's Bay.—Previous to Nov. 11. H.M.S. *Chibber*, for Ceylon; H.M.S. *Druid*, for New Zealand; H.M.S. *McLeille*, for Ascension; *Minerva*, for N.S. Wales.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Tygerberg, the lady of J. Smuts, Esq., of a daughter.
26. Mrs. F. G. Watermeyer, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 25. At Cape Town, Charles Stainbridge, Esq., to Miss Jane Elizabeth Eager.
Oct. 15. At Graham's Town, Capt. Henry Poole, Royal Artillery, to Julia, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Burney, of Gosport.
21. At Cape Town, Capt. A. J. Bridge, Madras army, to Elizabeth Johanna, youngest daughter of the late Richard Wrangmore, Esq., of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

Nov. 10. At Rondebosch, near Cape Town, Capt. Adolphus E. Byam, of the Madras artillery. This officer served in the Madras army upwards of seventeen years. He was on service during the Burmese, Coorg, and Goomsur wars. In Burmah he served as an artillery officer; on his return to the coast, he was posted to the horse artillery; afterwards, he was appointed private secretary to the resident at Hyderabad, and for a short time had charge of the residency; then made a captain, commandant, and for several years commanded a rossallah of horse. In the Coorg and Goomsur wars he served as a staff and cavalry officer, and when he left India for the Cape of Good Hope, on account of extreme ill-health, he was military secretary and auditor of accounts in the Nizam's army, with the official rank of major. During his whole career in India, he has been beloved by his brother officers, and valued and esteemed by all under whom he served; and no one bid a fairer promise of rising to distinction, when Almighty God was pleased to remove him from this world.—*South African Advertiser.*

Latelly. Drowned, on his way from Graham's Town to Somerset, Mr. Advocate Stoll.

POSTSCRIPT TO ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Our latest intelligence from Bombay is to the 28th November.

The *Bombay Times*, of November 27, states that the latest letters from the returning portion of the Bengal troops are dated, Putty Ghur Jannood, just out of the Khybur Pass. Some days previous to this, the Khyburees assembled, to the amount of three thousand, attacked a fort at Ali Musjeed, and killed three hundred irregular Sikh troops. Sir John (Lord) Keane expected to have been molested in the Pass; but both troops and baggage marched through untouched. He is so unwell from gout and rheumatism, as to be compelled to travel in a palanquin. His party is not expected to reach Bombay before the middle of February. The latest intelligence from the Bombay column, under Major-Gen. Willshire, is dated Camp Kisanee, 12th October. This place is not more than twelve marches from Quetta, but the troops were not expected to arrive there before the 29th. It is stated that Capt. Swanson, the prize agent, has collected upwards of two lacs of rupees. There are not 40,000 shares, so this will give a subaltern about 350 rs., other ranks in proportion, a Lieut.-Colonel about 1,800

or 1,900. It is hoped another lac will yet be recovered. The thermometer was at 26° every morning, when the troops commenced their march, and the ice about three-fourths of an inch thick. There had been no annoyance to the Bombay troops from marauders since they quitted Cabool. They expected to reach Bombay by the 25th of January. The following extract from a letter, dated Mustang, 12th October, renders this rather problematical, in the event of Khelat making any considerable resistance:

“Orders have been issued by the political agent, directing Mulrab Khan to proceed without delay to Quetta, and in case of refusal, to direct the march of the Bombay column to Khelat, and to take him prisoner, as a preliminary measure. Lieut. — was deputed to proceed to Mustang and instil Mahomed Khan, the sirdar of the Shewanee Bushwees, numbering about 6,000 men, as nawab of the district, and to turn out the functionaries of Mulrab Khan. Lieut. — arrived on the 20th, and was met by Mahomed Khan, whom he informed of the object of his visit, and directed him to assemble the principal zumeen-

dars and residents of the town, at his quarters. At the appointed hour on the following day, they were all present, and in their presence he read the firman appointing Mahomed Khan governor, conferred the khilut, and desired them all to obey him as such. A turban was presented to each of the assembly, and the durlar broke up amidst the benedictions of the crowd at the change, for Muhrab Khan is detested for his rapacity and cruelty. Shaw Newar will be placed in the room of Muhrab as governor of Khe-lat only; the Shah having resumed Shool, Mustang, Couteche and Guindao.

The advices from the Punjab indicate symptoms of an approaching revolution there; the chiefs of the several provinces are said to exhibit a strong tendency to separation.

The movements of Dost Mahomed in Central Asia are viewed with some alarm, and doubts are expressed whether a fresh campaign may not be expected in that quarter.

Some discontent has been excited amongst the natives at Nassick, by an alleged outrage offered to their religious customs, on the 20th October, by an officer of the Engineer department, who rode through a party of 5,000 Brahmins, assembled at a festival.

The Indus is freed from all tolls for 600 miles from its mouth.

The Raja of Sattarah was inaugurated with great pomp on the 18th November, by Sir James Carmac.

A letter from Aden, dated December 8, states, that the sultan is dreadfully enraged at his defeat, and swears that he will take Aden from the Kafirs, or die under its walls. "He, in connexion with the Sultan of Lahidge, has nearly cut off all communication between us and the interior, by placing armed parties on the roads, and plundering and murdering every one they can lay hold of, either coming to or returning from Aden. We have now got guns placed upon the heights in excellent positions, and have built up the defences in many places, so that if the Arabs pass the wall again, and attempt to force the hills, they will be well received."

Another letter, dated the 18th, adds: "The Arabs threaten to renew the assault speedily, with a force of from 15,000 to 20,000 strong. If they come, they are likely to meet with a warm reception; for troops in that position are not fighting for glory and reputation, but for their very lives, as Arabs never give quarter to infidels."

The Bombay papers (as well as those of Calcutta) are full of the China question, which engrosses attention at both Presidencies. The latest advices from

Bombay state that the Admiral had received instructions from home to proceed to China in the *Wellesley*, and to take the command of an expedition to be sent from home to take up the matter vigorously.

Singapore papers, to the 26th of September, contain a correspondence between the Chamber of Commerce and the Governor, on the subject of the capture and detention of four Campar native trading vessels, sailing from the port, by a Dutch schooner, under a treaty made between Holland and the Rajah of Lingin, by which it was settled that all native craft belonging to the islands of Gallang, Timiang, Moron, Soogie, Pakaka, Sicama, and Manpar should have a sailing pass from the Rajah. The Dutch schooner detained the four vessels, mistaking the word "Campar," which appeared in the Singapore port-clearances, for the word "Manpar," in the treaty. The nakhodas of the Campar vessels were put in irons to be taken to Rhoos as pirates; but they persuaded the commander of the schooner to take them to Singapore, where they were well known as respectable traders.

The accounts from the Mauritius are to the 16th of October. Heavy complaints are made of a projected increase of taxes. A tax is proposed, *per capita*, on the assumption that land produces in proportion to the number of hands employed, and that under these circumstances a poll-tax is in fact no more than a land-tax. The high duties on colonial exportation are alleged as a sufficient reason to leave the producing soil untaxed.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 5th of December contain intelligence from Port Natal that a public meeting had been called, at which the commandant and the respectable inhabitants were present, to take into consideration, a notice to the effect that part of the country, comprised in the colony, had been sold to a number of English emigrants, who might shortly be expected to take possession. This announcement created a great sensation, and the assembly came to strong resolutions upon it. It was declared that emigrants, on arriving at Port Natal without previous consent, should be considered enemies to the state; that if attended with military force sufficient to prevent resistance, the inhabitants would retire into the forests, mountains, and kloofs, and there defend themselves in "separate small parties, and neither take nor give quarter," until they should have recovered their own. The commandants and captains of the armed burghers were to consult about the division and command of the forces, and provisions and ammunition were to be stored in different places for the support of a guard of forty men, to be

maintained on the Borea height. These resolutions were formally passed and subscribed; so that the colony is, in fact, declared to be independent of the Cape and of this country.

Our Australian files come down to the end of September, but they contain no matter of prominent interest.

The French papers mention the receipt of letters from St. Petersburg of the 11th January, announcing the arrival of despatches from the general commanding the expedition against Khiva. It was said that the troops had been exposed to a rigorous cold and most tempestuous weather, in their march through the barren deserts of the Kirghese. No less than 12,000 camels were employed in carrying the baggage and ammunition of the Russian army. Letters from Orenburg stated

that, on the 12th December, the army was 115 leagues beyond that town, but that, on quitting Kirghistan, the vanguard, chiefly composed of Cossacks, had been attacked by hordes of Turkomans, and that, after having suffered considerable loss, it had been obliged to fall back on the main body. These hostilities, which were not expected, had caused measures of precaution to be taken. A very considerable body of Cossacks of Siberia and of the Ural had received orders to occupy Kirghistan, to hinder the tribes which inhabit it from imitating the example of the Turkomans, and an officer of the Imperial Guard had been sent to Georgia, to order from that country a corps of 15,000 men, and a reserve from the corps of General Petrowsky, as the commander is now called.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *January 16.*

Her Majesty opened the Session of Parliament to-day with a speech from the throne. It contained the following allusion to Eastern affairs:

"The affairs of the Levant have continued to occupy my most anxious attention. The concord which has prevailed amongst the five powers has prevented a renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and I hope that the same unanimity will bring these important and difficult matters to a final settlement, in such a manner as to uphold the integrity and independence of the Ottoman empire, and to give additional security to the peace of Europe.

"I have not yet been enabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the court of Teheran, but communications which I have lately received from the Persian government inspire me with the confident expectation that the differences which occasioned a suspension of those relations will soon be satisfactorily adjusted.

"Events have happened in China which have occasioned an interruption of the commercial intercourse of my subjects with that country. I have given, and shall continue to give, the most serious attention to a matter so deeply affecting the interests of my subjects and the dignity of my Crown.

"I have great satisfaction in acquainting you that the military operations, undertaken by the Governor-general of India, have been attended with complete success; and that, in the expedition to

the westward of the Indus, the officers and troops, both European and native, have displayed the most distinguished skill and valour."

LAW.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL. *December 17, 1838.*

Rajah Row Soorink Row, a minor, by his guardian, Chackany Dharma Row, appellant; Cotagbery Boorchiah, respondent.—This was an appeal from the Court of Sadder Dewanny Adawlut at Madras.

The matter in dispute in the cause was, the title to the mootah of Kirlumpoody, part of the talook of Peddapoorum. Disputes formerly existed between the inhabitants of this talook and Rajah Venkata Niladry Row, owner of the contiguous zemindary of Pittapoor, regarding the water-course of the river Valaroo, which went through Kirlumpoody, and on this mootah being put up to sale by public auction, the rajah became its purchaser. In 1819, he transferred it to his nephew, Cotagbery Niladry Row, for Rs. 33,500, the money being borrowed from soucars on the joint responsibility of Cotagbery Niladry Row and his father (Srinavasa Row), as an undivided family, and of Rajah Venkata Niladry Row; and the mootah was duly registered in the name of Cotagbery Niladry Row, who paid the kists. On his death, the 11th March 1822, without male issue, his widow, the respondent, became entitled to his whole estate, as his heiress, and she also claimed under a specific bequest in his will, which was dated the 8th March 1822. Venkata

Niladry Row, however, produced a bill of resale of the mootah by the deceased to him for Rs. 33,500, and also an aizee from the deceased to the collector, requesting that the mootah might be registered in his uncle's name: these documents purported to be dated on the 6th March 1822, two days before the will, which Venkata alleged to be a fabrication, and he took possession of the mootah under the bill of sale. These conflicting titles and documents coming before the collector (Mr. Robertson), he reported the circumstance to the Board of Revenue, expressing his own opinion that the will was a forgery, and the Board in consequence ordered the mootah to be registered in the name of Rajah Venkata Niladry Row, leaving the respondent to establish her right by legal proceeding. She, accordingly, in December 1824, filed her plaint in the Provincial Court for the Northern Division, setting up her title to the mootah, and that the bill of sale was a fabrication. The rajah (the then defendant) pleaded that the will was a forgery, and that he had held the management of the mootah subsequent to its sale to the late Cotaghery Niladry Row till his death. Before any decree was pronounced, in March 1828, the rajah died, but the suit was carried on by the guardian of his son and heir, the appellant. The Provincial Court had no hesitation in pronouncing the bill of sale a forgery, supported by perjury: it also doubted the authenticity of the will; but this point it was unnecessary to decide: the execution of a will, it observed, was superfluous, as the widow was heir without that formality. The Court, therefore, decreed that the respondent should be put in possession of the mootah, and of Rs. 25,387, the value of the produce, and that the appellant should pay all costs. The appellant appealed to the Sudder Adawlut, which, in November 1831, affirmed the decree of the Provincial Court, concurring in its opinion, that the case of the appellant had been backed by perjury and forgery.

Mr. Miller and Mr. Jackson, for the appellant, abandoned the bill of sale, the validity of which they admitted could not be sustained on the evidence; but they contended that the value of the produce was greatly beyond the amount proved; and that, as Cotaghery Niladry Row lived till his death with his father as an undivided family, his father, not his widow, was his heir according to Hindu law: 1st Strange, p. 120, citing the *Mitacshara*. Mr. Serj. Spankie and Mr. Moore for the respondents.

Lord Brougham.—It appears to us, that there is no sufficient ground for setting aside the judgment of the Court below.

As to the point of heirship, the property in question was treated as separate property (not ancestral) by the act of the appellant, in purchasing it from the son. With respect to the damages, the Court have given the amount in the declaration; but it appears that, adding the interest, a greater amount was proved, and the Court were restrained from giving that greater amount only because they could not give more than the amount in the declaration. Considering the circumstances of the case, we cannot avoid giving the costs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Master-general of the Ordnance has transmitted orders to Woolwich for a party of artillery and artificers, to be selected from volunteers of civilians out of the Royal Arsenal, to be embarked on the ships of war now fitting out for the coasts of China. Howitzers and rockets are being prepared with the utmost celerity; in fact the workmen have been employed even on Sundays, in addition to extra hours during the week. Officers of the Royal Artillery have been directed to hold themselves in readiness for instant embarkation, but from the particular nature of the service in view at the present, the absolute selection has not yet taken place, and they are not to be taken according to the roster, or usual routine of duty. The non-commissioned officers and gunners are all to be picked men from the several battalions, although the commandant of the garrison is desirous of selecting them from the 7th battalion. Twelve arsenal artificers belonging to the laboratory department have volunteered to accompany the expedition, on receiving double pay; and it is stated to be the plan to purchase on the voyage, as near the Chinese seas as possible, several ships, which are to be filled with combustibles, and converted into fireships by these artificers, in conjunction with the naval department, and then intended to be employed among the Chinese war-junks.—*Globe*.

Her Majesty has been pleased to make the following appointments.—

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, Bart., K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies; date 7th Jan. 1840.

Robert Torrens and Thomas Frederick Elliot, Esqs., and the Hon. Edward Ernest Villiers, to be "the Colonization Commissioners of South Australia."

Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order; date 21st Jan. 1839.

HON. COMPANY'S SERVICE.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Rev. Wm. Wynt Lutyens, M.A., to be an assistant chaplain on Madras establishment.

The Rev. George Henry Evans to be an assistant ditto on ditto.

The Rev. Edward Whitehead to be an assistant ditto on ditto.

The Rev. Claudius Sandys to be an assistant ditto on Bombay establishment.

RETIREMENTS, &c. IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Establishment.

Retired.—The Rev. William Arish, A.B., chaplain, from 28th May 1830.—Lieut. Col. E. J. Honeywood, Cavalry, from 1st Nov. 1838.—Lieut. Col. B. Sissmore, Infantry, from 25th July 1839.—Lieut. H. P. Vories, 3d L.C., from 30th June 1839.—Capt. Henry Haldel, 7th L.C., from 23d April 1839.—Lieut. Samuel Anden, Infantry, from 15th June, 1839.—Maj. John Davies, 7th N.L., from 6th Aug. 1839.—Lieut. James Bell, Infan 17, from 19th June 1839.—Capt. T. R. P. Festing, Inv. estab., from 11th Sept. 1839.

Dismissed.—Second Mate William Doherty, pilot estab., from 17th Dec. 1839.

Madras Establishment.

Retired.—Capt. F. B. Doveton, Europ. Regt., from 16th Dec. 1839.—Lieut. J. C. Whitty, 7th N.L., from 29th May 1839.—Lieut. W. H. Lamplier, 16th N.L., from 20th Nov. 1839.—Maj. R. C. Campbell, 43d N. L., from 1st Aug. 1839.—Maj. E. T. Hibernates inv. estab., from 12th July 1839.

Bombay Establishment.

Retired.—Maj. John Enghamson, 9th N.L., from 1st Nov. 1839.—Surg. James Walker, M.D., from 5th June 1839.—Assist. Surg. W. Arding, from 23d Oct. 1839.—Assist. Surg. L. M. Rogers, from 20th Aug. 1839.

Resigned.—Lieut. A. J. Jukes, 17th N. L., from 14th May 1839.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES
IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES.

3d L. Drago. (in Bengal). Cornet and Adj. J. Sullivan to have rank of lieut. (31 Dec. 39).

16th L. Drago. (in Bengal). Lieut. William Wilmer to be Capt. by purch., v. Jillard, who retires; Cornet M. Gwynne to be lieut. by purch., v. Wilmer; Dotin Maycock to be cornet by purch., v. Gwynne (all 31 Dec. 39).

2d Foot (at Bombay). Lieut. George Stirling to be Capt. v. Keith, dec. (5 March); Ens. Henry Piercy to be lieut. v. Stirling; Serg.-Major Joseph Wilkinson, from Rifle Brigade, to be ensign, v. Piercy (both 31 Dec. 39).

4th Foot (at Madras). Lieut. Thomas Gibson to be capt. v. Chambers, dec.; Ens. E. J. Baldwin to be lieut. v. Gibson (1 July); Ens. W. M. Campbell to be lieut. v. Baldwin, whose prom. on 25th Oct., 1839, has been cancelled (5th Oct.); Cadet Henry Rice to be ens. v. Campbell (31 Dec.).

6th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. T. S. Powell, from 40th F., to be Capt. v. Caulfield, who ex-h. (23 Jan. 39).

9th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. Blaney Walsh to be lieut. v. Scales dec.; Capt. A. J. Roberts to be ens. v. Walsh (both 31 Dec.).

13th Foot to Bengal. Ens. George Wade to be lieut. v. Fowerson, prom. in 63d F.; Cadet Arthur Oakes to be ens. v. Wade (31 Dec. 39).

17th Foot at Bombay. Ens. J. P. Perceval to be lieut. v. Brady dec. (16 May 39); Cadet R. Peral to be ens. v. Perceval (17 Jan. 40).

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. W. L. Russell, from h.p. unattached, to be capt. v. Cruimmer prom. (20 Dec. 39).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. J. R. Stuart to be capt. by purch., v. Booth, who retires; 2d Lieut. J. L. Mortimer to be 1st lieut. by purch., v. Stuart; and O. T. Graham to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Mortimer (all 10 Jan. 40).

31st Foot (in Bengal). Ens. T. J. Bourke to be lieut. v. Thannas dec. (6th Oct. 39); Ens. Joseph

Greenwood to be lieut. v. Bourke, whose prom. on 25th Oct. 39 has been cancelled (27 do.); Cadet J. L. R. Polard to be ens. v. Greenwood (17 Jan. 40).

39th Foot (at Madras). Ens. Wordsworth Smith to be lieut. v. Bligh, dec. (23 March); Ens. W. N. Tinley, from the Royal Afr. Col. Corps, to be ens. v. Smith (31 Dec.).—Ens. A. Hackett to be lieut. v. Grace dec. (21 April); Ens. Wm. Hardinge to be lieut. v. Stokes prom. 24th do.; Ens. T. S. Little to be lieut. by purch., v. Marshall, who retires (10 Jan. 40); Serj. Maj. P. Flynn to be ens. v. Hackett (2 do.); Cadet H. G. Colville to be ens. v. Hardinge (10 do.); Edw. Hardinge to be ens. by purch., v. Little (11 do.); Assist. Surg. John Sinclair, from staff, to be assist. surg. v. Davis dec. (16 do.).

40th Foot (at Bombay). Capt. Henry Caulfield, from 6th F., to be capt. v. Powell, who ex-h. (23 Jan. 39).

41st Foot (at Madras). Assist. Surg. A. C. Webster, from 18th F., to be assist. surg. v. T. Hogg, who retires upon h.p. (20 Dec. 39).

44th Foot (in Bengal). Ens. F. Jenkins to be lieut. v. Mathias dec. (16th Aug. 39); Cadet Hon. P. E. Herbert to be ens. v. Jenkins (17 Jan. 40); Fred. Shelton to be ens. by purch., v. Herbert app. to 43d F. (24th do.).

49th Foot (in Bengal). Lieut. Robert Campbell to be Capt. v. Halpin dec.; Ens. H. S. Michell to be lieut. v. Campbell (25 March); Ens. David M'Adam to be lieut. v. Michell, whose prom. on 14th June 1839 has been cancelled (24 July 39); Ens. M. A. Ober, from 3d F., to be lieut. by purch., v. M'Adam, whose prom., by purch., has been cancelled (10 Jan. 40).

50th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Ens. C. B. Grimes to be lieut. by purch., v. Hill, who retires; J. F. Parker to be ens. by purch., v. Grimes, who retires; (both 20 Dec. 39). Gen. Sir G. T. Walker, Bart., G.C.B., from 52d F., to be col. v. Sir James Duff, dec. (31d do.). Ens. H. W. Hough to be lieut. by purch., v. Baxter, who retires; 2d Lieut. S. P. Joyce, from Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be ens. v. Hough (10 Jan. 40).

51st Foot. Assist. Surg. J. L. Tighe, from 75th F., to be surgeon, v. Millar dec. (10 Jan. 40).

63d Foot (at Madras). Lieut. John Foulson, from 13th F., to be capt. v. Edgar, dec. (31 Dec.); Ens. J. B. Leatham to be lieut. v. Wheatstone dec. (2 Jan. 39); Ens. C. E. Fairtlough to be lieut. by purch., v. Leatham, whose prom. by purch. has been cancelled; R. F. Cameron to be ens. v. Fairtlough (both 31 Dec.).

10th Foot (in N. S. Wales). Capt. S. Lettsom to be major by purch., v. Christie who retires; Lieut. Hon. W. A. S. Foster to be capt. by purch., v. Lettsom; Ens. L. L. Montgomery to be lieut. by purch., v. Foster; and H. A. Welman to be ens. by purch., v. Montgomery (all 17 Jan. 40).

Ceylon Rifle Regt. R. B. Sevelly to be 2d lieut. by purch., v. Joyce app. to 50th regt. (10 Jan. 40).

Erection.—For Capt. T. S. Powell, 40th Foot, to be major in the army, dated 23d July 1839, read Capt. T. S. Powell, 6th Foot, to be major in the army.

The head-quarters of the 10th Hussars embarked at Bombay on the 23d Nov. last for Madras. The 61st regt. is on its way home from Ceylon.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dco. 28. *Brothers*, Murdoch, from Manilla 19th July; off Falmouth.—30. *Essex*, Ford, from Madras 24th Sept.; at Deal.—*Orator*, Terry, from Madras 25th Aug., and Pondicherry 2d Sept.; and *Catharine*, Schacht, from Singapore 10th Sept. (for Hamburg); both off Hastings.—31. *Hinda*, Lowthian, from Bengal 22d Aug.; at Liverpool.—*Mary Anne*, Jones, from Bengal 31st July; off Salcombe.—JAN. 3, 1840. *Mellish*, Jones, from Batavia 10th Sept. and Samarang 9th Oct.; at Cowes.—4. *Asia*, Patterson, from Bengal 2d Aug., and Cape 3d Nov.; off Dover.—5. *Atlas*, Anwyl, from Mauritius 19th Oct.; off Cork (for Liverpool).—*Delphine*, Wickberg, from Manilla (with loss of sails and leaky, and six of the crew dead on the voyage); at Cowes.—11. *Ellen*, Rodger, from Singapore 16th Sept.; off Brighton.—13. *Eve*, Holmes, from Mauritius

13th Oct.; off Liverpool.—14. *William Harris*, Terry, from Bombay 23d Aug.; *Rosely*, Alexander, from Singapore 30th Aug.; and *Margaretha*, Bareham, from Batavia 3d Oct.; all at Deal.—*Mumion*, Peltier, from Madras 9th Sept., and *Mauritius* 16th Oct.; at B-reaux.—15. *Walcote*, Ritchie, from Batavia 3d Sept., and Cape 5th Nov.; at Deal.—*Gulnare*, Williams, from Siam 27th July, and Singapore 5th Sept.; off Margate.—16. *Greenlaw*, Driver, from Bengal 26th June, and *Mauritius* 24th Oct.; off Dover.—*William Shand*, Potter, from Bengal 16th Sept.; off Liverpool.—17. *Spartan*, Hutchins, from N. S. Wales 28th Aug., and Rio de Janeiro 21st Nov.; at Deal.—18. *Tweed*, Lawson, from Bengal 6th Sept.; off Liverpool.—*Maria*, Kidson, from Mauritius 28th Oct.; off New Romney.—19. *Gilbert Munro*, Nicholson, from Bengal 23d Aug., and Cape 10th Nov.; at Deal.—*Apprentice*, Cadellhead, from Mauritius 21st Oct.; off Southampton.—*Francais*, Russell, from Cape 12th Nov.; at Falmouth.—*Kite*, Newberry, from Madagascar; in London Docks.—21. *Elizabeth Walker*, Crawford, from Singapore 28th Sept.; at Deal.—*Lutin*, Gillman, from Bombay 3d Oct., and Cape 21st Nov.; and *Dream*, Squire, from Mauritius, 29th Oct., and Cape 20th Nov.; both at Liverpool.—*Sourabaya*, Neurenberg, from Java; passed Deal (for Rotterdam).—*Ellis*, from Batavia; ditto (for ditto).—*William Ackers*, Nichol, from Cape 13th Nov.; off Cork for Liverpool.—*Favourite*, Arians, from Batavia 13th Oct., off Dungeness.—22. *Formosa*, Adams, from Batavia 28th Sept., and Cape 16th Nov.; at Falmouth.—*Mauritius*, Reed, from Sourabaya 2d Oct., and Mauritius; at Deal.—23. *Marianne*, Hayle, from V.D. Land 30th Sept., and *Elizabeth Moore*, Moffatt, from N. S. Wales 10th Sept.; both at Deal.—24. *Nehalennia*, Verster, from Batavia; at Deal.—25. *Lady Fitzherbert*, Ferrier, from N. S. Wales 15th Sept.; off Margate.—*Commodore*, Purchase, from Mauritius 1st Nov.; and *Bengal*, Marjoram, from Bengal 17th Sept.; both at Deal.—26. *Mary Sharp*, Gray, from Bengal 19th Sept.; at Liverpool.—*Perfect*, Snell, from Bengal 22d Aug., and Cape 17th Nov.; *Mineera*, Ireland, from Madras 12th Oct., and Cape Dec.; and *Grand Duquesne*, Olivier, from Bourbon; all at Deal.—27. *Ocean*, Patterson, from Cape 4th Dec.; at Deal.—*Netherlands*, Schaaap, from Batavia; off Dover.—28. *Meldoni*, Hooy, from Mauritius 27th Oct.; off Margate.—*Colon*, Renouf, from New Zealand; at Deal (for Havre).—*Pilot*, Batjer, from Batavia; off Swanage (for Amsterdam).—*St. Peter*, Lefevre, from Cape; at Swansea (discontinued).

Departures.

Dec. 16. *William Wise*, Ellis, for Launceston; from Deal.—*Mertin*, Thomson, for Bengal; from Clyde.—20. *Maria* (steam), Johnstone, for Bombay; from Clyde.—21. *Cestrian*, Armstrong, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—29. *Morley*, Evans, for South Australia; *Brenda*, Rendall, for Cape; *Pestoojee Bumanjee*, Hill, for Cape (with troops); and *Lord Lynedoch*, Stead, for Cape (with do.); all from Plymouth.—*Washington*, Benson, for China; *Iris*, Fisher, for Mauritius; *Alexander*, Ramsay, for N. S. Wales; *Athens*, McTaggart, for Launceston; *Marmion*, Rose, for N. S. Wales; and *Woodman*, Rose, for New South Wales; all from Deal.—30. *Ganton*, Dodds, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—JAN. 1, 1840. *Fourteen*, Stephenson, for Cape and Bombay; from Newcastle (Jan. 3 from Deal).—*Bucephalus*, Small, for Bombay; and *Elizabeth*, Hamlin, for Bengal; both from Greenock.—4. *Tanjore*, Hopper, for Cape and Ceylon; *Earl of Durham*, Tindall, for Bombay; and *John Knox*, Swan, for Penang and Singapore; all from Deal.—*Africaine*, Salf rd, for Algoa Bay; from Plymouth.—*Competent*, Robinson, and *Caledonia*, Cammell, both for Bombay; from Liverpool.—5. *Amwell*, Hesse, for Cape; *Monteflores*, Giles, for Hobart Town; and *Queen Victoria*, Torrington, for Algoa Bay; all from Falmouth.—*Gem*, Robert, for Cape; from Helvoet.—*Mary Stewart*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—6. *Charles Jones*, McFer, for N. S. Wales; *Thomas Lacey*, Graham, for ditto; and *Barbara*, Davidson, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—7. *Thunara*, Wilson, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—8. *Circasian*, Stroule, for Bombay; from Llanelly.—9. *Ingdis*, Stead, for Bombay (with troops); from Falmouth.—*England*, Tizard, for N. S. Wales; from Deal.—*Tigra*, Robinson, for Bengal; from Liverpool.—10. *Claudine*, Brewer, from Madras; from Deal.—*Coromandel*, Lubban, for Cape, Port Philip, and N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—11. C. steamer, *Cleopatra*, Saunders, for Bombay; from Lisbon.—12.

Sidney, Ellis (of Liverpool), for Batavia and Singapore; from Dublin.—13. *Queen*, Hart, and *Duke of Sussex*, both for Cape; from North Shields.—14. *Mineera*, Mills, for Bengal; and *Thames Melville*, Brodie, for Cape; both from Shields.—17. *Boyne*, Richardson, for Mauritius; and *Kestrel*, Reid, for Cape; both from Falmouth.—*William Turner*, Roale, for Bombay; from Belfast.—18. *Majestic*, Bissett, for Bombay; from Liverpool.—25. *British King*, Paton, for Bombay; from Greenock.—27. H. C. steamer *Sensitiva*, Moresby, for Bombay; from Plymouth.—*Dash*, White, for Algoa Bay; from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Hugh Lindsay steamer, from Bombay 28th Oct., to Suez; Capt. and Mrs. Wilson; Capt. Liddell; Lieut. Hutchinson; Lieut. J. G. Johnstone, 1.N.; G.S. Gurg, Esq.; O.H. Clark, Esq.; Mr. A. C. Stuart.

Per Berenice steamer, from Bombay 28th Nov., to Suez; Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Salter; three children of Capt. Malcolm; Mrs. Powell and child; Mrs. Durant; J.A. Pierson, Esq.; R. Eglinton, Esq.; H. Liddell, Esq.; P. Cator, Esq.; S. Scott, Esq.; J. Patch, Esq.; J. Little, Esq.; Capt. Clarkson, Messrs. T. and C. Ryan were landed at Cassir.

Per Mona, from Bengal, at Liverpool: Mr. James; Mr. Henderson.

Per Mary Anne, from Bengal: Mr. Wm. Walker, Royal Navy.

Per Ellen, from Singapore: Capt. Wilson, of the late ship *Manchester*.

Per Spartan, from Sydney: Dr. McDonald; Lieut. Edwards; Rev. Mr. Adder; Messrs. Thomson, Mally, Skirrow, and Litch.

Per Ann Gales, from Sydney: Capt. Scott, late of the ship *Lucretia*; Mrs. Scott; Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland; Dr. Hamber; Mrs. Nelson; Capt. Rowlands; Messrs. Walker, Brown, Giepp, Russell, and Harris.

Per Horwood, for Cape of Good Hope: Capt. Lawrence; Mr. Rumpff.

Per Lady Fitzherbert, from Sydney: Mr. and Mrs. Smith; Mr. O. Farrel and two children; Dr. Jeffry, R.N.; Dr. Neill, do.; Capt. Stewart; Mr. Jackson; Mr. Afflick.

Per Mineera, from Madras: (See *As Jung*, for last month, p. 90)—additional: Miss H. Jamison; Master Brooke—From the Cape: Mrs. Capt. Boyce; Mrs. Hyam; Mrs. Bremner; 2 Misses Bremner.—Capt. McTellan was landed at the Cape.—Mrs. McTellan died at sea.

Expected.

Per Barburch Cuttle, from Bengal: Capt. Austin, of the Buffs; Capt. Tudor, of the Commissariat; Mrs. Watts.

Per Bombay, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Erskine and family; Capt. and Mrs. Durack; Lieut. and Mrs. Ward; Lieut. Lavie; Capt. Price; Lieut. Wood; Lieut. Arrow; Mr. Wright; Miss Ayton; Mr. H. F. Hunter.—From Tellicherry: Mr. and Mrs. White, Madras C.S.—(Mrs. Lavie died off Tellicherry.)

Per Jupiter troop ship, from Ceylon: Majors H. Simmonds, H. Burnside, and A. Macleod; Capt. J. B. Thomas; Lieuts. W.H. Vickers, W. F. Hoey, J. T. Bligh, W. M. De Butta, C. C. Deacon, and J. B. Gibb; Paymaster A. Toole; Quarter Master W. Clarke; 28 sergeants; 10 drummers; 341 rank and file; 35 women, and 96 children, 11 M. 61st Regt.; Mrs. Simmonds and family; Mrs. Burnside and family; Mrs. Bligh and family; Capt. Tothill, R.M.; J. Moore, Esq., purser, Royal Marines; Capt. J. Knecht, 13th Royal Irish; Lieut. W. S. Scroggs, 5th Fusiliers; Lieut. S.N. Burris, Ceylon Rifles; Staff Assist. Surg. P. D. Murray and family; Mr. C. Staples, medical sub-assistant; 4 men 18th regt.; 2 discharged soldiers; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Craig; 3 prisoners.

Per Achilles from Ceylon: J.W. Huskisson, Esq.; Mrs. Huskisson and family; Dr. Sillery, for the Mauritius.

Per Appelline from Singapore: the Rev. E. Davis and family.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Sophia, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Hume and family; Capt. Swinton, 32d B.N.I.; Messrs. Butler, Cheeke, Cooper, Currie, Freeman, Jones,

Pugh, Heathorn, Blunt, Bolton, Burnand, Clark-son, Denny, Grant, Lloyd, McLean, Moxon, Plurkney, Russell, Sneyd, Tones, Ward, Barber, Lushington, Molas, Carr, Morrel, and Lawrence.

Per Claudine, for Madras: Rev. J. K. Griene, Madras estab.; Lieut. E. J. Colebrooke, 5th N.I.; Messrs. Boyd, Courtney, Campbell, Davis, Donne, Ferley, Gingall, Johnston, La Touche, Martyr, Middleton, Pelly, Peterken, Rankin, and Worsley.

Per Bengal Packet, for Madras and Bengal: Messrs. Smelt, Watt, Matheson, Squance, and Shand.

Per Agrippina, for Ceylon: Mr. Stark, judge ad-vocate; Mrs. Stark; Mr. and Mrs. Pritchett; Messrs. Rams, Bennett, and Capper.

Per Bogue, for Mauritius: Major Tennant, Brev. Major Cooper, Lieut. Chatterton, Ensigns Teulon and Ewart, and Staff Assist. Surg. Davis, all of H. M. 35th regt.; Capt. Stirke, Lieuts. Boyd and Reed, and Ens. Gillman, all of H. M. 12th regt.; troops, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The *Elizabeth*, Hight, from Madras to Liver-pool, was totally lost off Algoa Bay previous to 23d Nov. Crew and passengers saved.

The *Susan*, Payne, from Calcutta to London, put into the Mauritius 11th Oct., leaky, &c., and it is supposed will be condemned.

The *Coromandel*, French, from London to Syd-ney, N.S.W., put into Cork 3d Jan. leaky, and was discharging to go into dock.

The *Dublin Packet*, Wells, of Sydney, N.S.W., was totally lost at the Island of Tyaree, New Zee-land; the second mate, steward, and one passenger drowned.

The *Chopatea* steamer, Saunders, from London, which put into Lisbon 9th Dec., to repair, sailed again on the 10th Jan. for Bombay.

The *Lancier*, Duroche, of the Mauritius, is to-tally lost at Swan River.

The *Indiana*, Rickerly, from Bengal to Liver-pool, was totally lost at Fresh Water Bay, near Waterford, on 23d Jan. Crew saved; part of the cargo landed in a damaged state.

A ship, supposed to be the *Sancti Brown*, King, from the Mauritius to London, was totally lost on the Goodwin Sands 24th Jan.—the crew supposed to have all perished.

The *Commafore*, Purchase, from the Mauritius to London, went on shore on the Maplin on 25th Jan., and has since become a total wreck.

The *Chaudine*, Brewer, from London to Madras, put into Plymouth 27th Jan., with loss of bul-warks, and leaky.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 24. At Edinburgh, the lady of W. S. Walker, Esq., of Bowland, of a son.

25. At Marlborough, Wilts, the lady of the Rev. Josiah Bauman, of a daughter.

31. At Edinburgh, the lady of Phillip Anstruther, Esq., colonial secretary in Ceylon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 23. At Bristol, Mr. John Tyler, of Milson-street, Bath, to Harriet Watson, only daughter of the late Capt. J. C. Watson, of H. M. 7th regt., and niece of the late Sir James Watson, of Bengal.

31. W. A. D. Inglis, Esq., of the Madras Civil Ser-vice, to Catherine Falconer, daughter of the late John Gillanders, Esq., of Highfield, Ross-shire.

Jan. 1, 1840. At Iver, Lumisden Strange, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, eldest son of Sir Thomas Strange, to Mary Rosa, widow of the late Lieut. W. Hodgson, Bengal Horse Artillery, and daughter of the late Capt. Samuel Tickell, of the Bengal Army.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. G. H. Evans, M.A., chaplain in the Hon. E. I. Company's service, Ma-dras establishment, to Maria Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Sir H. M. Farrington, Bart., of Spring-lawn, Devonshire.

— At St. Giles's, Dorsetshire, the Rev. H. C. Smith, B.A., lecturer of Kingsbridge, Devon, to Grace Harriett Goodwin, youngest daughter of the late Robert Henshaw, Esq., formerly of the Bom-bay civil service.

3. At Dover, Commander William Igglesden, of the Indian Navy, to Mrs. H. Lovelock, of Ham-mond Place, Guildford-Lawn, Dover, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Shrewsbury, of the same place.

7. At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Neil Ben-jamin Edmonstone, Esq., jun., eldest son of N. B. Edmonstone, Esq., of Portland Place, to Madal-ina Elinor, only daughter of W. H. Trant, Esq.

— At Pickering, the Rev. Arthur W. Wallis, B.A., late Boden Sanscrit Scholar in the University of Oxford, and now attached to the Propagation Society's establishment, Bishop's College, Calcutta, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. George Watson, of the Marshes, Thornton, Yorkshire.

— At Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, Capt. C. W. Grant, Bombay engineers, to Anne, youngest daugh-ter of the late William Roberts, Esq., M.D., of Gloucester.

9. At St. Mary's, Paddington, John Edmund B. Curtis, of the College for Civil Engineers, eldest son of the late John Curtis, Esq., to Jane Juliet, eldest daughter of the late Dr. John M. Wilson, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

24. At Kennure Castle, William Copland, Esq., of Collieston, to Harriet Frances, second daughter of the late Charles Bellamy, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

DEATHS.

Sept. 29. Off Lisbon, on board the East-India ship *Phoenix*, Anchumty Francis William, infant son of Capt. and Mrs. Anchumty Tucker, 9th Ben-gal Cavalry, aged ten weeks.

Nov. 26. At Bath House, Portobello, David Craw, Esq., M.D., late President of the Bombay Medical Board.

30. At the house of his daughter, Mrs. Colonel Ormsby, No. 6, Oriel Place, Cheltenham, John Underwood, Esq., late Second Member of the Madras Medical Board, sincerely and deservedly regretted.

Dec. 25. At Hastings, William Gisborne, Esq., of the Ceylon civil service, aged 49, third son of the Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall-lodge, Staf-fordshire.

Jan. 4, 1840. At Fulham, Herbert King, infant son of Arthur K. Corfield, Esq., Bombay C.S.

5. At Sir J. Lillie's, Kensington, Clara Emma, daughter of J. C. C. Sutherland, Esq., of the Law Commission, Calcutta, aged 12 years.

— At Wynnstay, Sir Watkins Williams Wynn, Bart., M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, in his 67th year.

9. At Kelbourne House, the Dowager Marchio-ness of Hastings, in her 60th year.

12. At Bath, in his 71st year, Charles Harris, Esq., late of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service, and formerly Member of Council at Madras.

— At Kensington, aged 35, Jane, wife of Major Robert Thew, of the Bombay artillery.

13. In Howland-street, Sarah, widow of the late Capt. David Bruce, of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 67.

14. At Edinburgh, John Harvie Christie, Esq., advocate, and late judge of the Court of Appeal in the Island of Mauritius.

15. At 36, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, Harriett Sarah, daughter of Charles Hutchins, Esq., aged six years and three months.

17. At Hatfield, Herts, of which parish he was curate, the Rev. Henry Comyn, in his 28th year, eldest son of Maj. Gen. W. Comyn, Hon. E. I. Com-pany's service.

— In her 76th year, Frances, widow of the late Henry Creighton, Esq., of Malda, Bengal.

19. In the Edgware Road, Lieut. W. R. Mercer, 70th regt. Bengal N.I., nephew of Capt. Alex. Mer-cer, deputy Adjutant General, Dinapore division.

20. At North Brixton, James Horatio Oliver, Esq., eldest son of the late James Oliver, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lately. At Dublin, aged 70, J. Moore, Esq., for-merly capt. in the 74th regt., with which he served at the siege of Seringapatam, and the battle of As-saye, in which he was wounded.

— At Cheltenham, Maj. Gen. Alex. Limond.

— At Berwick, Capt. George Scott, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service, aged 80. He was one of that heroic band who defended Gibraltar in 1779, and of whom so few now remain. His con-stitution broke down at St. Helena.

— At sea, on board the *Minerva*, on the passage from India to the Cape, Mrs. McLellan, wife of Capt. T. McLellan, of the Madras army.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost; or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The basar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 basar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 748½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, November 7, 1839.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt. 15 0 @ 22 0		Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 8 @ 5 9	
Bottles	100 11 0 — 11 0		— flat	do. 5 9 — 5 11	
Coals	B. md. 0 5½ — 0 11		— English, sq.	do. 4 2 — 4 4	
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 ..	F. md. 31 6 — 32 12		— flat	do. 4 3 — 4 5	
— Brasiers	do. 35 0 — 35 8		— Bolt	do. 4 0 — 4 2	
— Ingot	do. 32 6 — 32 12		— Sheet	do. 5 4 — 6 0	
— Old Gross	do. 33 2 — 33 6		— Nails	cwt. 12 8 — 17 8	
— Bolt	do. 33 8 — 35 0		— Hoops	F. md. 5 8 — 5 13	
— Tile	do. 31 14 — 32 6		— Kettle	cwt. 0 14 — 1 1	
— Nails, assort.	do. 54 0 — 60 0		— Lead, Pig	F. md. 7 1 — 7 3	
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do. 31 4 — 32 0		— unstamped	do. 6 13 — 6 15	
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.		— Millinery	1 10 — 20 1	
Coppers	do. 2 8 — 2 9		— Shot, patent	bag 4 0 — 4 12	
Cottons, chintz	pec. 3 4 — 6 0		— Spelter	Ct. Rs. F. md. 9 12 — 8 15	
— Muslins	do. 1 0 — 5 0		— Stationery	— 30 A.	
— Yarn 20 to 170	mos. 0 3½ — 0 6½		— Steel, English	Ct. Rs. F. md. 5 1½ — 6 0	
Cutlery, fine	5A. — 15A.		— Swedish	do. 7 13 — 8 4	
Glass Ware	12 to 24 D. to P.C.		— Tin Plates	Sa. Rs. boxes 17 12 — 18 8	
Ironmongery	35 D. — 45 D.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 4 8 — 9 0	
Hosiery, cotton	10A. — 25A.		— coarse and middling ..	1 0 — 3 12	
Hitto, silk	15 D. — 35 D.		— Flannel, fine	0 14 — 1 4	

BOMBAY, November 23, 1839.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors	cwt. 12.8 @ 14		Iron, Swedish	St. candy 62 @ 45	
Bottles, quart.	do. 1.10½ — 15		— English	do. 44 — 45	
Coals	ton 6 — 15		— Hoops	cwt. 6.4 — 6.8	
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 ..	cwt. 58 — 64		— Sheet	do. 16 — 16	
— Thick sheets or Bracers ..	do. 62.8 — 64		— Rod for bolts	St. candy 50 — 52	
— Plate bottoms	do. 62 — 64		— do. for nails	do. 40 — 47	
— Tile	do. 54.8 — 54.8		— Lead, Pig	cwt. 12 — 12.4	
Cottons, (chintz, &c., &c.) ..	— 13.4 — 16		— Sheet	do. 13.4 — 16	
— Longcloths, 30 to 40 yds. ..	— 25 D. — 25 D.		— Millinery	— 25 D.	
— Muslins	— 15 — 15		— Shot, patent	cwt. 14 — 15	
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb. 0.6 — 0.10		— Spelter	do. 13 — 13	
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	0.16 — 0.16		— Stationery	— 40 D.	
Cutlery, table	P.C. — 40 D.		— Steel, Swedish	tub 12.12 — 13.4	
Earthenware	60A. — 40 D.		— Tin Plates	box 17.8 — 17.8	
Glass Ware	40 D. — 40 D.		— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd. 6.10 — 6.10	
Hardware	P.C. — 2		— coarse ..	2 — 2	
Hosiery, half hose	P.C. — 1.8		— Flannel, fine	1.8 — 1.8	

MACAO, July 16, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chintz, 28 yds.	piece 3 @ 5		Smalts	pecul 45 @ 55	
— Longcloths	do. 3.75 — 8		Steel, Swedish	tub 3½ — 3½	
— Muslins, 20 yds.	do. 5 — 8		Woollens, Broad cloth	yd. 1.30 — 1.40	
— Cambrics, 40 yds.	do. 5 — 8		— do. ex sup. r.	yd. 2.5 — 2.5	
— Handkerchiefs	do. 1.19 — 2.10		— Camlets, at Whampoa	pec. 20 — 22	
— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 20	pecul 22 — 32		— Do. outside	do. 26 — 27	
Iron, Bar	do. 3.60 — 3.60		— Long Ells	do. 8.75 — 10.40	
— Rod	do. 4.80 — 4.80		— Tin, Straits	pecul 21 — 21	
— Lead, Pig	do. 6½ — 6½		— Tin Plates	box 9½ — 10	

SINGAPORE, October 10, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors	pecul 6½ @ 7		Cotton Hkfs. Imft. Battick, dble.	corgie 4 @ 5	
Bottles	100 4 — 4½		— do. do. Pullicat	do. 1½ — 2½	
Copper Nails and Sheathing ..	pecul 36 — 37		— Twist, terry mule, 30 to 50 ..	pecul 30 — 40	
Cottons, Madapollans, 24 yd. ..	33-36 pec. 1.75 — 2½		— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers ..	do. 85 — 115	
— Ditto	24 — 24		— Cutlery	— saleable	
— Longcloths 38 to 40	35-36 do. 3½ — 5		— Iron, Swedish	pecul 4½ — 5	
— do. do.	40-45 do. 3½ — 5		— Nail, rod	do. 3½ — 3½	
— Grey Shirting do. do.	45-50 do. 3 — 4		— Lead, Pig	do. 6½ — 7	
— Prints, 7-8, & 9-8, single colours ..	do. 1.80 — 2½		— Sheet	do. 7 — 7½	
— two colours	do. 1½ — 3		— Spelter	pecu 6½ — 6½	
— Turkey reds	do. 6 — 6½		— Steel	tub 4½ — 4½	
— fancies	do. 3 — 4		— Woollens, Long Ells	pec. 6 — 7½	
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 ..	pec. 1½ — 2		— Cambrics	do. 20 — 29	
— Jaconet, 20	42 — 45		— Bombazetts	do. 4½ — 5	
— Lappets, 10	40 — 49				

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Nov. 16, 1839.—Sales of Mule Twist during the week have been made to a pretty fair extent at prices showing no particular change since our last. Coloured Yarns are in limited operation, and at a shade of decline in prices. A few sales of Chintzas are reported at about former prices. Coloured Cottons, viz., Turkey Red Twills and Gingham, have sold at a shade of decline. Sales of White Cottons have not been an exception, in consequence of the native holidays, and we have hardly any change in prices to notice. Woollens have been in limited operation, owing to the interruption to business by the intervention of the native holidays; there is, notwithstanding, a good demand for Woollens.—Copper: Tile has been inquired after during the week, the price of which has advanced a little.—Iron without sale.—Steel, Pig Lead, and Spelter, a few sales of each reported at former quotations.—Tin Plates and Quicksilver, stocks moderate, and without report of sale.—*Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Nov. 6, 1839.—Considerable arrivals of Cotton Twist have taken place during the last few weeks, and sales to some extent are reported both of White, Orange, and Turkey Red.—There has been a good business doing in Piece Goods and other Miscellaneous articles.—Woollens are in limited request.—Metals: a recent import of Iron, 2½ by 3 Bar, is reported as having sold at Rs. 35 per catty; but for other kinds the demand is dull.—For Copper and Spelter there is a fair sale.—Lead, both Sheet and Pig, is little inquired for, and prices have not improved.—An importation of Tin Plates is reported to have changed hands at Rs. 21 per box.—Wines and Spirits are in limited demand.—Beer is in very limited request.—*Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Nov. 23, 1839.—In our report of the 26th ult., we took occasion to notice the generally depressed state of our market for most articles of import, and in the interval very little progress towards improvement has been made: stocks of manufactured goods being still heavy, and without demand, unless at low prices. The same causes that were then in operation, whereby so unsatisfactory a state of affairs has arisen, have since undergone little abatement.—Our China trade remains in a state of entire suspense.—*Pr. Cur.*

Singapore, Oct. 10, 1839.—The imports of Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods

during the week have been rather heavy, and stocks previously were very large. The Bugis traders are now arriving, although slowly, and there is some improvement in demand, but none in prices.—Grey Mule Twist continues to be imported in large quantities, and the stock is now equal to two or three years' consumption; there is rather more demand, however, for the article. Stock of Coloured Twist also very large, and only saleable in small quantities.—Woollens, no transactions to notice. Scarlet Spanish Stripes are inquired for, but very low prices are offered, which holders refuse, the stock being small.—Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, stock both in first and second hands large, and the shopkeepers are retailing at 3 dol. per pecul. Nail Rod well supplied, but saleable at quotations. Swedish Flat Bar, none in first hands, but the shopkeepers are well supplied, who are retailing at dol. 5 to 5 pecul.—Lead, Pig, in demand; Sheet, a few rolls wanted.—Spelter, imports from Calcutta: demand very limited.—Steel, small sizes, say 3-8ths of an inch, in long boxes, wanted; larger sizes, in tubs, in little request.—Copper Sheathing and Nails much wanted, and 50 to 100 peculs would readily bring our quotations.—Cutlery and Hardware, of ready sale, but at low prices.—Earthenware, large stock, and only saleable at ruinously low prices.—*Pr. Cur.*

Penang, Sept. 14, 1839.—We have had no imports of Cotton Manufactures during the week from any quarter. A slight demand for Piece Goods for the Achinese market still continues. Long cloth, the supply is moderate, and not much inquired for at present. Cambrics, of ordinary to low qualities, are inquired after for dyeing; stock moderate. Jacquets, Mulls, and Book Muslin, little inquired after, and stocks considerable. Lappets saleable. Grey Mule Twist, the market over supplied. Coloured Twist, a heavy stock, and demand very small.—Woollens: a slight demand for Spanish Stripes of good quality.—Metals: large supplies of all kinds of Iron, and sales difficult. Copper Sheathing and Nails, the market supplied. Lead, Pig and Sheet, in small demand.—*Pr. Cur.*

China.—We have received commercial advices of a date prior to the actual commencement of hostilities; but is utterly useless, in the actual state of affairs, when war has commenced, to report previous states of the market.—*Beng. Herald, Nov. 11.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 16, 1839.

Government Securities.

	Bay.	Sell.
Stock { Transfer Loan of } Sa. Rs.		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem. 10 0 10 8		
able in England .. } ..		per cent.
Second { From Nov. 1, 1831 } ..		
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } prem. 4 0 2 4		
ing to Number } ..		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. prem. 3 8 3 0		
4 per cent. disc. 4 0 3 12		

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,500 a 2,520
Union Bank, P.m. (Co. Rs. 1,000) New 385 a 390

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 do.

Rate of Exchange, Nov. 7.

On London, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date
—to buy, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.; to sell, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 6, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—3½ to 4 prem.
Ditto ditto last five per cent —4 to 4½ prem.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4½ to 4½ disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—4½ to 4½ disc.
Tanjore Bonds—10 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—2s. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Nov. 23, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d.
per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 101.8 to 101.12 Bom-
bay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 100 to 100.4 Bombay
Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 101.8 to 111.8 Bombay
Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.—scarce in the market, and
in good demand.
Ditto of 1829-30, 111 to 111.8 per ditto.—ditto
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 104.4 to 104.8 do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's Rs.) 90 to 90.4 do.
5 per cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8
Bom. Rs.—none offering.

Singapore, Oct. 10, 1839.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30
days' sight, 4s. 6d. per Sp. Dol.; Private
Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight,
4s. 7d. to 4s. 8d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo.
sight, 4s. 7d. per do.

Macao, July 16, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal. — Company's Bills, 30 days, 218
Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols. — Private Bills,
30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs.
per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.—none.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, January 24, 1840.

FAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Coffee, Batavia .....cwt.	3	18	0	@	4	4	0
— Samaraung.....	3	2	0	—	3	9	0
— Cheribon.....							
— Sumatra.....	2	6	0	—	2	16	0
— Ceylon.....	3	15	0	—	3	12	0
— Mocha.....	5	0	0	—	7	5	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	41	—	0	0	6
— Madras.....	0	0	41	—	0	0	53
— Bengal.....	0	0	41	—	0	0	51
— Bourbon.....							
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	12	15	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	4	15	0	—	5	0	0
Borax, Refined.....	3	0	0	—	3	0	0
— Unrefined.....	2	10	0	—	9	18	0
Camphire, in tubs.....	24	0	0	—	25	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0	2	0	—	0	2	8
— Ceylon.....	0	0	11	—	0	1	4
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	5	10	0
— Ligna.....	3	5	0	—	3	15	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	7
China Root.....cwt.	27	0	0	—	38	0	0
Cubebs.....	2	5	0	—	2	15	0
Dragon's Blood.....	3	0	0	—	20	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop.....	9	0	0	—	12	0	0
— Arabic.....	1	5	0	—	3	6	0
— Assafoetida.....	1	18	0	—	0	0	0
— Benjamin.....	5	0	0	—	49	0	0
— Aniini.....	3	10	0	—	9	0	0
— Gambogiun.....	6	0	0	—	17	0	0
— Myrrh.....	3	0	0	—	14	0	0
— Oilbanum.....	1	2	0	—	2	12	0
Kino.....	6	10	0	—	11	10	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	1	0	—	0	7	0
— Dye.....	0	3	3	—	0	3	9
— Shell.....cwt.	1	16	0	—	4	10	0
— Stick.....	1	7	0	—	3	10	0
Musk, China.....oz.	1	0	0	—	4	5	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	6	6	—	0	7	6
Oil, Cassia.....oz.	0	7	6	—	0	8	6
— Cinnamon.....	0	2	4	—	0	5	0
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	2	2	0	—	2	3	6
— Cnapiuta.....oz.	0	0	3	—	0	0	41
— Mace.....	0	0	2	—	0	0	33
— Nutmegs.....	0	0	11	—	0	1	1
Opium.....	none						
Rhubarb.....	0	4	6	—	0	9	6
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2	7	0	—	2	10	0
Senna.....lb	0	0	2	—	0	2	2
Turneric, Java.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	1	14	0
— Bengal.....	1	4	0	—	1	10	0
— China.....							
Galls, in Sorts.....							
— Blue.....							
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	41	—	0	0	63
— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	41	—	0	0	10
Indigo, Fine Blue.....	0	9	3	—	0	9	8
— Fine Purple.....	0	9	0	—	0	9	3
— Fine Red Violet.....	0	8	9	—	0	9	0
— Fine Violet.....	0	8	6	—	0	8	9
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
— Good Red Violet.....	0	8	6	—	0	8	9
— Good Violet and Copper.....	0	7	6	—	0	8	0
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0	6	3	—	0	7	6
— Low consuming do.....	0	5	6	—	0	6	3
— Trash and low dust.....	0	2	0	—	0	4	6
— Madras.....	0	3	0	—	0	7	4
— Oude.....	0	3	3	—	0	7	0
See Markers—new Sale.							
				Mother-o'-Pearl			
				Shells, China } cwt.			
				Nankens.....piece			
				Hattans.....100			
				Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.			
				— Patna.....			
				— Java.....			
				Safflower.....			
				Sago.....			
				— Pearl.....			
				Saltpetre.....			
				Silk, Bengal Novi.....lb			
				— Organzine.....			
				— China Tsatlee.....			
				— Canton.....			
				Spices, Cinnamon.....			
				— Cloves.....			
				— Mace.....			
				— Nutmegs.....			
				— Ginger.....cwt.			
				— Pepper, Black.....lb			
				— White.....			
				Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.			
				— Siam and China.....			
				— Mauritius.....			
				— Manilla and Java.....			
				Tea, Bohea.....lb			
				— Congou.....			
				— Souchong.....			
				— Caper.....			
				— Campl.....			
				— Twankay.....			
				— Pekoe.....			
				— Hlyson Skln.....			
				— Hlyson.....			
				— Young Hlyson.....			
				— Imperial.....			
				— Gunpowder.....			
				Tin, Banca.....cwt.			
				Tortoiseshell.....lb			
				Vermillion.....lb			
				Wax.....cwt.			
				Wood, Saunders Red.....ton			
				— Ebony.....			
				— Sapan.....			
				AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.			
				Cedar Wood.....foot			
				Oil, Fish.....ton			
				Whalebone.....ton			
				Wool, N. S. Wales, viz.....			
				— Combing.....lb			
				— Clothing.....			
				— V. D. Land, viz.....			
				— Combing.....			
				— Clothing.....			
				SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
				Aloes.....cwt.			
				Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb			
				Gun Arabic.....cwt.			
				Hides, Dry.....lb			
				— Salted.....			
				Oil, Palm.....cwt.			
				— Raishus.....			
				Wax.....			
				Wine, Cape, Mad., best. pipe 15			
				— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....			
				Wood, Teak.....load			
				— Wool.....lb			

PRICES OF SHARES, January 27, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	104	5 p. cent.	2,065,000	100	—	—
London.....(Stock)....	103	2 1/2 p. cent.	3,230,000	100	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	103	2 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	—	4 1/2 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	99 1/2	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	44	0 1/2 p. cent.	10,000	100	27 1/2	Nov.
Bank (Australian).....	56	8 p. cent.	5,000	100	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	91	—	10,000	100	17 1/2	March.

Sugar.—For West-India Muscovadoes Sugar there is a good demand from the grocers, and the rates previously established have been fully supported. The average price, which will appear in to-night's Gazette, is 37s. 10d.; in 1839 it was 37s. 2d., and in 1838 at this period, 38s. 2d. For Mauritius, there has been a good demand from the grocers, and full prices have been paid for brown, middling and good grey qualities; fine kinds, however, have brought a slight advance. Brown descriptions of Bengal continue to attract attention, and at a public sale, consisting of 3,000 bags of low heavy quality, full prices were paid, and they sold briskly. While qualities have been much sought after by the home trade, but the supply having again become short, has checked business. Manilla has been taken more freely by the shippers. All kinds of Java have been sought after, but the small quantity at market has caused the purchases privately to be limited, at stiffer prices; there has been no public sale. Siam is wanted, and would command late rates, but business of moment has been prevented in consequence of the short supply.

Coffee.—The trade have appeared very desirous to purchase clean descriptions of West-India Coffee this week, but the small and indifferent supply at market has operated against buying. The stock is 1,385 casks, 2,420 barrels, &c. less than at this period last year; opinion is still favourable towards useful kinds of Coffee; the general belief is that the consumption will be much increased in consequence of the late advance in the price of Tea. East-India and nearly all other descriptions admissible for consumption, have attracted much attention, and prices have further improved.

Saltpetre.—Prices have remained firm for Rough, and the transactions by private contract have been to a fair extent.

Indigo.—The quarterly sales of East-India, which commenced on the 21st, were but thinly attended by country buyers, and there were few parties present from the continent; the quantity brought forward amounted to 6,765 chests, which presented the following assortment: 350 chests fine shippers, 635 good ditto; 1,000 middling ditto; 1,000 fine consumers to middling shippers; 1,465 middling to good consumers; 700 ordinary to low ditto; 90 trash and dust; 650 Madras; 53 Kurpah; 417

Oude; 30 Manilla; 80 Bimlipatam, and 76 Bombay. The shippers bought sparingly of Bengal; the home trade also evinced little desire to purchase, and the demand has been very limited. A mixed, ordinary, and low mid. qualities, though the merchants have submitted to a reduction on October rates of 4d. to 9d. per lb., and the principal part passed the scale has been bought in and withdrawn by the proprietors, some of whom have refused to sell at lower rates. For good and fine descriptions, however, there has been a fair competition amongst the trade, especially for those suitable for shipping, and the quantity in the sales being small, the prices obtained are within 3d. to 4d. of those of the last auctions, and some marks have maintained the rates established thereat. Madras has gone off heavily; not above half of that offered having been disposed of, and at prices which show a reduction, when compared with October rates, of from 3d. a 4d. for ord. and very ord., and 4d. a 6d. for mid. and good qualities. Bombay, of ord. quality, has been disposed of at 2s. 6d.; a small parcel of Kurpah, of very low quality, has been bought in at 3s. 2d. a 4s. per lb.

The following statement will show the progress the sales have made this day:—Passed, 6,294; Bought in, 2,130; Withdrawn, 2,524; Sold, 1,640.

Spice.—There are good many buyers of Cassia Ligna, principally for shipping. There has been an increased inclination to buy black Pepper, but the unwillingness of holders to sell has checked the business; still the purchases have been to a fair extent privately at rather higher rates. Cloves are now offered on lower terms, but there are few buyers. Nutmegs sell slowly. For Ginger the demand is still very limited. In Maca there has been little passing. The buyers of Cinnamon are waiting for the auctions declared for next week.

Tea.—The market has not been so excited a state this week as it was last; still there has been a fair business doing, and at previous rates for Free

Trade, at which some parties are not inclined to realize, in consequence of the warlike preparations making by our Government against the Chinese. Company's Congou has been less in request, and 2s. 11½d. has been accepted for money, and 3s. 1½d. to 3s. 2d. with a two and three months' prompt.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Dec. 27, 1839, to Jan. 25, 1840.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
27	177 178	90 90½	Shut.	98 98½	Shut.	13 14	Shut.	92 92½	—	1 2d
28	178	90 90½	—	98 99	—	14	—	92 92½	—	3d par
30	177	90 91	—	98 99	—	13 14	—	92 92½	6d	2d par
31	178	90 91	—	98 99	—	13 14	—	92 92½	8d	2d par
Jan.										
1	177 178	90 91	—	98 99	—	13 14	—	92 92½	8 6d	2d par
2	177 178	90 91	—	99 99	—	14 14½	—	92 92½	4d	par 1p
3	177 178	91 91½	—	99 99½	—	14 14½	—	92 92½	5 3d	par 3p
4	—	91	—	99 99	—	14 14½	—	92 92½	3d	1 3p
6	—	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	14 14½	250 1	92 92½	2d	1 3p
7	178	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	14 14½	251 1	92 92½	—	1 4p
8	178 178½	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	14 14½	251	92 92½	3d	3 6p
9	178 178½	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	14 14½	250	92 92½	2d	7 10p
10	178½ 179	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	—	249 10	92 92½	1p	9 11p
11	—	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	—	—	92 92½	par 2p	9 11p
13	178½ 179	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	14 14½	—	92 92½	par 2p	9 11p
14	178½ 179	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	98 99	14 14½	—	92 92½	par 2p	9 11p
15	178½	91 91½	90 90½	99 99½	98 99	14 14½	—	92 92½	par 2p	9 11p
16	177½ 178½	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	98 99	14 14½	249 10	91 91½	—	8 10p
17	178½	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	98 99	14 14½	—	91 91½	3p	9 11p
18	—	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	14 14½	249	91 91½	par	10 12p
20	178½ 179	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	99 99	14 14½	—	91 91½	3p	10 12p
21	178 179	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	98 99	14 14½	249 9	91 91½	—	10 14p
22	179	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	98 99	14 14½	—	91 91½	par	13 15p
23	—	91 91½	90 91	99 99½	98 99	14 14½	—	91 91½	2 3p	15 18p
24	179½	91 91½	91 91½	99 100	99 99½	14 14½	—	91 91½	2 4p	18 20p
25	—	91 92	91 91½	99 100	99 99½	14 14½	250	91 91½	3 5p	18 20p

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SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Africa</i>	300 tons.	Baxter	Feb. 2.
<i>John Woodall</i>	400	Arnold	Feb. 8.
<i>Pearl</i>	394	Burrows	Feb. 8.
<i>Mona</i>	396	Gill	Feb. 18.
<i>Ann Lockerby</i>	365	Burt	Feb. 10.
<i>John McLellan</i>	600	McDonald (D.)	Feb. 10.
<i>Bucephalus</i>	1000	Fulcher	July 1.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>Moirs</i>	700	Owen	Feb. 1.	Gravesend.
<i>Roberts</i>	800	Elder	Feb. 12.	Portsmouth.
<i>David Scott</i>	800	Spence	Feb. 20.	
<i>Hashemy</i>	600	Buckle	Feb. 20.	Gravesend.
<i>Larkins</i>	700	Ingram	April 20.	

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

<i>Reliance</i>	1500	Pattullo	March 15.
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>Cleopatra</i>	377	Early	Feb.
<i>Strath Eden</i>	500	Cheape	Feb. 10.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Justina</i>	500	Londer	Feb. 5.	Gravesend.
<i>Ann</i>	380	Jaffary	Feb. 8.	
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Buckham	Feb. 20.	
<i>Lord Wm. Bentinck</i> (troops)	600	Ord	Feb. 15.	Gravesend.
<i>Lord Auckland</i>	600	McDonald (F.)	Feb. 20.	
<i>Tartar</i>	600	Young	March 1.	

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Emma*</i>	400	Mann	Feb. 15.
<i>Tigria</i>	550	Symons	Feb. 15.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

<i>Gulnare</i>	338	Williams	Feb. 22.
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FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Lloyds</i>	402	Green	Feb. 1.	Cork, Feb. 23.
<i>Alexander Robertson</i>	250	Brown	Feb. 10.	

FOR ST. HELENA.

<i>Vibilia</i>	150	Pentraith	Feb. 25.
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* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1839.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)
(via Falmouth).				
January 11	March 20.. (per <i>Hugh Lindsay</i>)	60	March 28	March 31, April 2, 3, 4 (4 divisions.)
February 16	April 11	54	April 19..	April 22, 25, 27 (3 do.)
March 16	May 5	50	May 13 ..	May 17, 18, 21, 21 (4 do.)
April 13	June 21	69	July 1	July 6, 7, 8 (3 do.)
May 11	June 27	47	July 6	July 12, 14, 15 (3 do.)
June 8	July 27	49	Aug. 4	Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (6 do.)
July 6	Sept. 6	62	Sept. 18 ..	Sept. 23, 25, 26, 30, Oct. 1.
August 3	Sept. 22	50	Oct. 1	Oct. 10, &c.
(via Marseilles).				
Sept. 16	Oct. 29	43	Nov. 9 ..	Nov. 9, 14, &c.
Oct. 14	Nov. 23	40		

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via Marseilles*, on Tuesday, the 4th of February.

The dates of departure of the *Falmouth* Mails are not yet fixed.

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From the Official Records of the Colonial Office.

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MILITARY DEFENCE, CULTIVATED AND WASTE LANDS,
RATES OF WAGES, PRICES OF PROVISIONS, BANKS,
COINS, STAPLE PRODUCTS, POPULATION, EDUCATION,
RELIGION, CRIME, &c. &c. &c.
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WITH CHARTERS OF JUSTICE AND GOVERNMENT, &c.

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INDIA.

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FOR
MARCH, 1840.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. XXVII.

The march of the Russian troops upon Khiva has struck alarm into the government of British India, and occasioned a most unwelcome interruption of the satisfaction which the result of the campaign in Afghanistan was well calculated to inspire. The force, as well as the object, of the Russian expedition has been exaggerated by native reports; the latter is said to embrace the occupation not only of Bokhara and Khiva, but of Herat, with the express view of thwarting our designs in Central Asia. It is even said that a Russian agent had arrived at Bokhara, and demanded that Col. Stoddart should be delivered up to him, which the Khan had evaded; a circumstance as little probable as that the Russians should have reached Khiva and advanced upon Bokhara by the end of November. The authentic accounts of the expedition, received at St. Petersburg, up to the beginning of February, state that the troops destined against Khiva left Orenburg on the 29th November, and on the 31st December had reached a fortified station on the river Emba, where it had halted, to prepare for the dismal march through the Bursak Steppes, a sandy desert between the Caspian and Lake Aral, beginning in a line with the east end of this lake. The severity of this march may be estimated by the degree of cold alone, the thermometer having been so low as 32° Reaum., equal to 40° below the freezing point of Fahrenheit's scale. The Russians, it is stated, have been joined by 4,000 Khirgheez, and some of the Turcoman tribes have made offers of aid—which means no more than that they are ready to take the Russians' pay. Meanwhile, the Khivans do not appear to be idle; they had attacked an advanced entrenchment of their invaders, and had surrounded a convoy. Of course, they were worsted; but the Russian accounts acknowledge that they fought bravely. One of the French journals has published a letter from Astrakan, on the Caspian, which represents that its harbour was filled with a large Russian flotilla, capable of transporting 30,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry; that an abundance of warlike stores had been collected for an armament, the object of which was secret, and three distinct corps are spoken of, one only of which is to operate upon Khiva.

If there be any truth in these statements, the Russian government must be intent upon some grand measure of military policy in Central Asia,—whether defensive or offensive, can only be conjectured. Those who solve every question of this kind, by assuming the ambitious designs of the Russian emperor against Great Britain, will adopt the latter alternative; but we must confess that we see enough stated in his manifesto against Khiva, and in the proceedings of our government in Afghanistan, to justify a great power like Russia in preparing for accidents on her weakest frontier.

The army of the Indus has acquired another laurel, in the storm of Khelat, the citadel of which is represented to have been a place of greater strength than Ghuzni, and the conflict is said to have been more severe than at the assault of the latter fortress. The Khan, who behaved with great

duplicity, justly merited the fate he met with. This prompt and complete overthrow will do much towards quelling the reigning spirit of insubordination amongst the petty native chiefs; it will reconcile those who submitted to the policy they adopted, whilst it must exhibit a salutary example to those who, like the Raja of Nepaul, meditated treachery and mischief.

Some of the retiring columns of our army have experienced molestation in the Khybur Pass, from the fierce mountaineers, who have for ages been the guardians of that key of Affghanistan. It would be strange that they should have suffered our troops to pass unmolested on their advance, and reserved their opposition till the objects of the expedition had been effected, but that it is evident that their former forbearance had been purchased by promises, which, for some reason, had not been fulfilled. Our policy should be to secure the Khyburces in our interest and pay. Dost Mahomed Khan appears to have been deserted by his followers, and become a vagabond. This would shew that his cause receives no countenance from Russia.

Of the native states of India, the Sikh kingdom is evidently on the verge of a revolution: a large British force was about to be assembled on the Sutlej, the frontier, to watch the course of events at Lahore. Nepaul is quiet, but is secretly taking precautions against the consequences which her late hostile movements may bring upon her. The Court seems to be a scene of intrigue and disorganization. The state of Marwar is still unsettled, and another campaign in Rajpootana is talked of. Herat is represented as unfriendly to British views, and letters from thence, received by the way of Constantinople, describe Prince Kamran as roused into apprehension of the designs of England by Russian agents,—the spectres that haunt the imaginations of most of our countrymen abroad. The new Rajah of Sattara has been placed upon the *gadi* by the governor of Bombay (Sir J. Carnac), and the deposed rajah has departed for his place of exile, Benares, the Siberia of British India. The deposal of this prince has been the subject of discussions in the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, which well deserve the attention of those who think that our tenure of India depends in no slight degree upon the justice and wisdom of our treatment of such of the native princes of that vast territory as political events have placed under our controul. Much remains to be disclosed before the public is in a condition to decide upon a question of so much delicacy and difficulty, as whether the late rajah has justly brought upon himself so severe a penalty as his dethronement by the power towards which he owed such a deep debt of gratitude. Unless the grounds upon which this strong measure was resorted to be of the clearest character, it will be difficult to reconcile impartial thinkers to the transfer of the throne of Sattara from a prince of amiable qualities and respectable talents, to one who is described by those who ought to know him as “a worthless scoundrel.” The discontent which this measure has excited in India is manifest: it seems not improbable that the fear of a similar fate has had, as suggested, its influence with the Guicowar, who has, at length, come to terms.

Amongst the domestic incidents at the Indian presidencies may be noticed

the great meeting of the Landholders' Association at Calcutta (p. 207), which, it appears, has determined upon combining its objects with those of the British India Association at home, all the libels put forth by the latter (and which are so well exposed by the *Friend of India*) being adopted by the native as well as European members of the former.

A dreadful hurricane has ravaged the Northern Circars, under the Madras government: in Europe, we have but an imperfect notion of the vast destruction of life, as well as property, which such a visitation occasions. This hurricane seems to have surpassed in violence and continuance that of 1832. The governor of Bombay is winning golden opinions by his behaviour to the natives, whose complaints he listens to in person—no unusual, though a popular, custom in the East; he is said to be about to appoint a native gentleman one of his Persian secretaries.

The great pressure of other matter has so confined the space devoted to our intelligence department, that we can give only the following summary of the news from the other parts of the East, except China. There is little, however, to report. From Ceylon, we learn that the Bishop of Madras was taken suddenly ill at a public meeting at Colombo. Whilst one of the speakers was addressing the assembly, the bishop was seized with a fainting fit, and though restoratives were promptly resorted to, he did not recover for some considerable time, and was ultimately obliged to be conveyed from the room in the arms of some of the gentlemen present. His lordship proceeded the following morning, in company with the archdeacon, to Kandy. The editor of the *Ceylon Herald* was tried, on the 4th December, in the Supreme Court, for a libel on the governor, and acquitted by the jury. The libel consisted in stating, "that his Exc. had given out, as a *ruse*, that he was going to visit the Veddahs, when his real intention was to convert to his own use the best of their lands at 1s. 6d. per acre; and that his Exc. went to Trincomalee to get up, in an underhand manner, complaints against his 'injured victim,' Mr. Huskisson, in order to 'burke' him." The progress made in clearing the Paumban Channel is considerable; nearly all the dhonies sail through, when the wind is fair for them, and many of the Colombo vessels have done so. Vessels of considerable burthen have passed through, not only without taking out any part of their cargo, but even without dropping an anchor, or taking in a pilot. "We may judge how simple the navigation of the Paumban passage now is," says the Ceylon paper, "from the fact, that vessels drawing seven feet water may safely run for the large channel, of which the depth is from eight to nine feet at spring tides."

The intelligence from Burmah, *via* Maulmain, confirms the previous accounts of the pacific disposition of the court of Ava; to what circumstances we are indebted for this favourable change does not distinctly appear. "It may be," the *Maulmain Chronicle* observes, "the success of the north-western expedition, of which he has gained some knowledge; it may be that he is disinclined to risk the stability of his seat on the contingencies of a contest with a military power which he has once seen victorious in his

country; it may be that the earthquakes in the upper part of his dominions and at his capital may have filled his mind with superstitious fears; and it may be the disturbed state of some of his eastern border provinces; or it may be the quiet withdrawal of the residency from the capital, regarded by him as a concession on our part to his declared determination not to permit a British officer to remain near him in a political capacity."

Complaints are still making in the Straits' papers of Dutch aggressions, which, it is apprehended, may affect our commercial interests in that quarter. They have taken Barus, and are expected to get possession of the ports of Tapoos, Sinkel, and Trumon, all on the west coast of Sumatra.

We have not received any files from Australasia.

We have devoted a large space in this Journal, which we could ill spare, to a careful summary of the transactions which led to the existing hostilities with the Chinese. With every desire to be convinced that the policy pursued by the Superintendent of the British trade has been right, and the Chinese authorities wrong, we reluctantly confess that our conclusion is an opposite one. Even those writers who are loudest in their reprobation of the Chinese—we mean interested writers, for few others are found on that side of the question—condemn the conduct of Capt. Elliot as equally devoid of prudence and firmness. But it is now vain to discuss this question, in the hope of influencing events. The decree has gone forth, and the Chinese must either succumb, or see their forts battered, their ships burnt, and their countrymen slaughtered—a holocaust on the altar of free trade.

Much parade has been made by small scholars of *dicta* of jurists on this question, detached passages of whose writings have been quoted, instead of the principles to be extracted from them, if, indeed, such principles can apply to a case *sui generis*. For the benefit of such dabblers in the law of nations, we cite the following passage from Vattel:*

Even in the countries where every stranger freely enters, the sovereign is supposed to allow him access only upon this tacit condition, that he be subject to the laws; I mean the general laws made to maintain good order, and which have no relation to the title of citizen or of subject of the State. The public safety, the rights of the nation, and of the prince, necessarily require this condition, and the stranger tacitly submits to it, as soon as he enters the country, as he cannot presume upon having access upon any other footing. The empire has the right of command in the whole country, and the laws are not confined to regulating the conduct of the citizens among themselves; but they determine what ought to be observed by all orders of people throughout the whole extent of the State. In virtue of this submission, the strangers who commit a fault ought to be punished *according to the laws of the country*.

* Book II., c. 8.

THE MAHIMNASTRA, OR A HYMN TO SIVA.

TRANSLATED FROM THE SANSKRIT, BY THE REV. KRISHNA MOHANA BANERJEE.*

THE well-known invocation to Siva, of which an English translation is presented to the public, is held in high repute among the Hindus. It purports to be written by Pushpadanta, chief of the Gandharvas, who was in the habit of stealing flowers, for the purpose of worshipping Siva with them, from the garden of King Vāhu, unseen by the keepers of the garden. As he was gifted with the power of walking in the air, he baffled for a long time all the efforts of the keepers to catch him, who observed every morning large quantities of flowers stolen away, but could not ascertain how the thief got into the garden by night, in spite of all their watchful vigilance. They suspected at last that it was a being capable of flying that committed the robbery, night by night, and left in several places some holy flowers sacred to Siva, with the hope that the thief might tread upon them in the dark and be deprived of his supernatural powers, in consequence of the curse which such an insult to those sacred mysteries would necessarily bring upon him. The plan had the desired effect. The Gandharva trod upon the sacred flowers, and lost his power of riding on the wind. He was accordingly caught and taken into custody, when, through fear of the king whom he had offended by stealing his flowers, he offered the following supplication to Siva.

In the translation of this composition, I have consulted the *scholia* of a learned commentator, as well as a version in the Bengalee language, both of which have been printed with the text. As all classes of the Hindus are allowed the privilege of worshipping Siva, this hymn is distinguished from invocations to other gods by the liberty with which it may be read and repeated even by the Shudras, and it is therefore more widely known among the natives than the other prayers and *mantras*, with which the Brahmins alone are familiar, because they alone are allowed to use them.

If the offering of praise by one that does not comprehend the supreme limits of thy glory be unworthy of thee, then the language even of Brahmá and the other gods must be deficient. No one therefore that sings according to the measure of his understanding is culpable; and this attempt of mine too, O Hara! to celebrate thy praise, may be excused.

Thy glory, incapable as it is of any definition, and described with awe even by the *Vedas*, surpasses the utmost stretch of thought and expression. Who, then, can duly set forth its praise? Who can comprehend its nature and properties? And yet, as to its figurative illustrations, vouchsafed by thee in condescension to the infirmities of the faithful, who would not set his mind upon them and give expression to them?

Can the word even of the chief of gods (Brahmá) be a matter of wonder to thee, who art the cause of the nectar-like sweets of language? My mind is thus bent upon this invocation, O thou destroyer of Tripura! to the end that I may purify my language by the virtue of recounting thy attributes.

Thy godhead, celebrated in the *Vedas*, and displayed in the threefold forms of Brahmá, Vishnu, and Siva, distinguished severally by the three properties of Sattwa, Rajas, and Tamas, is the cause of the creation, preservation, and annihilation of the universe; and yet there are certain foolish and stupid men in the world, who oppose this thy godhead in an abominable way, however acceptable that way may be to the wicked.

* From the Journ. of the As. Soc. of Bengal for May.

"What is his attempt? What his form? By what means—with what implements—of what materials does the Creator form the universe?" Vain questions like these, unworthy of thy incomprehensible glory, and therefore wicked, pass the lips of some infatuated men for the delusion of the world.

Can this embodied universe be uncreate? Could its existence proceed from any one except the Creator of the world? Or who else but the Lord could attempt the production of the world? The wicked, regardless of these considerations, indulge in scepticism concerning thee, O thou supreme of immortals!

While the *Vedas*, the Sāṅkhya philosophy, the *Yoga śāstra*, the system concerning the creature and the Creator, the doctrine of the Vaiṣṇavas, &c., involve many conflicting theories and sentiments, of which some follow this, some that; and while there are, consequently, different kinds of men pursuing various paths, straight as well as crooked, according to the diversity of their opinions, thou art alone the one end of all these sects, as the sea is of different rivulets.

A large bull, a wooden staff, an axe, a tiger or elephant's hide, ashes, snakes, and a skull—these, O thou dispenser of blessings! are thy principal ornaments and furniture. The other gods are, indeed, tenacious of this and that enjoyment, all which thou mayest call forth by a mere turn of thy eye; but a feverish thirst after such objects cannot disturb a self-contented being.

One philosopher* says that every thing is eternal; another† says that every thing here is perishable; while a third‡ maintains that in this universe, composed of various materials, some things are eternal, others perishable. Although I am in a manner bewildered by these speculations, I am not still ashamed of setting forth thy praise, for my tongue cannot be held.

In order to estimate thy glory, who are fire and light, Brahmā attempted in vain to measure its upper and Vishnu its lower part. But when they sang thy praise with faith and devotion, then thou didst manifest thyself unto them. Can, then, thy service ever be pronounced futile or fruitless?

It was only owing to the unshaken faith with which he worshipped thy lotus-feet with his heads, as with so many rows of lotusses, that, O thou destroyer of Tripurā! the ten-headed Rāvana, having gained unrivalled and undisturbed possession of the world, exerted the strength of his arms, ever itching for war.

When he (Rāvana) exerted against Kailāsha, even thy dwelling, the power of those very arms which he had got as a reward for his services to thee (so true it is that the wicked forget themselves in prosperity!), it would have been impossible for him to find any resting-place, even in hell, hadst thou only slightly moved the tip of thy toe. [*But thy long-suffering remembered his former devotions, and spared him.*]

That Vāna, who had reduced the whole world under his subjection, should pull down the dominion of Indra, although so high, was not a matter of wonder, because he worshipped thy feet. What elevation is there which the prostration of the head before thy feet could not procure!

Does not the blue spot which coloured thy throat, when thou drankest the deadly potion, in pity to the gods and demons, who were all afraid that the universe should have an untimely dissolution, serve to set forth thy beauty? Surely, even a disfigurement becomes graceful in a person who undertakes to relieve the world from fear.

That victor, whose shafts were never discharged in vain in this world, consisting of gods, demons, and men, even Kandarpa, met with dissolution when he looked upon thee, O Lord! as if thou wert like any other common god. So impossible is it to despise the self-controlled with impunity!

The safety of the earth became doubtful by the stamp of thy feet; the firmament became giddy and unstable, with all its stars and luminaries, shattered by the stroke of thy hand; and the heavens, touched by thy clotted hair, fell into a troublous state, when thou dancedst in order to defend the universe from the Rakshases. Flow

* Kapila, the founder of the Sāṅkhya philosophy.

† Buddha, the last pretended incarnation of the deity, from whom originated the sect which goes by his name.

‡ Goutama, the founder of the Nyāya philosophy.

mysterious and seemingly contradictory must be this thy providence, by which thou didst thus trouble the creation, while thou wert, in fact, effecting its preservation !

Those streams of the Ganga, which extend far in the sky, whose frothy appearance is that of clusters of sparkling stars, which replenished the mighty ocean, forming it like a great ring round the insular earth, looked a small drop when thou didst sustain them on thy head ! What a glorious conception does this give of thy wondrous and majestic body !

When thou didst resolve upon consuming Tripura, the earth was thy chariot, Brahmá thy charioteer, the chief of mountains (Mandara) thy bow, the sun and moon thy wheels, and Vishnu himself thy arrow ! What was all this preparation against a city that was but as grass before thee ? Not that the will of the Lord was dependent upon any instruments, but that thou wert pleased, as it were, to sport with those implements.

When Hari (Vishnu), who was daily in the habit of worshipping thy feet with a thousand lotusses, found on a certain occasion that the number was short by one, he plucked one of his lotus-eyes to fill up the want. Then did the fulness of his faith, thus tried and approved, become, by means of his wheeled body, the watchful principle of the world's conservation.

The sacrifice being ended, thou alone remainest as the cause of reward to its performers. How can a work, that is finished and has ceased, be efficacious afterwards, except because of thy worship ? It is, accordingly, only by looking up to thee as the pledge of reward in sacrifices, and by reposing faith in the *Vedas*, that a person can be said to commence a great work.

Although Daksha,* so perfect in works, and lord of all creatures, was the offerer—although Rishis were the priests, and gods the assembled partakers of the sacrifice, yet was it interrupted and rejected, and Daksha himself destroyed by thee ; for such oblations as are made without faith in him, who is the giver of rewards in them, are productive only of evil.

When Brahmát, lusting after his own daughter (that had through fear of her father's attempt against her virtue transformed herself into a hind), became a stag, with a view to gratify his passion, thou didst bend thy bow against him ; and when he had fled from thy fear, even into heaven, thy hands, like those of a chasing hunter, took him, and have not yet set him at liberty.

If, O destroyer of Tripura! even after seeing the flower-armed † god of love reduced like grass instantly to ashes for audaciously hoping to overcome thee by making Párvati's‡ beauty as his instrument, the goddess still looks upon thee as if thou wert subject to animal passions, because half of thy body is joined with hers, then, O thou self controlling dispenser of blessings ! young women must be deceived.

Although, owing to thy sports in the cemetery, with the devils as thy followers, the ashes of the burnt pile as thy ointment, and skulls as thy necklaces and drinking-cups, thy disposition and very name must appear evil and be awful, yet thou art the cause of supreme felicity to a'l that call upon thee.

Thou art verily that incomprehensible truth, which the self-controlled devotees contemplate when they put their fingers to their nostrils and fix their thoughts, abstracted from all external impressions, within their minds, and when through joy, their hairs stand on end, and they, as if immersed in the sea of delight, feel themselves happy, plunged in the waters of immortality.

Thou art the sun—thou the moon—thou the air—thou thyself fire—thou art water—thou art sky—thou the earth—and thou the spirit. With such expressions did the ancients define thy essence. But as for ourselves, we acknowledge that we know no substance which thou pervadest not.

The mystical and immutable *om*, which, being composed of the three letters

* Daksha was the father-in-law of Siva.

† Brahmá is the first person of the Hindu Triad, and the creator of the universe.

‡ Kámadeva, the god of love, or animal passions, is supposed to use flowers as his shafts when he strikes lust into the hearts of men.

§ Párvati was the wife of Siva.

अ उ म, signify successively the three *Vedas* (*Rich*, *Yájus*, and *Saman*)—the three states of life (awaking, dreaming, sleeping)—the three worlds (heaven, earth, and hell)—the three gods (of the triad, *Brahmá*, *Vishnu*, and *Maheshwara*)—and which by its nasal sound is indicative of thy fourth office, as supreme lord of all—ever expresses and sets forth thy collective and single forms.

Bhava, Sarva, Rudra, Pashupati, Ugra, Mahádeva, Bhíma, and I'shána—of these thy eight names, each, O God! is celebrated in the *Vedas* (or each the gods desire to hear). With a humbled mind, I bow and adore to thee who art called by these precious names.

Reverence to thee, O god of meditation and austerity, who art nearest (*i. e.* to those that serve thee), and who art also farthest (*i. e.* from them that disregard thee).—Reverence to thee, who art the humblest (*i. e.* to those that are humble), and who art also the greatest (*i. e.* to those that are high-minded).—Reverence to thee, who art old (as the creator of the universe), and yet young, being independent of the decaying effects of age.—Reverence to thee, who art all, and in whom all things subsist!

Reverence, O reverence, to Bhava, who partakes chiefly of the *Rajas* quality for the creation of the world. Reverence, O reverence, to Mrida, who partakes of the *Sattwa* quality for the conservation of the world and the happiness of men. Reverence, O reverence, to Hara, who is principally moved by the quality of *Tamas* in the destruction of the world.

How vast the difference between my understanding, capable of grasping only little objects and subject to the perturbations of the passions, and between thy everlasting glory, whose properties know no boundary! Hence my faith having led me, who am fearful of thee, to this profitable exercise, casts me at thy feet with this verbal offering, as with that of flowers.

O Lord! even if there were a heap of ink like a black mountain, were the ocean itself the inkstand, and did Saraswati herself continue to write for ever with the twigs of the *Kalpataru** as her pens, having the earth itself for her paper [*even if there were such a writer with such stationery, and to write for so long a time*], still would it be impossible to express the limits of thy qualities.

Kushuma Dashana (Pushpadanta, or 'flower-teethed'), the chief of all the Gandharvas, and the servant of the god of gods, who bears on his head the crescent of the moon, being in consequence of his wrath deprived of his greatness, composed this excellent hymn of the Lord's glory.

If a man, having worshipped the chief of gods, read with his hands closed together, and his attention fixed, this hymn, composed by Pushpadanta, and of certain efficacy as the one only means of emancipation in heaven, he will join the company of Siva, and will be adored by the Kinnaras.†

* A fabulous tree of mythological celebrity, which yields any fruits that are desired by any one.

† The Kinnaras were a species of celestial beings.

LIFE AND SERVICES OF LORD HARRIS.*

SOME valuable contributions have been made of late years to the history of British India, in the Memoirs of various distinguished individuals, by whose talents and services the British power in the East was preserved, extended, and consolidated. These private memoirs afford materials that would be vainly sought in official documents or public records, which are, indeed, generally speaking, unexceptionable depositories of facts, but they reveal nothing of the secret machinery of actions and events, of the motives and objects of the agents, the knowledge of which is essential to that just distribution of praise, and that impartial estimate of character, which form the most important, as well as the most difficult, functions of the historian. General Lord Harris, the conqueror of Mysore, may justly be classed amongst these distinguished personages, and, fortunately, his biography has not been entrusted to a stipendiary book-maker; Mr. Lushington, the late governor of Madras, and Lord Harris's son-in-law and private secretary in India, has not disdained to be the biographer of his early patron, in "an accurate and simple detail of his actions and motives." An intimate acquaintance of thirty years furnished Mr. Lushington with ample means of forming a correct judgment of the conduct and character of the deceased peer, who, at the suggestion of his biographer, prepared some memoranda for his private history, which, with his diaries, some family records, letters, and official papers, compose the materials for the present work.

Lord Harris was, as he told Lord Wellesley, when the avenues to distinction were opening to him, "an humble clergyman's son, thrown very early in life into the army, entirely a soldier of fortune, with scarce any assistance save his own exertions." His father, a curate with a large family, in 1759, procured for his eldest son George, then about fourteen, who was educated at Westminster, a warrant for cadet in the Royal artillery, through the interest of the celebrated Lord George Sackville, then master-general of the ordnance, to whom the Rev. Mr. Harris had rendered some service when a fellow-collegian with Lord George at Cambridge. The battle of Minden, and the consequent disgrace of his patron, would have marred the prospects of the young soldier, but that the new master general, the Marquess of Granby, had been also a fellow-collegian of his father (who was now dead), and he obtained for George Harris an ensigncy in the 5th regiment of Foot. Shortly after he joined his corps at Bedford, in 1763, he, at some personal risk, rescued a fellow-officer, Ensign Bagot, from drowning: the gallantry of the act recommended Ensign Harris to the good opinion of his immediate commanding-officer. In 1765, he obtained a lieutenancy by purchase, and was appointed adjutant to the 5th. In 1767 and 1768, he paid a visit to France, to learn the language and acquire the accomplishments of riding and fencing. On his return, he became involved in a duel with his commanding-officer, Capt. Bell. This

* The Life and Services of General Lord Harris, G.C.B., during his Campaigns in America, the West-Indies, and India. By the RIGHT HON. S. R. LUSHINGTON, Private Secretary to Lord Harris, and late Governor of Madras. London, 1840. Parker.

person, who had been his dearest friend and protector, owing to incipient insanity, became, without adequate cause, his bitter enemy. He challenged Lieut. Harris, who received his fire twice. In this whole affair, the young officer* exhibited so much calmness, temper, and forbearance, as to place his character in a very favourable light. Capt. Bell was the intimate friend of Sir William Medows, and the conduct of Mr. Harris introduced him to the acquaintance of Sir William and of his brother, Lord Manvers. "Considering my youth and utter inexperience in the ways of the world, at the time of this occurrence," observes Lord Harris, in relating the transaction, "I may surely be allowed to express my conviction, that the hand of Providence was on me, and how deeply thankful ought I to feel for His mercy in bringing me unharmed through such a trial! The consequences were, the warm friendship of Sir William Medows, which ultimately led me to fame and fortune—the giving me such a confidence in myself, as to convince me that no dangers or difficulties could ever make me act in an unbecoming manner; and lastly, the enabling me to preserve a command over my passions and temper in many after-scenes of trial and annoyance." So little are we able to judge of the future by the present!

In 1771, he purchased a company (with funds borrowed from his mother), at the age of twenty-six. He is described as, at that time, "a young man of amiable character, with a most engaging exterior, and manners as prepossessing as his person." In 1774, his regiment (the 5th) received orders to embark immediately for America. His joy at entering upon a career of actual service was clouded by regret at leaving his aged mother and his sister. A letter from him, announcing this event, bears strong testimony to the warmth of his domestic affections. Several of these early letters are printed, and they attest the openness, simplicity, and manliness of his character:

At the lamentable affair at Bunker's Hill, he was severely wounded in the head, and fell into the arms of his lieutenant, Lord Rawdon, afterwards Marquess of Hastings. He underwent the operation of trepanning, and was ordered home for health, where he arrived in October 1775. He re-embarked for America in May 1776, and was soon occupied in the stirring scenes of the war, under his friend, Colonel Medows. The letters of Capt. Harris, addressed to his cousin, Mrs. Dyer, contain some lively descriptions of American campaigning, and of various affairs, of more or less importance, in which he was engaged, and again wounded. In 1777, he was promoted to a majority, and next year sailed, as second in command under Brigadier-General Medows, on an expedition against St. Lucie, where, with 1,300 bayonets, they defeated five thousand picked troops of France. The brother of Major Harris was mortally wounded on this occasion.

Having marriage in view, he now began, after five campaigns, to "sigh for the friendly hearth," and his letters speak of his "original love of retire-

* Mr. Lushington states (p. 467) that he was "in his seventeenth year;" but Lord Harris himself says (p. 25) that he was seventeen when he joined the 5th, in 1763; so that, on his return from France, in 1769, after which the affair took place, he must have been in his twenty-third year.

ment," and of the happiness of a country life; "with land enough to give him employment." He obtained leave of absence; but on his voyage home, full of delightful anticipations of seeing the object of his affection (Miss Dixson), he was captured by a French privateer, and taken to France. Being released on parole, he came to England, in 1779, married, and, with his bride, rejoined his regiment in Barbadoes, but was soon, however, ordered home, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Determining to retire from the army, he had negotiated the sale of his commission, intending to settle with his family in Canada, when he accidentally met with Sir William Medows in London, who had been just appointed governor of Bombay, and who insisted upon his accompanying him. The sale of the commission was stopped, Col. Harris exchanged from the 5th, then in Ireland, to the 76th, serving in India, and he arrived at Bombay in 1788, Mrs. Harris and their family being left at home. The following amusing picture of the terms on which the two friends lived is given in a letter from the colonel's man John, a most faithful and attached servant, who accompanied the forlorn hope at Seringapatam, and subsequently raised himself to an honest independence by his merit. The copy is faithful to the original, except in spelling:

Bombay, January 9, 1789.

Madam: It gives me great pleasure to inform you, by the ship *Prince William Henry*, which is thought to be the first ship to London from this coast, and I am glad to inform you that my master is in perfect good health, and in a very comfortable healthy situation at present, and I hope you will receive this in good health and prosperity. And ever since we left London, Madam, there has been a great many pleasant affairs past, which did give me the greatest comfort in the world; for to see concerning my master on board the *Winterton*—we had not been long on board, before they all sec'd, from my master's good pleasant looks and civil behaviour, that he was the sensiblest man on board, and in a short time they all became so very much pleased with him, that they did ask his advice at all times, for he perfectly at last gained all their favours; and if he had wanted any favour, or asked the captain to forgive any man when he was angry, it was always granted. And when we landed at Bombay, in two days all was ready to entertain the gentlemen when they came to dine with the Governor, for every day there is twelve or twenty different men at least every day, and they do make very free and pass the time cheerfully, which is very pleasant to see; for I have often thought in my breast, if you did see how my master makes all the gentlemen so happy, it wou'd in the first place, it wou'd surprise any person for to see, it is so well carried on. And my master sits at the head of the table, and the General at the side, for he gives all the care to my master, and he gives the gentlemen many broad hints that it is all Col. Harris's, which makes it appear very pleasant to me for to see them at all times like two brothers. The Governor very often tells the gentlemen some good story concerning Col. Harris, and they both agree in the same in such goodnature, that it makes it very pleasant; and my master always drinks a glass of wine with every strange gentleman at table, and sometimes a great many, to the great pleasure of all the people at table; it looks so well, that when any strange gentleman comes to dine the first time, they seem quite surprised, and all the time keep their eyes fixed upon my master; so, I think, the best comparison I can make is, they look as if they were all his own children. But I am sorry to see the gentlemen live so fast; but, to my great comfort, my master is as careful as ever he was at home, and in every particular careful of his self. And this wine, you must know, that he drinks, is three-parts water. If you will put two glasses of water

and one of madeira, and then a little claret, you will not perceive any difference, and the claret, one glass of water to one glass of claret. This I always mind myself, and give him, when he calls for madeira or claret. I hope, Madam, you will forgive me for giving myself the great honour of writing to you.

I am, with respect,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN BEST.

The next year, General Medows was appointed governor of Madras, just at the moment of Tippoo's irruption into the Travancore country; to punish which act of aggression, Lord Cornwallis directed the Madras army to be assembled. Col. Harris accompanied the general as his military secretary and principal aide-de-camp, and was present with him during the whole of the campaigns of 1790, 1791, and 1792, particularly at the storming of the pettah and fortress of Bangalore, the forts of Severndroog and Nundidroog. In the action of 15th May 1791, he was appointed by Lord Cornwallis to command the second line of the army, and was personally engaged in his attack on Tippoo's fortified camp and the island of Seringapatam on the 6th February 1792, which terminated the war. On the restoration of peace, Col. Harris embarked for England with Sir William Medows, in August 1792. After passing a year in England, he proceeded, with Mrs. Harris and his eldest daughter, to join his regiment in Calcutta, where he arrived in October 1794, and was immediately nominated to the command of Fort William, an appointment which, with its emoluments, he was obliged to relinquish on his promotion to the rank of major-general. The apprehension of being obliged to retire to England before he had acquired the means of "a quiet and comfortable retirement,"—the object he was looking forward to,—was removed by his speedy advancement, in January 1797, to the rank of lieutenant-general, and his unexpected nomination to be Commander-in-chief at Madras, with a seat in the Council.

One of his first acts was to claim the right of primary recommendation of military officers for regimental and other services which had no political or civil character. Hitherto the military patronage had been entirely in the hands of the civil government, which General Harris considered (and the Court concurred with him) was detrimental to the public service.

In February 1798, on the departure of Lord Hobart, General Harris took charge of the civil government of Madras, till the arrival of Lord Clive, in September 1799. Whilst exercising the united functions of these two high offices, the Earl of Mornington arrived at Madras, in April 1798,* from whence, as Mr. Lushington justly observes, "we date a new and splendid era in our history." The great qualities of Lord Mornington, which so admirably fitted him for that difficult crisis in our affairs, seem to have been instantly appreciated by General Harris, and a mutual confidence was established between them, which tended to smooth the

* Mr. Lushington states that the Earl arrived in Madras roads on the 22d May 1798. This is a mistake. His lordship landed at Madras in April, and reached Calcutta, and assumed the government-general, on the 18th May. There is a letter in the Wellesley Despatches (i. 36) from Lord Mornington to the Nabob of Arcot, dated at Madras, April 27th, 1798.

difficulties wherewith the path of Indian politics was beset at this period, and had probably no immaterial influence upon the success of the measures adopted. In less than six weeks after his arrival, Lord Mornington developed the scheme he had formed before he reached India, "to establish an efficient check upon the future ambition or resentment of Tippoo;"* for, on the 9th June, we find him writing to General Harris, to prepare him for a war with that potentate, whose designs were revealed by M. Malartie's proclamation, published at the Mauritius, "and desiring him to turn his attention to the means of collecting a force, if necessity should unfortunately require it." This was followed by a secret letter, declaring the Earl's "positive resolution to assemble the army upon the coast," with a view of marching direct upon Seringapatam.

This resolution seems to have taken all the functionaries at Madras by surprise, to have astonished all, and infused terror and dismay into some. Of the latter was Mr. Webbe, the chief secretary, a man of no pusillanimous character, and according to the Duke of Wellington, "one of the ablest and honestest men he ever knew." When Mr. Webbe reflected upon their unprepared state (a large portion of the troops being absent in the eastern islands), their empty treasury and bankrupt credit (the deficit being eighteen lacs of pagodas, and the Government credit being so low, that its eight per cent. paper bore a discount of twenty per cent., and their twelve per cent. bonds were at four discount†), and the horrors of Hyder's invasion of the Carnatic, he exclaimed, in the bitterness of grief, "I can anticipate nothing but a return of shocking disasters from a premature attack upon Tippoo in our present disabled condition, and the impeachment of Lord Mornington for his temerity!" In a very able memorandum, Mr. Webbe, at the request of General Harris, set forth objections to the measure proposed by Lord Mornington, which would have staggered ordinary minds, declaring that, "if war is inevitable, I fear our situation is bad beyond the hope of remedy."‡ Colonel Close, the adjutant-general, declared that the Madras forces were not capable of defending the Company's territories, much less of carrying on offensive operations, particularly in a country like Mysore; and that, even for the purpose of defence, they could not move before the spring of 1799. General Harris so far partook of the almost general feeling, that, although he declared his determination to "follow orders to the utmost limit of his means, and leave the issue in higher hands," he laid before the Earl his own apprehensions, arising from the weakness of their force, the little dependence to be placed on their allies, the improbability of the army being equipped before February, and the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of feeding it during a rapid direct march to Seringapatam: adding, however, that although he thought it right to point out difficulties,

* Letter to Mr. Dundas from the Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 28, 1798. *Despatches*, i. 17.

† *Auber's Rise and Progress of the British Power in India*. ii. 107.

‡ In the copy of Mr. Webbe's memorandum, in the work before us, the expense of an army of fourteen thousand men in the field, and of providing carriage for them, is stated, at 34,700 pagodas per month, about £13,000. This low estimate staggered us; upon referring to the copy in Lord Wellesley's *Despatches*, we find that this is the expense of the carriage only, that of the army being blank—probably (p. 184) two lacs of pagodas.

there should be none in his cheerful and zealous attempt to overcome all.

Lord Mornington had too well considered the subject to be deterred by reasons which, in truth, only showed how much our very political existence was at the mercy of Tippoo, and he determined to persevere in rooting out the French from Hyderabad, making ample provisions for the future protection of the Carnatic, and reducing the power of the Mysore prince; observing, in his letter to General Harris, 15th July: "I do not mean to disarm until I shall have effected all my objects of renewing the efficacy of our alliances, and of obtaining satisfaction from Tippoo;" and in a despatch to Mr. Dundas, of the 6th July, he mentions the marching the army from the coast directly upon Tippoo's capital, to compel him to purchase peace by a cession of the whole of his maritime territory below the Ghauts, on the coast of Malabar, as one of the plans he had in view, "for reducing the power of Tippoo to such a condition as shall render him unable to avail himself of the solicited assistance of France, or of any other collateral aid which the course of future circumstances may offer to him for the prosecution of his declared design of expelling the British nation from India."*

The Earl was warranted in declaring immediate hostilities with the sultan of Mysore, after the authenticity of M. Malartic's proclamation was ascertained, by the despatch of the Secret Committee, which distinctly said: "We recommend energy, promptness, and decision: do not wait for actual hostilities on the part of Tippoo, should he have entered into a league with the French."† Lord Mornington, however, first tried remonstrance; but this was ineffectual.

A calm consideration of the peculiar circumstances of the British power in India at this juncture, and of the motives which ought to have guided Lord Mornington, will tend to neutralize the censure which Mr. Mill has directed against that nobleman for his policy towards Tippoo. Taking his ground upon the narrow basis of the Act of 1793, which, he says, was intended to restrain every act of war against an Indian prince except for self-defence, he maintains that "it is impossible to show that the war, into which the Governor-general was so eager to plunge, was a war of self-defence, except by such arguments as will show that no war, which has a prospect of adding to the securities of a nation, can ever be a war of a different sort."‡ The historian, nevertheless, admits that Tippoo had made an overture for an offensive and defensive alliance against us with France; and that, to do mischief to the English, he was ready to unite with any power that would embark in the same design." If we add to this, that he had opened communications with Zemaun Shah, of Cabul, who was about to invade India; that there was an army of fourteen thousand men at Hyderabad, officered by Frenchmen, the commander of whom was in correspondence with France, and the Nizam being in communication with Tippoo; that the Bengal Government had obtained "the fullest evidence of the nature of Tippoo's designs against the British power;" that he was

* *Despatches*, i. 63.

† *Auber*, ii. 167.

‡ *Mill*, vi. 77.

only waiting a convenient moment to strike the blow, and had refused to afford any satisfactory answer to the complaints of breach of treaty,—hardly any ingredient seems to be wanting to make Lord Mornington's war a defensive one, within the clear meaning of the statute. With a slight change of terms, we might employ Mr. Mill's form of reasoning, and say that it would be impossible to contend that the war was not one of self-defence, but by such arguments as will show that no war can be such, unless we suspended even our preparations till our adversary knew he could attack us with every prospect of success. The right of war in self-defence commences when the danger is imminent and certain. But in fact, Mr. Mill has constructed his argument on a misquotation of the statute, the language of which is : "except where hostilities have actually been commenced, or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities, against the British nation in India, or against some of the princes or states dependent thereon."

On the 16th July (so little time was lost), the Governor-general addressed to General Harris that admirable letter, which is published in the *Despatches*,* and which Mr. Lushington found endorsed, in the general's handwriting, "This is a most able production." This document put General Harris in complete possession of his Lordship's views respecting the state of affairs, and of a "general outline of his arrangements for frustrating the united efforts of Tippoo and of France." The leading objects were, to place the Madras army in a respectable state of preparation to move with expedition on any emergency, to destroy every seed of a French party in India, to strengthen our barrier against Tippoo, and acquire the means of reducing his power, instead of abandoning the tranquillity of our provinces to his mercy. "This comprehensive explanation," observed General Harris, in reply, "has dispelled every doubt of the necessity of the measures which you have directed."

The first active step was the assembling a force in the Guntoor Circar, for the purpose of marching on Hyderabad, to disarm the French legion of fourteen thousand men, which was objected to in the Madras Council; but General Harris, though invested with only provisional power, declared his resolution not only to take the responsibility of the measure upon himself, but to execute it with his own funds, if no public money could be obtained. This generous and patriotic offer (which rests on the authority of the general's own letter to Lord Mornington†) silenced all opposition; orders were immediately issued for the march of the troops to Hyderabad, and this great measure was effected with perfect ease and success. Preparations were then made with unusual vigour for the campaign against the sultan; the decided, but honest, repugnance of Mr. Webbe and other functionaries to Lord Mornington's enlarged schemes for tranquillizing India gradually yielded to maturer reflection,‡ Lord Clive, the new governor of Madras,

* It is dated the 18th in this collection, but bears the date of the 16th in the work before us, where it is marked "private."

† Dated 7th August 1798. *Wellesley Despatches*, i. 137.

‡ "So strongly did the authorities at home enter into the feelings expressed by Lord Mornington," observes Mr. Lushington, "that, in a moment of anger, a letter was actually written by Mr. Dundas, ordering

seconding Lord Mornington's wishes, and before the close of 1798, a fine army of 21,649 men, perfect in all points, was equipped to march into the Carnatic and to Seringapatam, besides two corps, on the coast of Malabar and to the southward, intended to co-operate with the grand army. The reinforcements sent from Bengal included H.M.'s 33d regiment, under the Hon. Lieut. Col. Wellesley.

The success of his zealous efforts, and the declaration of the Governor-general, that "if any public good should be the result of my proposed measures, a large share of the merit is to be ascribed to you, for, without your personal exertion, my plan would inevitably have been defeated," encouraged no presumptuous thoughts in General Harris, who earnestly recommended Lord Mornington to entrust the chief command of the Mysore expedition to Sir Alured Clarke, the commander-in-chief in Bengal. The persuasions of Lord Mornington (to whom even Mr. Mill ascribes a quality which belongs to great minds, unrivalled skill in the choice of instruments) overcame his scruples, and the confidence of the Governor-general (who proceeded to Madras, in order to be nearer the scene of operations) delegated to him an unusual extent of power: he was authorized to call upon all the servants of the Company, civil and military, for every aid and resource they could supply. The great impediments in the way of procuring grain, and of transporting the battering train 220 miles, through a difficult and hostile country, before the Malabar monsoon, required that no resource should be neglected.

It is unnecessary to detail the operations of an expedition so well known as that which ended in the overthrow of Tippoo Sultan, the most deadly enemy the British Government in India ever had to deal with. It may suffice to say, that the army of the Carnatic commenced its march from Vellore on the 3d February, crossed the Mysore frontier on the 7th March, and on the 4th May, the fortress of Seringapatam was in our possession, the campaign ended, and Mysore at our mercy. On the march, the general received a "heart-stirring letter from Lord Mornington,"* to which he replied in the following, which exhibits no inelegant specimen of epistolary composition:

Caukengena, seven miles W. of Tripatore,
Feb. 25, 1799.

My dear Lord: Your lordship's final instructions are received, and their very satisfactory contents perfectly understood.

I shall not attempt an elaborate letter of thanks for them, or for all the noble and liberal confidence and encouragement they contain; but I trust to that Providence on whom I depend, that your lordship shall be paid by a thorough conviction that every thing to the best of my abilities shall be tried, to ensure that success which your lordship's exertions give so fair a prospect of. And allow me here to relieve your lordship's mind from the fear that I shall permit myself to become a *despondist* in the

ordering Mr. Webbe and Col. Close to be sent home. Most fortunately for the public service, however, a second letter from Lord Mornington arrived, in time to prevent the degradation of these two most distinguished officers, which would have been a great public calamity."

* Dated at Fort George, February 23d, 1799; which letter, for some reason or other, is not given in the Wellesley collection, though the reply of General Harris is given.

† A "despondle" is an Hindostanee word, which appears in the Revenue transactions. Lord M. had applied it in a ludicrous sense to those who "desponded" of success in the war.

business, by the assurance that never in my life was I known to have the smallest tendency or turn that way. On the contrary, in some severe trials I have been most cheerful in the support of others, and thank God, have always found my spirits rise in the hour of danger. It is true I am anxious to examine the worst side of things, in order to provide a substitute if possible; but when prevention is no longer in my power, I trust you will hear that I make the best of every thing, and meet with cheerfulness the accidents which must happen in our peregrinations. At present, we are in a great way of supplies, and, with Read and Macleod's exertions, I have great hopes we shall escape similar distresses to those we experienced last war.

You may depend upon it, that there is no man in the army who wishes the business over more than myself; but no selfishness, or, I trust, persuasion, shall induce me to push the cattle beyond their powers, for that would be risking every thing. On them we must depend for getting our noble battering-train along, and we will soon make up any time supposed to be lost in this way, when once we begin the siege.

Your lordship's last communications have been particularly grateful to me; and as you have taken care to secure me by every tie dear to man—by gratitude, by my own honour and conscience being pledged, and even by the Eastern policy of having my wife and children in your hands*—I think you will not be deceived. That you may not, is my earnest prayer; and that your lordship will believe me,

My dear Lord, with great esteem,

Your devoted and faithful servant,

GEORGE HARRIS.

There are some incidental particulars relative to this expedition, which are not generally known, and which in the volume before us rest on the best authority; to these we shall limit ourselves.

Previous to the publication of the *Wellington Despatches*, a notion prevailed, that General Harris was little more than an ornamental head of the army of the Carnatic, its details being managed by others. In that work, it is observed, that "General Harris himself conducted the details of the victorious army he commanded;" and this fact is abundantly demonstrated in the volume before us. The difficulties which the army had to contend with, through loss of cattle, want of grain, &c. and which justified the apprehensions of Mr. Welbe and others, taxed the Commander-in-chief's powers to the utmost, as appears from his *Journal*, which testifies the habitual piety of Lord Harris, a sentiment apparent even in his early letters. "Let me only record my humble submission to that all-protecting Providence for the support I have found through this day," is the modest entry on the 27th March, after the battle of Mallavelly, in which he gained a complete victory over the sultan, at the expense of sixty-six men, killed, wounded, and missing; the brunt of the engagement being borne by the right wing, commanded by the general in person. Three days after, by a masterly movement, he crossed the Cavery, not in the usual route, but at Soosilly, in which fort ample forage and provisions were found.

One incident during the siege has been a good deal noticed, merely from the subsequent greatness of the individual concerned in it. Col. Wellesley was directed to carry the Sultanpettah tope, with the 33d regiment. He entered the tope, was assailed by a hot fire in front and flank; owing to the darkness of the night, the men got into confusion, and the attack

* Mrs. Harris and the general's children were all left at Madras, under the Governor-general's care.

failed. The general's Journal contains the following entry respecting this affair: "6 April 1799. Remained under great anxiety till near twelve at night, from the fear our troops had fired on each other. Near twelve, Colonel Wellesley came to my tent in a good deal of agitation, to say he had not carried the tope. It proved that the 33d, with which he attacked, got into confusion, and could not be formed, which was a great pity, as it must be particularly unpleasant to him." This incident has been strangely misrepresented. In a work of respectability,* it is said that Col. Wellesley had a sepoy battalion with him, as well as the 33d; that they were thrown into disorder, and fell back on the camp; that the young officer proceeded to the general's tent, at first much agitated, "but finding General Harris *not yet awake*,"—at midnight!—"he threw himself on the table of the tent, and *fell asleep*—a fact, in such a moment, singularly characteristic of the imperturbable character of the future hero of Torres Vedras,"—the fact being, that the general was not only awake, but anxiously waiting to receive the report.

Mr. Lushington relates an anecdote, which was told him in 1813 by Sir John Malcolm, and which shows that the general's mind was made up to the worst.

The hour appointed by the Commander-in-chief for the storm, one o'clock, had nearly arrived, when, a little before this time, while General Harris was sitting alone in his tent, anxiously reflecting upon the course he had resolved upon, if the Sultaun should succeed in beating off the first assailants, Captain Malcolm (afterwards Sir John Malcolm) came into his tent, and seeing him full of thought, cheerily exclaimed, "Why, my lord, so thoughtful?" "Malcolm," said the general sternly, "this is no time for compliments: we have serious work on hand; don't you see that the European sentry over my tent is so weak from want of food, and exhaustion, that a sepoy could push him down? we must take this fort, or perish in the attempt. I have ordered General Baird to persevere in his attack to the last extremity; if he is beat off, Wellesley is to proceed with the troops from the trenches: if he also should not succeed, I shall put myself at the head of the remainder of the army, for success is necessary to our existence."

We have little doubt of the substantial accuracy of this anecdote, although Malcolm is made to address the general as "My Lord," whereas he was not created a peer till sixteen years after. This hallucination (which Mr. Lushington does not notice) arose, probably, from Sir John's flighty manner of relating anecdotes.

The appointment of Col. Wellesley to the command of Seringapatam—which was made a matter of remonstrance by Sir David Baird, who commanded the assault—has become a subject of some interest since the publication of Mr. Hook's *Life* of the last-mentioned officer, wherein some severe strictures are bestowed upon General Harris for this and other instances of supposed favouritism towards the former. The matter is very fully investigated by Mr. Lushington, who charges Mr. Hook with adopting "the petty scandal of the gossips of the campaign of Mysore, as

* Alison's *History of Europe*.

authentic history, and abusing the name of Sir D. Baird as a medium for defaming those who were the chief instruments of that great national service." The question has been already examined, and the accusation against Lord Harris refuted, in this Journal,* by a writer whose information bears intrinsic marks of authenticity, and whose series of communications upon the subject of Sir David's history ought to accompany a future edition of Mr. Hook's work (if it ever reach another), inasmuch as the facts are more worthy of reliance than those deduced from the Baird papers, some of which are glaringly incorrect.

It should be recollected that Sir David (then Colonel) Baird was at the Cape of Good Hope when his promotion to the brevet of major-general and his nomination to the staff in India were communicated to him; that he landed at Madras in January 1799, at which time Col. Wellesley was in actual temporary command of the army assembling at Vellore. Up to this time, therefore, General Baird had established no claims to preference beyond superior rank. In the advance to Seringapatam, he had no opportunity to distinguish himself. At the battle of Mallavelly, though his biographer labours to ascribe to him the merit of some "manœuvrings," which had an influence on the issue of the day, none of the writers who were present confirm Mr. Hook's statements, and in General Harris's account of the battle, recorded in his Journal, Baird's name does not occur. On the other hand, the operations of Col. Wellesley's division, on the left, opposed to the enemy's right, had a most material effect, by overthrowing a large body of the enemy posted in a strong position, which was in fact the great feat of the day. At the storm of the fortress, General Baird was selected by the commander of the forces, not more, perhaps, for his known gallantry, than on account of his having been imprisoned, with other officers of Col. Baillie's detachment, in the place. The storm itself was no very arduous effort; the garrison were taken by surprise, and the resistance was consequently slight; all the arrangements were previously made by the Commander-in-chief, and in comparison with some of the assaults in the Peninsular war, it was mere child's play: it cannot be contended that General Baird had advanced his claims to preference higher at this period than before.

When this important fortress was in our possession, there devolved upon the Commander-in-chief the responsible duty of selecting an officer for its temporary command, at a most critical period of time, when every thing might depend upon that officer's prudence, discretion, skill, and even statesman-like qualities. General Baird's conduct at Tanjore, whatever gloss his biographer may put upon it, was not calculated to vindicate his claim to these qualities. Of Col. Wellesley, we need say nothing more than that his subsequent career has amply justified the general's choice of him.

Now let us see the case set up, at the time, by General Baird, and re-set up (for Sir David had abandoned it†) by his biographer. It is this: that

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. xi. pp. 41, 192. Mr. Lushington has not directly adverted to these communications, though it is evident that they are not unknown to him.

† At the request of General Baird, his letters of remonstrance to General Harris were cancelled or withdrawn.

he had been unjustly superseded in his seniority claims by an undue preference shown towards the brother of the Governor-general, an inferior officer. The facts are these. When the assault was over, and the place in the possession of the British troops, General Baird sent a request to the Commander-in-chief that "the whole storming party might be relieved from the camp." Upon receiving this application, General Harris turned to the deputy adjutant general (Major Turing), and asked who was the next officer for duty. "Colonel Roberts," said Major Turing. "Then put him in orders to go," replied General Harris. Presently afterwards, Major Turing, looking more attentively over the order, said, "No, sir, I have made a mistake; Col. Wellesley is the next for duty, not Col. Roberts." "Then let Col. Wellesley be put in orders for the relief," said General Harris. Col. Wellesley, accordingly, went in the common routine of military duty, expecting himself to be relieved whenever the Commander-in-chief should think fit. The next day, Col. Wellesley wrote to the Commander-in-chief, that "it is absolutely necessary that you should appoint a permanent garrison and a commanding officer to the place: till that is done, the people will have no confidence in us, and every thing must be in confusion." The general complied and appointed Col. Wellesley, considering this not as a military but a political appointment, pending the pleasure of the Government. What that would have been is not left to conjecture. General Harris, in writing to Lord Mornington, June 28th, says:

Ill-intentioned people talk nonsense, I hear, of your brother's appointment to command in Seringapatam; but I can defend it on principles most militarily correct, if it were worth while to attend to the words of the idle. Colonel Wellesley was the next officer to relieve Baird, who had requested to be relieved. So little did I think of any particular person at the time, that Roberts was named by Turing as next for duty, and agreed to by me, when Turing corrected himself, and said Colonel Wellesley was next. "Then let him go," was my answer. He was afterwards permanently appointed by me, from my thinking him more equal to the particular kind of duty than any other officer in the army.

Lord Mornington's reply is as follows:

With respect to the language which you say people have held of my brother's appointment to command in Seringapatam, you know that I never recommended my brother to you, and of course never even suggested how, or where, he should be employed; and I believe you know also, that you would not have pleased me by placing him in any situation in which his appointment could be injurious to the public service. My opinion, or rather knowledge and experience, of his discretion, judgment, temper, and integrity, are such, that if you had not placed him in Seringapatam, I would have done so of my own authority, because I think him in every point of view the most proper for that service.

How far the spirit engendered by these bickerings may have tended to delay the rewards due to the gallant men who, in their several departments, contributed to this great event—one of the most important in the history of British India—we shall not inquire. Certain, however, it is, that the neglect of General Harris and his officers, including Col. Wellesley, was of the

most pointed character. The commander was not even presented to the king by the minister; his claim to the prize-money was long litigated, with the countenance of the Government, and it was not till 1815, that the Prince Regent and a new ministry raised him to the peerage, and gratified him with other marks of favour, for acts done sixteen years before!

From his return to England in 1800, till his death on the 19th May 1829, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, Lord Harris lived in strict but dignified retirement, beloved and respected by his neighbours and tenantry for his kind heart, clear understanding, and simple manners. The extracts from his memoranda at a late period of his life denote his unostentatious modesty of character, and above all that resignation to the over-ruling dispensations of Providence, which, whilst it embellishes, imposes no restraint upon, the military virtues.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Lushington for an agreeable piece of biography, which comprehends some authentic materials for the history of British India.

LINES FROM THE HADĪKAH OF HAKĪM SANĀĪ.

(PERSIAN TEXT.)

حکایت

عاستقي را يکي فسرده بدید
که همي مُرد و خوش همي خندید
گفت کاخر بوقتِ جان دادن
چيست اين خنده و خوش استادن
گفت خوبان چو پرده بر گیرند
عاشقان پيششان چنين ميرند

NOTES OF A JOURNEY THROUGH FRANCE AND EGYPT TO BOMBAY.

BY EMMA ROBERTS.

No. III.—MARSEILLES TO ALEXANDRIA.

At twelve o'clock on the morning of the 21st of September, we were informed that the English Government-mails had not arrived, and that the probabilities were in favour of their not reaching Marseilles until five o'clock; in which event, the steamer could not leave the harbour that night. We, therefore, anticipated another day in our pleasant quarters; but thought it prudent to take our baggage on board. Upon getting down to the quay, we were stopped by a *gens-d'armes*, who desired to have our keys, which we of course immediately surrendered. On the previous day, while driving about the town, our progress had been suddenly arrested by one of these officials, with an inquiry whether we had any thing to declare. He was satisfied with our reply in the negative, and allowed us to proceed. A gentleman afterwards asked me whether, in my travels through France, I had not observed that the police was a mere political agent, established for the purpose of strengthening the hands of the government, and not, as in England, intended for the protection of the people? I could only reply, that we had lost nothing in France, and that property there appeared to be as secure as at home. Certainly, the interference of the *gens-d'armes* about the baggage, and the continual demand for our passports, were very vexatious, detracting in a great degree from the pleasure of the journey.

We found the rate of portrage excessively high; the conveyance of our baggage to and fro, as we passed from steam-boats to hotels, proving, in the aggregate, enormous: the whole went upon a truck, which one man drew, with apparent ease; and for a very short distance, we paid nearly double the sum demanded for the hire of a horse and cart in London, from Baker Street, Portman Square, to the Custom House.

Upon getting on board the *Megara*, we found that the mails were in the act of delivery, and that the vessel would start without delay. We had now to take leave of the friend who had seen us so far upon our journey, and to rely wholly upon ourselves, or the chance civilities we might meet with on the road. Our spirits, which had been so gay, were much damped by the loss of a companion so cheerful and ready to afford us every enjoyment within our reach, and we in consequence thought less of the danger to which we were shortly afterwards exposed, the pain of parting being the paramount feeling.

There is always some difficulty in getting out of the harbour of Marseilles, and the natural obstacles are heightened by the want of a superintending power. There is no harbour-master, to regulate the movements of vessels, and to appoint their respective places; consequently, there is generally a great deal of confusion; while serious accidents are not unfrequent.

Before we got under weigh, I saw my old acquaintance, Hussein Khan, the Persian ambassador, go on board the French steamer, which was anchored within a short distance of us. He was received with all the honours due to his rank; which, by the way, was not acknowledged in England; and his suite, whom we had seen lounging at the doors of the *cafés* the evening before, made a gay appearance on the deck. We got foul of one or two ships as we went out, and just as we left the harbour, the clouds, which had

threatened all the morning, burst upon us in a tremendous storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The rain came down in torrents, sweeping along the decks, while a heavy squall threatened to drive us upon the rocks, which we had admired so much as the guardians of the port. In this emergency, we were compelled to drop our anchor, and remain quiescent until the fury of the elements had abated. The storm passed away about midnight, and getting the steam up, we were far away from Marseilles and *la belle France* before morning.

The *Megara* belonged to a class of steamers built for the government upon some new-fangled principle, and which have the art of rolling in any sea. Though the waters of the Mediterranean were scarcely ruffled by the breeze, which was in our favour, there was so much motion in the vessel, that it was impossible to employ ourselves in any way except in reading. In other respects, the *Megara* was commodious enough; the stern cabin, with smaller ones opening into it, and each containing two bed-places, was appropriated to the ladies, the whole being neatly fitted up. We found some agreeable fellow-passengers; the only drawback being a family of three children. In consequence of the cabins being thus occupied, we could not preserve the neatness and order which are so essential to comfort, and which need not be dispensed with even in a short voyage. Our commandant, Mr. Goldsmith, a descendant of the brother of the poet, and who appeared to have inherited the benevolence of his distinguished relative, was indefatigable in his exertions to render us happy. He had procured abundant supplies for the table, which was every day spread with a profusion of good things, while eight or ten different kinds of wine, in addition to ale and porter, were placed at the disposal of the guests. Nothing, indeed, was wanting, except a French cook. No single meal had ever disagreed with us in France; but though partaking sparingly, we felt the inconvenience of the heavy English mode of cookery. Amongst the attendants at table was one who speedily grew into the good graces of all the passengers. A little fellow, eight years old, but who did not look more than seven, placed himself at the commandant's elbow, who immediately upon seeing him exclaimed, with a benevolent smile, "What, are you here, Jemmy? then we are all right." Jemmy, it seems, was the boatswain's son, and no diminutive page belonging to a spoiled lady of quality, or Lilliputian tiger in the service of a fashionable aspirant, could have been dressed in more accurate costume. Jemmy was every inch a sailor; but, while preserving the true nautical cut, his garments were fashioned with somewhat comical nicety, and he could have made his appearance upon any stage as a specimen of aquatic dandyism. Jemmy would be invaluable on board a yacht. His services at table were rewarded by a plateful of pudding, which he ate standing at the captain's right hand, after having, with great propriety, said grace. The little fellow had been afloat for a year and a half; but during this period his education had not been neglected, and he could read as well as any person in the ship.

Amongst our passengers was a French gentleman, the commandant and owner of an Indiaman, which had sailed from Bordeaux to Bombay under the charge of the first officer. He had previously made twelve voyages to India; but now availed himself of the shorter route, and proposed to join his vessel at Bombay, dispose of the cargo, and, after taking in a new freight, return through Egypt. The only coasts in sight during our voyage from Marseilles to Malta were those of Sardinia and Africa; Sicily being too far off to be visible. We were not near enough to Sardinia to see more than a long succes-

sion of irregular hills, which looked very beautiful under the lights and shades of a lovely summer sky. The weather was warm, without being sultry, and nothing was wanting excepting a few books. Mr. Goldsmith regretted the absence of a library on board, but expressed his intention of making a collection as speedily as possible.

The excessive and continual motion of the vessel caused me to suffer very severely from sea-sickness; the exertion of dressing in the morning always brought on a paroxysm, but I determined to struggle against it as much as possible, and was only one day so completely overpowered as to be unable to rise from the sofa. This sickness was the more provoking, since there was no swell to occasion it, the inconvenience entirely arising from Sir Somebody Symonds' (I believe that is the name) method of building. What the *Megara* would be in a heavy sea, there is no saying, and I should be very sorry to make the experiment.

We found ourselves at Malta at an early hour of the morning of the 25th, having been only five nights and four days on board. Mr. Goldsmith celebrated our last dinner with a profusion of champagne, and though glad to get out of the vessel, we felt unfeignedly sorry to take leave of our kind commandant. We were, of course, up by daylight, in order to lose nothing of the view. Much as I had heard of the gay singularity of the appearance of Malta, I felt surprise as well as delight at the beautiful scene around; nor was I at all prepared for the extent of the city of Valetta. The excessive whiteness of the houses, built of the rock of which the island is composed, contrasted with the vivid green of their verandahs, gives to the whole landscape the air of a painting, in which the artist has employed the most brilliant colours for sea and sky, and habitations of a sort of fairy land. Nor does a nearer approach destroy this illusion; there are no prominently squalid features in Malta; the beggars, who crowd round every stranger, being the only evidence, at a cursory gaze, of its poverty.

Soon after the *Megara* had dropped anchor, a young officer from the *Acheron*, the steamer that had brought the mails from Gibraltar, came on board to inquire whether I was amongst the passengers, and gave me the pleasing intelligence that a lady, a friend of mine, who had left London a few days before me, was now in Malta, and would proceed to India in the vessel appointed to take the mails. She was staying at Durnsford's Hotel, a place to which I had been strongly recommended. Mr. Goldsmith was kind enough to promise to see our heavy baggage on board the *Volcano*, the vessel under sailing orders; and a clergyman and his wife, resident in Malta, who had gone to Marseilles for change of scene and air, inviting Miss E. and myself to accompany them on shore, we gladly accepted their offer. We found a *caless* in waiting for us; a very singular description of vehicle, but one common to the island. I had seen representations of these carriages in old engravings, but had not the least idea that they were still in use. They have only two wheels, placed behind, so that the horse has to bear the weight of the vehicle as well as to draw it; and there is something so inexpressibly odd in the whole arrangement, that it put me in mind of the equipages brought on the stage in a Christmas pantomime. Our *caless* held four persons very conveniently, and was really a handsome vehicle, gaily lined with scarlet leather, and having spring seats. We saw others plying for hire, of a very inferior description; some only calculated for two persons, and of a faded and dilapidated appearance. They seem to be dangerous conveyances, especially for the poor horse; we heard of one being upset, on a steep hill, and breaking the

neck of the animal that drew it. In driving, we were obliged to take rather a circuitous route to our inn, though the distance, had we walked, would have been very inconsiderable. We were glad of the opportunity of seeing a little of the suburbs, and were almost sorry to arrive at the place of our destination. As we came along, we were delighted with the picturesque appearance of the Maltese women, whose national dress is at once unlike and coquettish. A black petticoat envelopes the form from the waist, and over that is thrown a singular veil, gathered into a hood, and kept out with a piece of whalebone. This covering, which is called the *faldetta*, is capable of many arrangements, and is generally disposed so as to "keep one eye free to do its worst of witchery." When one of the poorer classes is enabled to clothe herself in a veil and petticoat of silk, she considers that she has gained the *acmé* of respectability. The streets of the city of Valetta are extremely narrow, and the houses high; a great advantage in such a climate, as it ensures shade, while, as they generally run at right angles, they obtain all the breeze that is to be had.

The appearance of our hotel was prepossessing. We entered through a wide gateway into a hall opening upon a small court, in the centre of which stood a large vase, very well sculptured, from the stone of the island, and filled with flowers. A wide handsome staircase, also of stone, with richly-carved balustrades, and adorned with statues and vases, conducted us to a gallery, two sides of which were open, and the other two closed, running round the court-yard, and affording entrance to very good apartments. Every thing was perfectly clean; the bedsteads of iron, furnished with musquitocurtains; and we were supplied immediately with every article that we required. As the rolling of the *Megara* had prevented the possibility of forming a sentence, we sat down to write letters, and having despatched a few of the introductions to residents, with which my friends in England had supplied me, I was agreeably surprised by some visits which I had scarcely expected, as we found that we should be obliged to embark for Alexandria in the evening. I did not hear very flattering accounts of the state of society at Malta, which, like that of all other confined places, is split into factions, and where there seems to be a perpetual struggle, by the least fortunate classes, to assert equality with those whose rank is acknowledged: thus every person attached to the government assumes eligibility for the *entré* into the best circles, while the magnates of the place are by no means inclined to admit them to these privileges. It appeared that the endeavours of the Commissioner to produce a greater degree of cordiality between the Maltese inhabitants and the English residents, so far from succeeding, had tended to widen the distance between them, and that the Maltese were by no means grateful for the efforts made for their improvement. However, though the fruits may not at present appear, the seed having been sown, we may entertain a strong hope that they will show themselves in time.

While an undertaking so gigantic as the diffusion of the English language throughout India has been attempted, it seems rather extraordinary that the efforts of the committee should not have been directed to the same result in Malta, and that the progress of education should not have been conducted in the language that promised to prove the most useful to subjects of the British crown; but it appears that the committee decided otherwise, and complaints are making, that the instruction now supplied at the schools is of the most superficial nature, and by no means calculated to produce the desired end.

Every object in Malta bears witness to the ingenuity and industry of its inhabitants. The softness of the stone renders it easily cut, and the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings (who has left imperishable marks of her desire to benefit those who came under her observation), in supplying the best designs, has filled the shops of Malta with a tasteful species of *bijouterie*, which is eagerly sought after by all the visitors. The carved work of Malta is sold very cheap; but the same quality, which renders it so easily cut, occasions it to chip, and therefore, great care is necessary in packing these fragile articles.

As soon as possible, we sallied forth to inspect the far-famed church of St. John, and found our expectations more than gratified by the interior of this gorgeous edifice. It was not, however, without melancholy feelings, that we reflected on the miserable remnant of those valiant knights, who had made Malta celebrated throughout all history, and who, on the suppression of the order, were suffered to languish out the remainder of their existence in obscurity. Mass was performing at the time of our entrance, and seating ourselves in one of the side chapels until it should be over, we were at its conclusion accosted by a priest, who, finding that we did not speak Italian, sent another person to show the beauties of the church. Some Maltese ladies greeted us very courteously, and though, perhaps, we would rather have wandered about alone, indulging in our own recollections of the past, we could not help being pleased with the attentions which were paid us.

Upon returning to our inn, we met a gentleman with whom we were slightly acquainted, who, upon learning that I had a letter to Sir Henry Bouverie, the governor, recommended me to deliver it in person, the palace being close at hand. Our party met with a very courteous reception, and we were happy in the opportunity thus afforded of seeing the palace, which showed remains of former grandeur far more interesting than any modern improvements could have been. One apartment, in particular, hung round with tapestry, which, though brought from France 135 years ago, retains all the brilliancy of its original colouring, pleased us exceedingly. There are some good paintings upon the walls; but the armoury is the most attractive feature in the palace. It consists of one splendid apartment, running the whole length of the building, and makes a very imposing appearance; the arms of various periods being well arranged. The collection of ancient weapons was not so great as I had expected; still there were very interesting specimens; and an intelligent corporal, belonging to one of the Queen's regiments, who acted as *Cicerone*, gave us all the information we could require. Some of our party had the curiosity to visit the cemetery of the Capuchin convent, in which the monks who die, after having undergone a preserving process, are dressed in the habit of the order, and fastened up in niches; when the skeletons, from extreme age, actually fall to pieces, the skulls and bones are formed into funeral trophies for the decoration of the walls; and the whole is described to form a most revolting and barbarous spectacle. The last occupant was said to have departed this life as late as 1835, adding, by the comparative newness of his inhumation, to the horrors of the scene.

The influence of the priesthood, though still very great, is represented to be upon the decline; they have lately, however, shown their power, by retarding the progress of the building of the Protestant church, to which the Dowager Queen Adelaide so munificently subscribed. All the workmen employed are obliged to have dispensations from the Pope, and every pretext is eagerly seized upon to delay the erection of the edifice. At present, the Protestant community, with few exceptions, are content to have service per-

formed in an angle of the court-yard of the palace, formerly a cellar and kitchen, but now converted into an episcopal chapel and vestry-room. The members of the society have a small chapel, not adequate to the accommodation of those who desire to attend it, belonging to the Methodist persuasion; but its minister is afraid to encounter the difficulties and delays which would be consequent upon an attempt to enlarge it. There is a public library adjoining the palace, originally formed by the knights, but considered now to be more extensive than valuable.

The period which I spent upon the island was too brief to allow me to make any inquiries respecting its institutions, the novelties of the scene engaging my attention so completely, that I could give no thought to anything else. The shops and *cafés* of La Valetta have a very gay appearance, and the ingenuity of the inhabitants is displayed in several manufactures; the black lace mittens, now so fashionable, being particularly well made. Table-linen, also of superior quality, may be purchased, wrought in elegant patterns, and, if bespoke, with the coat-of-arms or crest worked into the centre or the corners. In the fashioning of the precious metals, the Maltese likewise excel, their filagree-work, both in gold and silver, being very beautiful: the Maltese chains have long enjoyed a reputation in Europe, and other ornaments may be purchased of equal excellence. To the eye of a stranger, Malta, at this period of the year (the end of September), seems bare and destitute of verdure; yet, from the quantity of every kind of vegetables brought to the market, it must be amazingly productive. The growth of cotton, lately introduced in Egypt, has been injurious to the trade and manufactures of Malta, and the attempt to supply its place with silk failed. In the opinion of some persons, the experiment made had not a fair trial. The mulberry trees flourished, and the silk produced was of an excellent quality; but the worms did not thrive, and in consequence the design was abandoned. Inquiry has shown, that the leaves from old trees are essential to the existence of the silk-worm, and that, had the projectors of the scheme been aware of a fact so necessary to be known, they would have awaited the result of a few more years, which seems all that was necessary for the success of the undertaking. How many goodly schemes have been ruined from the want of scientific knowledge upon the part of their projectors, and how frequently it happens that a moment of impatience will destroy the hopes of years! Fruit is cheap, plentiful, and excellent at Malta, the figs and grapes being of very superior quality, while the island affords materials for the most luxurious table. The golden mullet and the *Beecca fica* are abundant; and all the articles brought to market are procurable at low prices. I can scarcely imagine a more agreeable place to spend a winter in, and I promise myself much gratification in the sojourn of a few weeks at this delightful island upon my return to England. I can very strongly recommend Durnsford's Hotel as a place of residence, the accommodation being excellent, and the terms moderate. In remaining any time, arrangement may be made for apartments and board, by which means the rate of living is much cheaper, while the style is equally good. There is an opera at Malta, in which performances of various degrees of mediocrity are given. The gay period to a stranger is that of the carnival; but, at other times, the festivals of the church, celebrated in this isolated place with more of the mummeries of Roman Catholicism than obtain in many other countries professing the same faith, afford amusement to the lovers of the grotesque. Though the thermometer at Malta seldom rises to 90°, yet the heat in the sultry season is very great. Every person, who is in the habit of studying the glass, becomes aware

of the difference between the heat that is actually felt and that which is indicated by instruments; and in no place is this discrepancy more sensibly experienced than at Malta, in which the state of the winds materially affects the comfort of the inhabitants. A good authority assures us, that "the heat of Malta is most oppressive, so much so, as to justify the term 'implacable,' which is often applied to it. The sun, in summer, remains so long above the horizon, and the stone walls absorb such an enormous quantity of heat, that they never have sufficient time to get cool; and during the short nights, this heat radiates from them so copiously, as to render the nights, in fact, as hot as the days, and much more oppressive to the feelings of those who are accustomed to associate the idea of coolness with darkness. I have seen the thermometer, in a very sheltered part of my house, steadily maintain, during the night, the same height to which it had arisen in the day, while I marked it with feelings of incalculably increased oppression, and this for three successive weeks of August and September 1822."

At Malta, we were recommended, in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs between Mehemet Ali and the European powers, to proceed forthwith to Egypt, and though strongly tempted to prolong my stay in the island, I thought it advisable to make the best of my way to the Red Sea, and defer the pleasure, which a more protracted residence promised, until my return in the ensuing year. Lieut. Goldsmith, our kind commandant of the *Megara*, called upon us, according to promise, to conduct us on board the new steamer, the *Volcano*, the vessel appointed to carry the mails on to Alexandria. This ship was in quarantine, and it was consequently necessary to take some precautions on going on board. We proceeded, in the first instance, to a police station, where we took a second boat in tow, and a *guardiano*, an official appointed to see that no persons transgress the rules and regulations of the port instituted for the preservation of health. Upon getting alongside of the *Volcano*, our baggage was placed in this boat; Miss E. and myself were then handed in, and cast adrift, to my great astonishment; for not having had any previous intimation of the method to be pursued, I was not at all prepared to hold on, as I believe it is called, without assistance. Miss E., however, who was more observant, hooked her parasol into one of the ropes, which she subsequently caught. We were now to be taught a new lesson—the extreme nonchalance with which the officers of a Government steamer treat the passengers who have the misfortune to chuse these boats instead of making the voyage on board merchant vessels. Some minutes elapsed before any notice was taken of us, or any assistance afforded in getting up our baggage; our own people being obliged to look on and do nothing, since, had they touched the ship, they would have been obliged to perform eighteen days of quarantine. Upon reaching the deck, we requested that our baggage might be taken down into the ladies' cabin, in order that we might get our small dormitories put to rights before the rest of the passengers came on board; but, though it could have made no earthly difference to the people employed, we met with a refusal, and the whole was deposited in the grand saloon, already encumbered with luggage, every quarter of an hour adding to the heap and the confusion, and the difficulty for each person to recognize the identical carpet-bag or portmanteau that he might claim as his property. The wife of the commandant was on board; but perhaps considering that it would be too condescending to take notice of her husband's passengers, she did not vouchsafe a single word during the half-hour we sat together. At length she departed; and then, rather surprised by this cavalier treatment, Miss E. and myself

repaired to the deck, to watch the arrival of the rest of the passengers, who came on board just as we did—that is, how they could. The saloon was now completely encumbered with baggage of all descriptions, and it seemed an almost hopeless case to reduce the whole to order, especially as the steam was up, and the rolling (for the *Volcano* was built upon the same plan as the *Megara*) had already commenced. The next morning, at breakfast, we discovered that, in other respects, the two vessels were very different, for a more wretched meal was never placed before a party who had a right to expect better treatment. There was not a drop of milk to be had, notwithstanding that Malta is so famous for its milch-goats. The tremulous motion of a steamer, soon, I believe, causes both goats and cows to become dry; but a supply of milk for two days, at least, might have been taken in bottles, showing that the will to furnish the breakfast with this necessary article was not wanting, although it might be difficult to afford it during the whole voyage. The commandant did not make his appearance at the breakfast, and his servant, who acted as steward, kept away also, the sole attendant for a party of twenty-five being a black man, willing enough, poor fellow, and an awkward boy. The dinner was quite upon a par with the breakfast, there being very little to eat, and that of the worst quality, with cookery to match. Lieut. —, with that noble disdain for the comforts of his passengers which is considered essential to the dignity of the commandant of a Government steamer, affected most perfect ignorance with regard to the domestic economy of the vessel. He said that any body who chose to take the trouble to order dinner might have what they pleased. One or two of the gentlemen took advantage of the permission; but, as it might have been expected, nothing that was asked for was forthcoming. The French captain, who was going to join his vessel at Bombay, being half-starved, offered to make an omelette for breakfast; the servants, for this purpose, brought him a gridiron, and he was of course obliged to relinquish the attempt. We were now reduced to wine and water for breakfast, neither the tea or coffee being drinkable: the dinners grew worse and worse; some of the meat placed upon the table was ordered off by common consent; each day saw the relics of the former repast; the fruit at the dessert grew stale and withered, while, to the great indignation of some of the party, we learned that there were baskets-full on board, of a much choicer kind, destined either as presents or for sale at Alexandria.

It appears that some of the misguided persons, who have accepted commissions on board Government steamers, affect to despise the service by which they live, and fancy that they support their dignity by the neglect and indifference, not to say contempt, with which they treat those persons who have the misfortune to sail with them. They say that they do not advertize for passengers, and seem to think it a favour to afford travellers any accommodation. They have not, however, any objection to pocket the amount of the passage-money. We were charged £12 each for our trip from Malta to Alexandria, and were fed, for the last two out of the four days' sail, with the scraps from the preceding meals; some anchovies appearing in the same unwiped plate in which they had performed the voyage, and, as it might be supposed, alive with maggots. We none of us attempted to conceal our discontent, though it was not always shown in the most discriminating manner, the poor black servant, who slaved for us all, being frequently scolded and blamed about things over which he had no control. How the commandant could sit at the table (which, to do him justice, he approached as seldom as possible), and listen to the remarks of his guests, I never could understand. In giving this account

of a Government steamer, I feel that I am fulfilling a duty which I owe to those persons who may follow in the same track, and whom I strongly advise never (if they can avoid it) to take their chance of finding a liberal man in the command, but rather to avail themselves of the French steamers, which are freighted for the purpose of carrying passengers, and where they will find accommodation in proportion to the sums which they pay. There are stewardesses on board these vessels, a class of servants which ought to be provided for ladies in the Queen's boats. The report of the French government steamers is still more unfavourable; they are described as being inconceivably dirty and ill-conducted: if they are worse in these respects than the *Volcano*, they must be very bad indeed.

Among our new fellow-passengers there was a young English gentleman, who intended to travel into Syria, and who, though looking scarcely twenty, had already spent some years in foreign countries. He was very modest and unassuming, and both agreeable and intelligent; and, having had a good deal of conversation together, I was sorry to lose sight of him at Alexandria. We had also one of Mehemet Ali's *protégés* on board, a young Egyptian, who had been educated at the Pasha's expense in England, where he had resided for the last ten years, latterly in the neighbourhood of a dock-yard, in order to study the art of ship-building. This young man was a favourite with those persons on board who could make allowances for the circumstances in which he had been placed, and who did not expect acquirements which it was almost impossible for him to attain. His natural abilities were very good, and he had cultivated them to the utmost of his power. Strongly attached to European customs, manners, and institutions, he will lose no opportunity of improving the condition of his countrymen, or of inducing them to discard those prejudices which retard the progress of civilization. He was naturally very anxious concerning his future destiny, for the Pasha's favour is not always to be depended upon, while the salary of many of the appointments which he does bestow is by no means adequate to the support of men whom his liberality has enabled to live in great respectability and comfort in England. Our new acquaintance also felt that, in returning to his friends and relatives, he should shock all their prejudices by his entire abandonment of those customs and opinions by which they were still guided; he grieved especially at the distress which he should cause his mother, and determined not to enter into her presence until he had assumed the national dress, and could appear, outwardly at least, like an Egyptian.

The weather, during our short voyage, was remarkably favourable, although it got rather too warm, especially at night, for comfort. There are, however, great alleviations to heat in the Mediterranean steamers. The ladies can have a wind-sail in their cabin, which, together with the air from the stern windows, renders the temperature at all times very delightful. They enjoy another advantage in having a light burning all night, a comfort which cannot be too highly appreciated, since darkness on board ship increases every other annoyance.

We left Malta on the evening of the 25th, and arrived at Alexandria early in the morning of the 30th. Every eye was strained to catch the first view of the Egyptian coast, and especially of the Pharos, which in ancient time directed the mariners to its shores; but the great object of attraction at this period consisted of the united fleets, Turkish and Egyptian, which rode at anchor in the port. Our steamer threaded its way amid these fine-looking vessels, some of which we passed so closely, as to be able to look into the cabin windows. To my unprofessional eye, these ships looked quite as effi-

cient as any warlike armament of the same nature that I had yet seen. They all appeared to be well kept, and in good order, while the sailors were clean, neatly dressed, and actively engaged, some in boats, and others performing various duties. Though steamers are now very common sights, we in turn attracted attention, all eyes being directed to our deck.

Our Egyptian fellow-passenger was especially interested and agitated at his approach to his native shore, and the evidences which he saw before him of the power and political influence of the Pasha. From a gentleman who came on board, we learned that an apprehension had been entertained at Alexandria of the arrival of a hostile fleet from Europe, in which event a collision would in all probability have taken place. Mehemet Ali, it was said, was so foolishly elated by his successes, and by the attitude he had assumed, as to be perfectly unaware of his true position, and of the lesson which he would receive, should he persist in defying the remonstrances of his European allies. It was also said, that nothing but the favour shown by the French cabinet to the Pasha had hitherto prevented the commencement of hostilities, since the British Government, taking the view of its representative at Constantinople, felt strongly inclined to proceed to extremities. I merely, of course, state the rumour that prevailed; whether they carried the slightest authority or not, I do not pretend to determine.

Alexandria, from the sea, presents a very imposing appearance; long lines of handsome buildings, apparently of white stone, relieved by green Venetian blinds, afford evidence of increasing prosperity, and a wish to imitate the style of European cities. There is nothing, however, in the landing-place worthy of the approach to a place of importance; a confused crowd of camels, donkeys, and their drivers, congregated amidst heaps of rubbish, awaited us upon reaching the shore. We had been told that we should be almost torn to pieces by this rabble, in their eagerness to induce us to engage the services of themselves or their animals. Accustomed as we had been to the attacks of French waiters, we were astonished by the indifference of the people, who very contentedly permitted us to walk to the place of our destination. The lady-passengers, who arrived in the steamer, agreed to prosecute the remainder of the journey in company; our party, therefore, consisted of four, with two servants, and a baby; the latter a beautiful little creature, of seven months old, the pet and delight of us all. This darling never cried, excepting when she was hungry, and she would eat any thing, and go to any body. One of the servants who attended upon her was a Mohammedan native of India, an excellent person, much attached to his little charge; and we were altogether a very agreeable party, quite ready to enjoy all the pleasures, and to encounter all the difficulties, which might come in our way.

Having formed my expectations of Alexandria from books of travels, which describe it as one of the most wretched places imaginable, I was agreeably disappointed by the reality. My own experience of Mohammedan cities had taught me to anticipate much more of squalor and dilapidation than I saw; though I confess, that both were sufficiently developed to strike an European eye. We wended our way through avenues ankle-deep in sand, and flanked on either side with various descriptions of native houses, some mere sheds, and others of more lofty and solid construction. We encountered in our progress several native parties belonging to the respectable classes; and one lady, very handsomely dressed, threw aside her outer covering, a dark silk robe, somewhat resembling a domino, and removing her veil, allowed us to see her dress and ornaments, which were very handsome. She was a fine-looking woman, with a very good-natured expression of countenance.

THE HUMBLE FAKĪR.

A TALE FROM THE BŌSTĀN.

در شهر مرد نیست ز من ناپاکتر مادر نژاد ز من خاکسارتر
 دعوی کنم که نیست در آفتاب چون منی از کافران روم ز ناردارتر

Maktūbāt-i-Yahyā Munīrī.

AN intelligent and virtuously disposed youth arrived by sea at a port of Roum.

Men discerned in him excellence, humbleness of spirit, and discretion; and assigned him an appointment within a sacred edifice.

One day, the chief of the holy brotherhood said to the stripling: "Clear away the rubbish and dust of the Mosque."

The moment that this traveller in the path of piety heard the order, he went forth, and was seen no more there.

The brethren and the senior of the mosque ascribed the fakīr's disappearance to his dislike for menial service.

Next day, one of the ministering attendants met him in the way and reproached him, saying: "You have acted unbefittingly, and have followed a pernicious counsel!

"Knew you not, O self-conceited boy! that it is through service that men attain to dignity?"

The youth, bursting into tears, exclaimed, with heartfelt emotion, "O friend, nourisher of my soul, and enlightener of my understanding!

"I beheld within those precincts neither dust nor rubbish: *I* was the only impure thing in that holy place!

"Therefore it was that I withdrew from it; for it was meet that the mosque should be clear from all defilement."

There is no course for the darwesh but this—that he keep himself in abasement.

If thou desirest exaltation, chuse humility; for to *that* roof there is no ladder save *this*.

INQUIRE NOT THE PATH OF RELIGION FROM HIM WHO IS PUFFED UP, BY WORLDLY FORTUNE: LOOK NOT FOR DISCERNMENT OF GOD FROM HIM WHO SEES BUT HIMSELF.

حکایت در نظر مردانِ حق در خویشتن به حقارت

Various readings of MSS.

- جوانی خردمند^(۱) پاکیزه بوم
 ز دریا^(۱) بر آمد^(۲) بدر بندِ روم
 درو فضل دیدند و^(۲) فقر و تمیز
 نهادند رختش بجائی عزیز^(۳)
^(۳) A, C, F, I, مَدِ عابدان; P, سرِ صالحان گفت روزی بمرد
 که خاشاکِ مسجد بیفشان و گرد
 همان کین سخن مرد^(۴) رَه رَو شنید
 برون رفت و^(۵) بازش کس آنجا ندید
 بر آن حمل کردند^(۶) یاران و پیر
 که پروای^(۸) خدمت^(۹) ندارد فقیر
 دگر روز خادم^(۱۰) گرفتش براه
 که ناخوب کردی^(۱۱) برای تباه
 ندانستی ای کودکِ خود پسند
 که مردان ز^(۵) خدمت بجائی رسند
 گریستن گرفت از سرِ صدق و سوز^(۱۲)
 که ای یارِ جان پرورِ دل فرور
 نه گرد اندر آن بقعه دیدم نه خاک
 من آلوده بودم در آن جای پاک
 گرفتم قدم لا جرم باز پس
 که پاکیزه مسجد به از^(۱۳) خاک و خس
 (۱) A, F, در .
 (2) B, C, D, F, O, عقل و تمیز .
 (3) A, C, F, I, مَدِ عابدان; P, سرِ صالحان گفت روزی بمرد
 که خاشاکِ مسجد بیفشان و گرد
 همان کین سخن مرد^(۴) رَه رَو شنید
 برون رفت و^(۵) بازش کس آنجا ندید
 (4) O, and Cal. pd. ed. همین .
 (5) A, دگر بودن آنجا مصالح ندید .
 (6) K, O, بارش; C, P, F, and
 Cal. pd. ed. نشان کس ندید; E,
 دگر کس ندید .
 (7) C, D, E, Cal. pd. ed. برنا و پیر .
 (8) B, خود می ندارد .
 (9) F, نبودش فقیر .
 (10) F, بدیدش .
 (11) E, G, براه .
 (12) A, F,
 که پاکیزه به مسجد از خار و خس
 O, P,
 که پاکیزه ماند ز خاشاک و خس
 B, E, K,
 که پاکیزه کردم ز خاشاک و خس
 (13) خار .

- (¹) طریقت جز این نیست درویش را
 که (²) انگنده دارد (¹⁴) تن خویش را
 بلندیت (¹⁵) باید تواضع گزین
 که (¹⁶) آن (¹⁷) بام را نیست سَلَم جز این
 (¹⁸) ز مغرور دنیا ره دین مجوی
 خدابی نی از خویشان بین مجوی
- (¹⁴) A, سر .
 (¹⁵) خواهی .
 (¹⁶) C, G, این .
 (¹⁷) E and X, نام .
 (¹⁸) Not in A. This verse occurs in some MSS. in another tale, but is found here in O, B, K.

NOTES.

(^a) مراد از پاکیزه بوم پاکیزه سرشت چه بوم بمعنی سرشت و طبیعت نیز آمده
 Schol.

(^b) دربند بمعنی بندر و گویند که مقلوب بند در است
 Schol.

In one MS. however, دربند is explained by the Gloss سرحد, and in another by قلعه

(^c) نهادند رختش یعنی آن جوان را در مسجد جای دادند
 Schol.

(^d) رهرو مطلق مسافرو در اصطلاح صوفیه کنایه از سالک الی الله است
 (^e) On بار, the reading of some MSS., the Schol. observes :

وبعضی از محققین بارای مهمله بمعنی رخت و معاش فرموده
 (^f) یاران درین صورت کنایه از متعلقان معابد بود پیر مراد از سر صالحان است
 Schol.

(^g) According to the Arabic proverb (cited by Schol.) مَنْ خَدَمَ خُدَمَ

(^h) گریستن مخفف گریستن است
 Schol.

(ⁱ) الخ این قول نصیحت مصنف علیه الرحمة میفرماید
 Schol.

(^j) انگنده داشتن متواضع بودن
 Schol.

ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE BRITISH
SETTLEMENTS IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA, AND THE
GOVERNMENT OF PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA.

BY JOHN ANDERSON, ESQ., LATE SECRETARY TO^o GOVERNMENT
OF THESE SETTLEMENTS.

FIRST ARTICLE.

THE colonies of Great Britain are now extensively scattered over the face of the globe, and our possessions to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope have, of late years, been greatly extended. The increasing interest attached to our settlements in the Straits of Malacca, and particularly the valuable emporium of Singapore, affords, under the existing very unsatisfactory state of our relations with China, a sufficient excuse for bringing prominently before the authorities in England and the public, a subject materially affecting the prosperity of these important appendages of the British empire in the East.

In an article published in the *Quarterly Review** many years ago, the event which has recently occurred—namely, the serious stoppage of the trade in China—was anticipated, and the necessity and importance of cherishing and protecting the then infant colony of Singapore were strenuously urged. “We have seen,” observes the reviewer, “more than once, our intercourse with China exposed to extreme hazard, and it seems far from improbable that it may one day cease altogether; for when the Company’s charter shall expire, the monopoly of this trade, we presume, will expire also. Numbers will then flock in to supply its place; and the greater the concourse of shipping, without any European residents to be responsible for the conduct of their crews, the greater will be the fears and jealousies of this timid government, and the more frequent the quarrels with the natives. The Company’s servants, by their steady conduct, and sometimes perhaps by a little bribery, through the management of the hong merchants, have hitherto been able to silence complaints.” And again: “The probable result will be, that the Chinese will put their often-repeated threats in execution, and shut the ports of their country against us. In such an event, the island of Singapore would be of incalculable importance, by becoming, what it has already begun to be—the *dépôt* of the China trade, where the supply of tea would be as great, as good, and as cheap, as at Canton; we should say cheaper, as the extortion and the heavy duties of Canton would be avoided, and the voyage out and home shortened by six weeks or two months.” The Chinese have been in the habit of conducting an extensive trade with Singapore in their own junks from several ports of the Chinese empire, with which British vessels have been allowed no communication; and indeed, their junks extend their voyages to many of the large islands of the Archipelago. The expectation of the reviewer is, perhaps, rather too sanguine; but still, in any event, it may be expected that the intercourse will be extensive, by means of vessels belonging to the Chinese.

The incorporated settlements in the Straits of Malacca consist—1st, of the island of Penang, situate on the west coast of the Malay peninsula, in lat. from 5° 15' to 5° 29' N., and long. 100° E.. Between the years 1780 and 1785, the Supreme Government of India turned its attention to securing an eligible post in or near the Straits, for the purpose of establishing a settlement for the extension of the commerce of Western India, and the safety and protection of British vessels passing to and from China; and in consequence of a

* No. 65.

negotiation by Captain Francis Light, the commander of a ship in the country trade, under the direct authority of the then Governor-general, Sir John Macpherson, the King of Quedah, for certain considerations and under specified conditions, ceded the island of Penang to the East-India Company, and it was accordingly taken possession of on the 12th of August 1786, and this being the anniversary of the birth of his late Majesty King George IV., the new settlement was called *Prince of Wales' Island*. To Penang is attached Province Wellesley, a strip of coast land, thirty-five miles long by four in breadth, situate on the main, opposite the island.

2dly. The town of Malacca, which is situated on the Malay peninsula, in lat. $2^{\circ} 14' N.$, and long. $102^{\circ} 12' E.$ This settlement was finally ceded to the British by Holland, and taken possession of by the officers of the East-India Company, on the 1st March 1825.

3dly. Singapore, an island situate on the southern extremity of the peninsula of Malacca, in lat. $1^{\circ} 17' N.$, long. $103^{\circ} 51' E.$, and which was taken possession of in the year 1819.

The government of Penang was conducted by a superintendent, or lieutenant-governor, under the direct orders of the Bengal Government, from the year 1786 to 1805, when it was formed into a separate presidency, and a large establishment of a governor, three members of council, and various other subordinate functionaries were appointed by the Court of Directors. This form of government, which was assuredly unwieldy and extravagant, continued until the year 1826, when Malacca and Singapore were incorporated, and the increased duties gave more full employment to the civil servants on the establishment. In July 1830, the three settlements ceased to form a separate government or presidency, and were made subordinate to Bengal. The administration is at present vested in a governor (upon a very reduced allowance—less than one-half the amount of the salary of the former governors of Penang alone), who has a general superintendence, under the Supreme Government of Bengal, over the three stations; three local residents (one at each settlement), with one assistant-resident at Singapore, one at Malacca, and two for Penang and Province Wellesley.

A report has some time prevailed that a sweeping and fundamental change is shortly to be effected in the court establishment of these stations; and it is considered by the most experienced and intelligent residents there, that any thing connected with the local courts which may tend, in any way, to cramp their efficiency, or to effect a radical change in the administration of the laws by which they have so long been governed, will be detrimental to their best interests. The main object of the proposed change is, retrenchment of supposed unnecessary expenditure; but I trust I shall be able to show, in the sequel, that it is competent for Government to increase the efficiency of the present system and to effect some reduction of the expense, while I shall, at the same time, endeavour to demonstrate that the Court, as at present constituted, with some modifications and amendments in the Charter, such as experience may have shown to be necessary for the efficient working of the Recorder's Court, is admirably adapted to the peculiar circumstances of these settlements, and that it is quite illusory to attempt to introduce any other that should be free from fewer objections and inconveniences, or be more economical.

When the Court of Judicature was first established at Penang, in the year 1808, its population amounted to 21,965 souls. The administration of the laws had, during the preceding twenty years, been very lax and ineffective, so much

so, that the subjects were too apt to take the law into their own hands, and hence the walking-sticks and canes, so much prized in England, acquired and still retain the name of "Penang lawyers." But, as the population increased, the establishment of a King's Court became indispensable. And as regards Singapore, it was found that the simple provisional administration of justice, which was much boasted of at one time there, had its inconveniencies also; and Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, the founder of Singapore, perceived the urgent necessity of giving to that place the benefit of a properly constituted Court. In his report to the Bengal Government, dated 6th June 1823, he states his opinion that, as the population and opulence of the settlement increased, professional aid would be required in the Resident's Court, by the addition of a legal assessor or judge, to relieve the resident from the more severe duties, and probably the recorder of Penang might perform that duty by an occasional circuit. As at Penang, prior to the introduction of the King's Court, the system at Singapore had been far too simple and inefficient. On one occasion, the resident, in his well-meant efforts to apprehend a riotous Malay, was wounded by a kris; and as a specimen of the summary way in which some of the earlier authorities dispensed justice, we have heard of a plaintiff being knocked down in the Court by the presiding magistrate, while a merchant, in the absence of better law, locked up a refractory captain of a vessel in a godown, or warehouse. The resident was often set at defiance, from a belief that he was not invested with adequate judicial powers.

In the year 1822, the population of Penang had advanced to 45,127. Singapore and Malacca being annexed in 1826, a new Charter of Justice, corresponding in every material point with the former, was (after a long interval) sent out, by which the jurisdiction of the Court was extended to these settlements.* The population of these places in the year 1828 was as follows, viz.—

Penang and Province Wellesley	...	...	...	...	57,414
Singapore	...	...	...	...	17,034
Malacca	...	...	...	...	33,806
Grand Total					108,254

* The duties of the recorder of Penang were confined to the island itself, and a small tract of land on the opposite shore. The Court was stationary at Penang, although a power of varying the places and times of holding sittings was given to it by the late Charter, in words precisely the same as employed in the present. The Act, 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, sec. 102, passed in 1813, directs four sessions of oyer and terminer and gaol delivery in each year. "And for preventing any delay in justice, in the unnecessary detention of persons charged with offences, be it further enacted, that all his Majesty's Courts exercising criminal jurisdiction within the said several presidencies of the said Company shall, and they are hereby required, four times, at the least, in every year, on such days, and at such convenient intervals of time as the judges of the said Courts respectively shall appoint to hold their sessions, for the purpose of taking cognizance of all matters relating to pleas of the Crown." In the two sections immediately preceding sec. 102, Prince of Wales' Island, or Penang, is expressly named as a presidency; therefore, in 1813, Penang is recognized as a presidency by the King, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain in Parliament. In 1825, Singapore and Malacca were annexed to Prince of Wales' Island, and became part and parcel of what was in 1813 recognized as a presidency. Until the 9th August 1827, the late Charter was in force, and extended in express terms over Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, as places which had been annexed to Prince of Wales' Island subsequent to its date; and every person in confinement, charged with an offence, had a right to be delivered at any gaol delivery holden in the interval between the annexation and the present Charter's taking effect. The present Charter terms the several places comprised within the late Charter, "the united settlements," instead of presidency. The inconveniences contemplated by the preamble to the section, apply equally to all the presidencies in India and to all the stations of the incorporated settlements, and therefore, according to the strict letter of the Act, four sessions of gaol delivery should be holden at each of the stations, or the respective gaols at each of the stations should be delivered four times at the least in each year. In consequence, however, of some misconception on the part of the governor, as to the powers conferred by the former Charter, and the long delay in sending out the new one from England, the new recorder was not sworn into office for a considerable time, and there was no gaol delivery at Singapore until the 22d of May 1829; the gaol being full of prisoners, many of whom had been confined several years without being brought to trial. No wonder, then, that there were loud complaints against the system, which was not to blame, but the fault lay in the remissness or stupidity of the local authorities.

Since which period, it has continued annually to increase. The inhabitants consist of a vast variety of races, as will be seen from the following abstract of the census :—

	Penang.	Malacca.	Singapore.
Malays and Buggese	33,544	22,878	7,640
Achenese	410	—	—
Battas	1,084	490	—
Chinese	10,284	4,748	6,555
Chulias	4,438	1,862	1,491
Bengallees	1,897	877	422
Burmese and Siamese	1,096	15	—
Arabs	174	36	28
Armenians	25	—	32
Parsees	29	—	—
Native Christians	1,324	1,883	315
Caffres	109	28	—
Native military followers and convicts...	2,500	760	1,200
Europeans and descendants	500	229	121
Total	57,414	33,806	17,031

The population has continued to go on increasing far beyond the most sanguine expectations, for we find that in the year 1836 there was as follows, viz.

Penang	36,454
Province Wellesley	47,555
Malacca, including Nanning	37,706
Singapore	29,984

Grand Total ... 153,699

And it may fairly be assumed that, at this time (January 1840), the number of inhabitants at the incorporated settlements does not fall short of 160,000, which is nearly eight times the number that were under the jurisdiction of the Court when first established, thirty-two years ago, and there is still only one recorder to perform the greatly extended duties.

Of the value of these stations in a commercial point of view, and of the necessity of supporting them by an adequate judicial establishment, there can scarcely be a difference of opinion, when it is stated that the trade annually carried on is little short of five millions sterling, in gross value. The value of the exports from Singapore alone, exclusive of its exports to Penang and Malacca, appears by the returns, in 1836-37, to be Sp.Drs. 6,973,618, of which the value of tea was Drs. 46,362; so that we may form a pretty fair conjecture in regard to the enormous increase of trade at this port, in the event of any extension, by means of a more enlarged intercourse with China, in native shipping. But, independently of the fixed population, these stations are the resort of great numbers of people from all quarters, the extent of which may be judged of from the fact that, in the year 1835-36, the number of vessels which imported into Singapore were

539 square-rigged vessels	Tons	166,058
1,484 native craft ... ..	...	37,521
Total Tons ... ..	...	203,574

And at Penang, in 1837-38, there arrived

361 square-rigged vessels	Tons	71,801
1,651 junks, prows, and native craft ... ..	...	19,475
Total Tons ... ..	...	91,276

In order to show the working of the Court and the advantages of its operation, I shall submit some extracts from the charges of several of the learned recorders of Penang, as proving that, although there have been some difficulties to contend against, as ever must be expected in new colonies, it has been found, after an experience of several years, to be upon the whole well adapted to the circumstances of the place. It by no means follows that, because a governor and recorder may have disagreed on some points, and their differences were pushed to a most unseemly extent, therefore the whole system must be radically bad. Defects there may have been, and doubtless are; but they admit of an easy remedy; and if a good understanding had existed between the chief executive and judicial authorities, and there had been less rivalry and stickling about official dignity, little or no inconvenience would have been felt at any time. The error is less in the system than in the respective functionaries; for even in the smallest and most obscure stations in India there is a vast deal of stickling about official consequence, and jealousies and misunderstandings often arise in consequence, to the great detriment of the public service. However, this cannot be much wondered at, when we see that, at this present time, Anno Domini 1840, there is a discussion going on as to the respective powers and privileges of the House of Commons and the Queen's Courts, the opinions upon which, even among some of the most eminent men of the day, are conflicting and various. Therefore, I would say, let not the authorities be too hard upon the functionaries at the small settlements to the eastward; but let them not, I entreat, upon any partial and one-sided representation, make a sweeping alteration in a Court which has, to my knowledge and personal experience, worked marvellously well. I would say, before any change is made, let there be ample and deliberate investigation and inquiry. It is an old adage, that "new brooms sweep clean." Some of the executive authorities at these settlements are but young men yet, and one or two may possibly be wedded to particular theories and opinions. With respect to the present Governor-general, it is almost impossible he can have had time to form a decided or well weighed opinion upon the subject, engaged as he has been with more important concerns. But, at any rate, the conclusions of the Supreme Government must be formed upon one-sided representations, as the public generally have had no opportunity of being consulted. The Court of Directors have, I understand, hitherto been opposed to the change; and my correspondent from the Straits, who gives me the information, states, that the abolition of the Court would cause great discontent there.

Sir Edmond Stanley, the first learned and able Recorder, in his address to the grand jury, on opening the Court of Penang, on the 10th Sept. 1808, observes:—

"The calendar which I hold in my hand, I am sorry to say, exhibits the most distressing and melancholy picture of human delinquency and moral depravity that I believe was ever yet presented to any judge or produced in any court; a calendar stained with blood and marked with murder in every line of it, and which, in truth, comprises within itself almost every crime that can be committed against public order, or against the persons, habitations, and properties of his Majesty's subjects. I do declare, that it has often fallen to my lot to be placed in situations that were thought by myself and others to be arduous and difficult; but it has at length been reserved for me to preside in one which calls, more loudly than any other that I have yet experienced, for all the powers of the human mind, and all the faculties of the human soul, destitute of all legal assistance as I am. To reform this disordered and distracted state of society, to vindicate the insulted authority of the laws, and to stop that system of murder, rapine, and desolation, which is now carried on with as

much facility and as little interruption as if it were a part of the daily traffic of the island, and which, if not checked by some wise and salutary measures—not by a cruel and sanguinary extirpation, but by a due, temperate, and vigorous execution of the laws; by an active, lively, energetic, and vigilant system of police, calculated to prevent and to obstruct the progress of crime; by establishing a well-ordered watch and ward, under the statute of Winchester, to guard the habitations and properties of the peaceable inhabitants; by providing proper places for the real correction and punishment, as well as for the reformation, of offenders; and lastly, by a general and systematic co-operation of all orders and all classes of the state, to improve and amend the morals of the lower classes of the people, whom it is our lot to govern, and who, I lament to say, are, from a combination of causes inherent in the original formation of the settlement, and almost inseparable from the nature of its mixed population, and the singular state in which the government has been placed for the last twenty years, vicious and depraved in the extreme:—I say, if a stop is not put to this course of iniquity, and if the evils which now afflict society are not checked by some or all of those measures, they seem to me to threaten the dissolution of all the bonds of social order, and the annihilation of all that is most valuable and most sacred to the state.”

“It was with a view of accomplishing these great and valuable objects, of promoting the commerce and population of this island, by a strict and equal distribution of justice, of giving confidence to the inhabitants, and security in the enjoyment of their persons, possessions, and acquisitions, as well as for the punishment of offences and repression of vice within the island, that his Majesty, at the instance and desire of the most honourable body to whom the government of the British territories in India is entrusted (and to whom great gratitude on that account is due by the inhabitants of the island), has sent out his gracious Charter, the most liberal in its principles, the most effectual in its jurisdiction, and summary for the administration of civil and criminal justice, that the wisdom of man could devise, calculated to meet every exigency, to adapt and accommodate itself to all the local circumstances of the island, and to provide for every emergency that the place itself, or the state and conditions of the inhabitants, might require; for which purpose it makes the wise and benevolent system of the British law, in a qualified and restricted manner, the rule of justice within the island, for the various and numerous descriptions of inhabitants who have settled here under the British Government, blended with a proper and due attention to the local customs, religious prejudices, and manners of the natives of this country.”—“The present Charter has also, in order to meet the local circumstances of the island and the state of its inhabitants, provided a summary Court of session, without the intervention of a jury, to sit as often as the exigencies of the island may require, to try and punish all inferior misdemeanors against the public peace, police, and good order, in the most expeditious and effectual manner—a jurisdiction which, indeed, was absolutely necessary for this island, as from an examination of such records as I have been able to find, I am sorry to see that the number of offences committed within it exceeds, beyond all proportion, the measure of human guilt in any other or all other settlements in India, or, I believe, in any other colony of the same extent in the known world. I observe by my calendar, that there are twenty-seven murders upon it, some of which are charged to have been committed within the last year; and besides many small inferior offences, no less than seventeen thefts and felonies within the compass of the last five weeks. No doubt, the discordant state of society may, in some measure, be accounted for by causes which have produced effects nearly the same in all our colonies and plantations composed of similar materials; before the manners of the lower classes were softened and humanized by habits of industry, social intercourse, and friendly commerce; before regular courts were established to administer the laws, or magistrates to carry them into execution.”

In an address in May 1809, Sir Edmond Stanley observes:—

“To uphold and maintain the honour and lustre of the British name and character in India, by a strict and impartial administration of justice; to assert the supremacy

and extend the indiscriminate protection of the *Anglo-Indian laws* to all classes and descriptions of the inhabitants, without distinction, thereby insuring to them the full enjoyment of the sacred and inviolable rights of private property, rational liberty, and personal security, will always be objects of my most anxious solicitude, convinced that, by so doing, I shall not only best fulfil the benevolent intentions of our Sovereign, and the spirit and provisions of his royal Charter, but that the legitimate authority of the Executive Government (so necessary for the good order and happiness of the settlement) will thereby be best supported, and placed upon that firm and solid basis upon which it can most easily rest."

The successor of Sir E. Stanley, the late excellent Sir George Cooper, afterwards promoted to the Madras bench, remarks, in an address, 27th April 1817:—

"We are again assembled for the administration of the criminal justice of this presidency, which, I am happy to say, will give you but little trouble this time, there being but few cases in the calendar. Justice, civil and criminal, equally dealt out, is one of the great ends and objects of civil society; and whatever difference of opinion may have *formerly* existed on the introduction of English law and courts of justice into India (differences which, I believe, no longer exist), *I should think that none of you would like to be tried by any other laws than those of your native country.* I have no doubt that every thing will be done for the happiness and prosperity of this settlement by the Hon. the Governor, and his respectable colleagues in the Executive Government, by the regular and impartial administration of justice by this Court."

These were happy days for the settlements, when a good understanding prevailed amongst the several authorities, executive and judicial; and when both cordially united to promote the well-being of society, unanimity and good feeling prevailed, and no murmurs or complaints were made of the Court not being adapted to the state of society in the settlements. This good-hearted, benevolent judge, in another address, on 27th Sept. 1817, says:—

"My residence amongst you has been so short, as to preclude my gaining much useful experience in this settlement; but it is only justice to my honourable and respected colleagues who stand near me, to say, that every unavoidable deficiency in me, of local knowledge and information as to the character and habits of the natives, has always been readily and kindly furnished me by them."—"Looking back to this Court from its origin, I think there is also considerable satisfaction in the retrospect. The Charter is dated 25th March 1807; it was proclaimed the 29th May 1808, and the first session was held the 1st September following, just nine years ago. In the course of that time, I find there have been 335 convictions for felony, and twenty-seven executions. This, in nine years, would average at the rate of three each year. It is, however, satisfactory to find that the greater part was during the first years of the Court's establishment, twenty-one having taken place in the first five years, and only six in the last four years, which is at an average of three in each two years of the last four years, instead of three each year of that time. From this it appears that the Court has done good in checking crimes, and that no great severity has been exercised, which I have always thought less effectual, than certainty of punishment is, in deterring offenders."—"I think I may also congratulate the settlement, that *the Court seems now firmly established.* It was a plant tried in a soil very far from natural to it, and it has encountered some storms and convulsions which, at one time, threatened its existence; but it has now taken firm root, and I trust will continue to produce fruit, which will prove a blessing to the settlement. For my own part, I shall, in all places, wish you happiness and prosperity, to which the unanimity both in and out of Court must, I am convinced, in a great degree tend."—"I cannot conclude without strongly recommending to you to *cherish justice and good faith in all your dealings, both as between yourselves and with natives.* Public good and private happiness depend

upon it. It is confidence in the protection of *right* and property which builds every dwelling, which sows the grain in every field, which rears every pepper-vine, and brings every vessel into your harbour, and casts anchor there. *Remove this dependence, and you destroy your present and future welfare as a colony.* By attention to these principles, you will also preserve what is entrusted to you; I mean, the British character in this island. I need not tell you that, as a grand jury, you are the representatives, in point of law, of your country in this settlement; but you do, in fact, form a great and leading part of those whom your native land sets forth to sustain her name and reputation in this distant country. It is not necessary for me to panegyricize the British name, so well known as it is for valour, justice, humanity, and generosity, and so distinguished both for arts and arms: I rely with confidence upon your showing yourselves not unworthy a portion of it."

It were superfluous to enlarge upon the manifest benefits that must accrue to new-formed settlements—some of the inhabitants of which are actually in or gradually emerging from a state of barbarism—from such eloquent addresses and wise counsel from learned expounders of the law, or how conducive to the prosperity of these stations must be the grave and solemn dispensation of justice by men who have made the law their study, and in whose decisions all classes of inhabitants must feel confidence.

The third and next Recorder of Penang, Sir Ralph Rice, in an address 26th Dec. 1817, states that "he felt a satisfaction, which no words could express, in having the assistance of a grand jury so respected; and it would give him confidence in the discharge of his office, which otherwise he could not have easily obtained. He had the honour, besides, of being associated on the bench with persons whose high character and local experience would supply his deficiency in the knowledge of the customs, the manners, and languages of the natives; and he was proud to think that some English notions, or even prejudices, which he possessed, would be productive of no injury." The writer was at this time (*viz.* from Sept. 1817 to Sept. 1818) High Sheriff of Penang. On assuming charge, there were ten criminals under sentence of transportation, or undergoing punishment, and sixteen offenders for trial. There were also twelve debtors. On resigning the office at the end of the year, there were seventeen criminals under sentence, and seven for trial.

The following appropriate observations were addressed to the jury, either by the late Sir Francis Bayley, or Sir Benjamin Malkin, the Recorder, I forget which:—

"The laws and institutions of Britain constitute our best birthright; it is an inheritance more valuable to us than any other; indeed, we could possess no other without it; life, liberty, character, and property, are all dependent on and secured by it; *the knowledge of this truth cannot be too well understood or too strongly felt*; and grand juries are a constitutional medium for inculcating and disseminating it. Although the natives of India—whilst their religion, policy, and manners, continue the same as they now are, and I fear are likely long to remain—be incapable of any political freedom, yet we owe it to them to *protect* them in their industry, to *secure* to them their property, and to do every thing in our power to promote their *happiness* and *prosperity*."

The system continued to work harmoniously and well until some unfortunate differences occurred between the Governor and the Recorder*, in the year 1828, respecting the latter proceeding on circuit to Singapore. The Governor himself eventually proceeded to that station, and did not shrink from the responsibility of presiding at the criminal sessions. He opened the

* See *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. vii. p. 73.

first session of oyer and terminer at Singapore on 22d May 1828 (in the absence of the Recorder, who, for certain reasons, declined to proceed to Singapore); and the indictments presented to the grand jury on that occasion amounted altogether to twenty-seven. Of these, six bills were found for murder, one for manslaughter, six for assaults of various degrees of atrocity, and ten for burglary and other offences against the property. And in consequence of the Court not possessing Admiralty jurisdiction, the Governor observed, in his address to the jury, that "two persons must now be discharged for want of Admiralty jurisdiction, a defect already noticed by the hon. and learned Recorder, and which it may be expected will, in due course, be remedied." The Governor (the late Mr. Robert Fullerton, of the Madras civil service) was a servant of long standing and very great experience; and perhaps by a man of his extensive legal knowledge and practice, the awful responsibility of trying offences of such magnitude as were included in the calendar, may not have been viewed in the same serious light as it has since, to my knowledge, been during the vacancy of the office of Recorder, by some of my late fellow-servants, who, as justly observed in the *Straits Chronicle*, "however distinguished they may be for their respectability and integrity, cannot, from the nature of their education, interests, and habits, be the best qualified to decide on the cases that must naturally come before them. Of the truth of this, we believe none are more convinced than some of those who, from their situation in the civil service, have been required by the Charter to fill the awfully responsible office of judge." Such, I have no doubt, is the real opinion of the most intelligent and upright members of the service, who have returned home in consequence of the reduction of the establishment, or from other causes; and there is not one of those who would not have felt, and who did not feel, duly sensible of his own deficiency in legal knowledge when placed in such a situation as being called upon to perform the highest duties of civilized man, and to sit in judgment on the life and death of his fellow-creatures, or to decide intricate questions connected with landed property and commercial transactions, such as must frequently occur at these emporia. It is possible, one or two of the young civilians, who now preside at these stations, may have more confidence in their own legal acquirements; but I can assert for myself, that after an experience of seventeen years, and a diligent attention to business in all departments, and after being several years head commissioner of the Court of Requests, where some thousand cases came before me, when called upon as a lay judge to act during the absence of the resident councillor at Penang, I felt a very considerable distrust in my own powers and fitness to decide several intricate questions which were necessarily presented, when presiding in the Court during the absence of the Governor and Recorder at Singapore; and I fairly admit that, when I found any serious doubts or difficulty, which I did in one or two cases, I postponed them for decision by the professional judge. I am aware that some of my seniors, although able and intelligent men, felt much the same as I did on the subject.

It was, perhaps, chiefly owing to the misunderstanding between the Governor and the Recorder, that Mr. Fullerton proposed the removal of the King's judge and the establishment of a zillah court. Whether any court could be desired better adapted for such a motley population than that established under the present Charter, with such modifications and amendments as circumstances may have rendered necessary, or experience suggested, is, in my humble judgment, very problematical indeed. It is certain, however, that the services of a zillah judge, properly qualified, could not be obtained from one of the presi-

dencies (a part of Governor Fullerton's plan) at a less expense than a Queen's judge; and three of them would be required, for it would surely never be designed that the whole executive and judicial powers of these stations should be vested in one and the same person. And any servant from the other presidencies would be utterly ignorant of the languages, customs, and manners of the Malays and Chinese, who form the major part of the population—as much so, in fact, as any newly-appointed lawyer from England. The few local civil servants, although not professionally educated, possess a considerable knowledge of English law and the forms of court; but of the practice of the zillah court, they have had no experience whatever. They are sufficiently well qualified to assist the Recorder in court, and to decide in matters not of a very complicated nature involving intricate points of law, at their several stations, during the absence of the professional judge, and to perform all those duties pointed out in the comprehensive instructions prepared for the guidance of the resident councillor by the Recorder.

I shall proceed to suggest some improvements in the system, in the next Article.

ANALYSES OF EASTERN WORKS.

NO. XI.—THE STORY OF ISKENDER ZULCARNAIN.*

THE history of Alexander the Great is one of those superstructures of truth upon which Eastern nations have erected a large and romantic edifice of fable, much in the same manner as the tales of chivalry of the middle ages, though fictitious, were partly attributed to real characters, as in the romances of the Knights of the Round Table and the Peers of Charlemagne. It is not, perhaps, much to be wondered at, that European fiction has also appropriated this hero; interweaving fables, however, chiefly in the texture of the authentic histories of Quintus Curtius and Arrian. Some of these compositions we shall notice before concluding this article. At present, we hasten to our more immediate subject, the Persian and Arabio story of Alexander.

The author of the work under our immediate consideration certainly begins, as Horace would say, "*ab ovo*," seeing that the earliest incident recorded in his book is the death of Alexander's grandfather, Bahman, King of Persia. He leaves his wife Homai pregnant, and she, from ambitious views, conceals the birth of the child, and exposes him in a wooden trough to the waves of the Tigris—an odd coincidence, even in a fiction, with the story of Romulus and Remus. The young prince is taken up by a dyer, is educated by him as his son, and leaves him to enter the Persian army, on occasion of a war with the Greeks. Here his valour causes him to be noticed, and finally recognized as the son of Queen Homai, who resigns the crown in favour of the lawful sovereign. All this is matter of Persian history, and is related by the most accurate chroniclers of that kingdom; as

* كتاب تاريخ الاسكندر ذي القرنين الرومي و وزيره الخضر تاليف
العلامة الشيخ ابراهيم ابن مفرج الصوري. Additional MSS. in the British Museum,
No. 7,366.

is also the marriage of the King Daráb (whose story we have just sketched) to the daughter of the King of Greece, Filikous, Filibous, or Filosúf; for by the latter name is Philip of Macedon always distinguished in this work. Rudiayah, the queen of Daráb, is sent home by him, to her father, in consequence, says the story, of her unpleasant breath; and at the Macedonian court is born the young Iskender, the hero of the piece.

It does not appear that the Persians have any traditions of this famous conqueror of their country, derived immediately from his own times. Their notions of him bear all the marks of being partly borrowed from Grecian sources, and partly invented by themselves. The name of Iskender alone has received a decidedly oriental form. Other names, however transformed in the transit, usually preserve the classical termination, or something like it.

The story of Bucephalus is told very much in the same style as the Greek and Roman biographers have related it, with one curious difference. The animal is called *Zúlrásayn*, or 'possessed of two heads;' and the reason assigned for this name is, that he had the mark of a head upon his body, as if *Δικεφαλος* had been read instead of *Βουκεφαλος*.

And certain chief dealers in horses had sent as a present to King Filosúf a horse of extreme size, and beauty, and spirit, hard to restrain, and which could not be ridden without a bridle of iron chain, and reins of iron bearing down the head to the neck. And it was said, that he ate human flesh. And Iskender wondered at him, and admired him, and ordered that he should be shut up safely in a building, and had iron windows made to it, so that he might grow accustomed to the sight of men, and not be shy of them. And when Iskender was going out on this expedition, he went to look at the horse, and wondered at the beauty of his form, and asked of his history, which was explained to him. Then he went up to him, and put his hand through the windows. The steed came up to him, and fondled his hand. Then he called for a bit, and placed it in the horse's mouth, who did not attempt to hinder him. Then he led out the horse, which licked him, and fawned on him with his tail as a dog does. So he caparisoned him with his own hand, and mounted him. This horse was called *Zúlrásayn*, from a mark on his side in the shape of a bull's head. When Filosúf sent to the chiefs of the priesthood to ask who should be his heir, one of them, who was a man of acute discernment, said that the kingdom should descend to a boy of his house, and his token should be, that he should tame a horse no one else could tame, whose name should be *Zúlrásayn*.

The demand of tribute by the Persian ambassadors, and the refusal of it by the young king, lead to an incursion into the Persian territory, where, on the eve of an engagement, the Macedonian king receives a visit from his mother, warning him to beware of a conflict, for that the King of Persia, Dara, the son of Daráb, was his half-brother.

And whilst he was thus employed, his mother sent to him to inform him of her coming. This he wondered at, and said, "By Allah! she has not come to me but for a matter of importance." So Iskender staid in his palace, and at night she arrived and entered the innermost part of his tent; and when he saw her, he went to receive her some steps, and said to her, "O mother,

what has impelled thee to all this fatigue, and tedious and dangerous journeying; and why didst thou not write to me concerning thy affairs, and to say what was thy purpose?" She answered him, "O my son, the cause wherefore I came to thee was such that it behoved me to labour with head and eye; one on which my portion in this world and the next depended; wherein I could not trust to writing, and speaking only would suffice me. O king, what has God done to Daráb?" Iskender told her what had passed to both of them. And when she heard he was safe, she rejoiced greatly, and fell down on her face to give thanks to God, and her emotion overcame her. Iskender wondered at this, and looked steadfastly on her. She said, approaching him, "O my child, keep secret what I am going to tell thee. Know that he whom thou art now pursuing is thy brother, the son of thy father." Then she told him all that had happened from first to last, which increased his astonishment. Then he kissed her head, and blessed her coming, and said, "Hadst thou written to me of this matter, I would not have believed the letter, nor would I have given credence to a verbal relator. And since the king is my brother, I will restore to him the provinces of Persia, and return to those of Rúm, and conquer the countries which are contiguous to it." She said to him, "My child, do not reveal this matter till the most high God brings him to thee, and causes thee to approach to him, and I will be the messenger between you." And Iskender rejoiced at this, and concealed this matter, and slept that night, and on the morrow continued his journey in search of his brother.

The warning has come too late, and Dara perishes by the hands of traitors, upon whom Alexander takes signal vengeance. After the complete reduction of Persia, and a triumphant progress through other countries not particularized, the conqueror returns to Macedonia, where, elated by success, he aspires to be worshipped as a god. The following explanation of this impious desire is certainly *not* to be found in any classical writer. Iblis, the chief actor in this incident, is very busy throughout the piece, and gives great trouble to Alexander, by inciting the nations to resistance, from the mouths of their idols.

After this, he looked upon the greatness he was enjoying from dominion, and victory, and conquest, and the submission of the people of the world to him, and entering into his obedience; and pride, and self-conceit, and luxury, took possession of him. And he was immersed in five intoxications, the inebriation of youth, and of riches, and of victory, and of the slaughter of Darius, and of his bravery in battle. And Iblis, the cursed, found a most easy access and a most near approach to him. He came in to him in the form of an old man, a devotee, clad in a coarse woollen garment, and leaning upon a staff. And when he came before the king, he said, "O king, hail to thee! Thy forehead shall not bow in prostration, because of thy magnificence. Thou art delivered from the weight of obedience. Trust in thyself and in thy own great power." When Iskender heard this from the old man, he wondered, for it was a salutation such as he had never heard the like of from any man; and looking on him, he saw that his attire was strange. And he bade him sit in the highest seat, and that he should not go out, that they two might sit together in private. So when all the rest had gone out, he took the old man with him into a private room, and set him down beside him, and said to him, "Old man, I never in my life heard a salutation more strange than that which thou hast addressed to me, nor any thing more foreign than thy words. What is

the meaning of that speech of thine—*thy forehead shall not bow in worship because of thy magnificence*, and the rest of thy words?" Then the cursed one laughed, and said, "O scholar of Aristoteles, how was it he hid from thee what I have just said, seeing it is clearer than the sun and more manifest?" Then the king Iskender said to him, "Make it manifest, and explain it to me." Then said he, "Know, O king, that the meaning of my words—*thy forehead shall not bow in worship because of thy magnificence*—is, that I never saw in thy times one more excellent than thou, or one more deserving of this than thou art. And my second speech—*thou art delivered from the weight of obedience*—means this, that the wise men, who pretended to the gift of prophecy, and commanded men to take upon themselves the irksome duties of religious service, wished thereby the attainment of a high degree of rank, that they might thereby take the whole world into possession. And for what I said—*trust in thyself and in thy own great power*—this was because I knew that thou wert the counsellor of this age and of the course of things, and that thou wert the god of this age, even as those who were before thee were gods in their day; for evil and good, death and life, were in their hands, and whatever else happened in the world; and thou art the lord of this period. And my wish was, that thou shouldst become all this, and not perish unduly and unseemly." Thus the accursed ceased not talking to him, till he took possession of his whole heart.

But Alexander, according to the opinion of the most sober writers among the Moslems, as well as their romancists, was a chosen vessel, whom God had resolved to rescue from the darkness of heathenism, and to make him an apostle of Islam: that name comprehending not only the faith preached by Mohammed, but the belief in one God held by the Patriarchs, and, as they say, by Alexander. An important personage is brought into view for the purpose of this conversion, who, under the name of Khizzer (the Elias of the Bible), accompanies him in all his conquests, and aids him materially by his counsels and supernatural powers.

And God the most high revealed to Khizzer that he should go to Iskender, and teach him the right way, and give him the good news, that the Most High would make him ruler of the world, east and west, land and sea; and that He would cause him to explore all from the setting of the sun to his rising, and that he should conquer countries that no one had ever explored before him, and travel to regions which no one had ever travelled to, not even Soliman Ben Dawud. And when the Most High had revealed all this to him, he set out from the islands of the sea towards Makeduniah. And Khizzer was serving God in the islands of the sea. And when he came to Makeduniah, and stayed at the gate of it, he asked for the assembly of disputation which Iskender held, and they directed him to it. This assembly was held two days in every week. And Khizzer was present at this for the first time, and heard the speech of the people assembled, and their disputation; and the king listened to them; and when they differed in opinion on a difficult point, it was explained to Iskender with the most excellent interpretation, and the most lucid, for he was present and heard their words. And when Khizzer heard the words of them who were present, he was silent, speaking not a single thing in this assembly. Then he came again a second time in the same manner, and so a third. And when he went away the third time, Iskender said, "How beautiful was the clothing of the youth who has now come thrice to my assem-

bly, and we have not heard from him one word! This shows one of two things—either that he is a man of much learning, or altogether without learning. Who among you will undertake to *unfold* him in speech, and make him known to us?" For he had before said, "The foolish man shall not be present at this my assembly." Then said one of them, "I will accost him, and will question him." The assembly said, "In the name of God!"

So when the day came on which they were accustomed to assemble, Khizzer came the third time, and sat down in the assembly; and Iskender said to him, "What is thy name, young man?" He said, "Elia." Then said he, "And what is thy surname?" He said, "Abúlabbás." Then said he, "And whence comest thou?" He replied, "From the land of the Philistines." He asked again, "Who brought thee here?" And he answered, "Thou thyself brought me here. O king, I have come twice to thy assembly, and this is now the third time; and I heard the words of men speaking before thee, and thy words in answer, and I knew them to be words in which there was no profit nor any attainment of purpose, and leading to mere infidelity. Know, O king, that these heavens and this earth, and the revolving firmament, and the night and the day, have a great Creator, mighty and powerful, living and permanent. And know that there is a maker to this heaven, mighty and powerful, conquering and victorious, governing the revolutions of the revolving heavens, and creating the night and the day, the sun and the moon, and the stars. He is beneficent, all-wise and merciful, hearing and seeing, existing from of old, ceasing not nor made to cease or change, too magnificent to be comprehended by the understanding, and too high for any bound to be found for him, or any limit known; the creator of all things created, and provider for every thing provided for; who administers to us what we deserve, and maketh us undergo what is assigned to us; our refuge in difficulties, our answerer when we pray to him, our judge when we rebel against him."

Now, no one had dared to breathe a word of all this, or of any thing like it, in the assembly of Iskender, since that had happened to him which did happen with Iblis. And he cried with a loud cry, and bade his young men take him. And they took him, and he ordered them to imprison him in a room in his palace. And Iblis, the accursed, approached, after the imprisoning of Khizzer, and saluted Iskender, who was rejoiced at his presence; and he said to him, "O Hakim, there came to me a youth, who said thus and thus to me; and it seemed to me long till thy coming." Then Iblis, the accursed, said to him, "I heard of this, and I came, that I might tell thee of him, and put thee on thy guard against him, and forewarn thee of him. He is an enchanter and diviner, and if thou wouldst purify the world of him, it were well thou shouldst kill him; but I scarcely think thou wilt succeed in this." Iskender said to him, "He is in prison. If he could, he would have defended himself from being cast therein; and I will cause proclamation to be made publicly this day and the coming night, and on the morrow I will cut off his head, and make men more disposed to do as I will: thus they will be more obedient to me." The accursed one said, "O king, make this man an example of thy discipline to all men, so that no second one may venture to oppose thee." Iskender said, "Truly; and I will that this be in thy presence."

Khizzer is delivered from prison by supernatural interposition, and carried to a mountain of Macedonia; here he is found by a Batrik (a common name in Arabia for a European general), who had been sent by Alexander

to search for him. But the general loses the greater part of his band, who are destroyed by the breath of Khizzer. The reader will recognize in this incident an imitation of a portion of the real history of Elias. Upon a more friendly invitation, Khizzer returns to the court of Alexander, exposes the wiles of the devil, and induces the king to confess the unity of God; at the same time, taking his adviser for his future counsellor and friend.

We have next an account of Alexander's progress in triumph through Europe, by way of Rome, where he meets with Belinás (Plinius), who accompanies him on his expedition. The anachronism of introducing this name is trifling in an Arabic story. He makes a signet ring for the king, which has the property of enlarging in the vicinity of poison; and this soon does the king good service, as one of his courtiers attempts to destroy him. This appears to be a distorted and ill-placed version of an attempt actually made upon the life of the king in his Asiatic expedition.

And when Takaphaus heard this, he wept, and looked down ashamed; and Khizzer ceased not to importune him, but he was obstinate. And when this had lasted a long time, he delivered him to the executioner, telling him what he had done, and commanded him to scourge him till he should confess it. And when the torture became extreme, he said, "I will confess it." So he told Khizzer of this. Khizzer commanded then that he should be brought back to him; and when he came before him, he cried out, and Alexander cried out, commanding that he should be chained; which was done. Then he explained to him in order all that he had done, beginning with his desire to possess the kingdom, and what he had done with the poison. Then Khizzer said to him, "Tell me where the casket is in which is the poison?" This he did. Then he bade them bring a quantity of the meat in which the poison had been mixed, that it might be put among the rest. And he took out the dish in which he mixed the poison, and placed the ring on his finger near it; and the signet sweated on his finger, and the ring grew wider, and would have dropped off, but that he caught it with his other hand. By this was Khizzer assured of the guilt of the prisoner; wherefore he left him in custody, and went to tell Iskender all that had happened. When Iskender heard all this, he said, "O commissioned of God, what seems it to thee that we should do in this matter?" He said, "This is an act of those to whom pity belongs not—who have no judgment nor prudence; it is fit he should be slain, that he may be an example to men, and a salutary warning to the world, that no one may dare approach the king for such a deed as this." Iskender said, "What death shall he die?" Khizzer replied, "Let a large trench be dug for him at the side of the camp; and let it be filled with wood, and this set on fire; then let them give him of the meat he poisoned, and cast him into the fire." The king said, "Thou art right." So he gave orders to collect the wood; and when they had lighted it, they brought Takaphaus the meat which he had prepared for the king, and made him eat it. And as it began to take effect upon him, Iskender said, "I will stay and see what he would have done to me." And his face swelled and his body, till he burst, and a yellow liquid ran from him. Then Iskender went away, commanding that he should be thrown into the fire. This was done in the sight of the whole army, and there was not a man of them but cursed him.

We next find our hero in Spain, where the king of that country, Naamah, embraces the religion of Alexander, and assists him considerably in his African conquests. The building of a bridge across the straits of Gibraltar, here attributed to the "Macedonian madman"—mad as such a scheme would appear even in our own age of march-of-intellect and steam-power—is gravely recorded by Eastern historians, who when they *do* believe, enlarge their faith to the utmost. Some chroniclers, it is true, relate the exploit differently; according to them, Alexander found the Atlantic and Mediterranean separated by an isthmus, and took the pains to dig through it, at the expense of some of the finest cities on the southern coast of Europe, destroyed by the sudden influx of waters from the larger sea.

Iskender said to him, "O old man, how great is the distance from this shore to the opposite?" He replied, "By the shortest course, a day's journey for a horseman; but by sea, according to the wind." Then he asked, "What is the depth of it?" He replied, "O king, it is fifty yards in some places, and diminishes as men approach the shore, for it is like a river." Then Iskender asked, "Is it standing or flowing?" He replied, "Standing, and its motion is from the wind." Then he asked again, "Is it salt or fresh?" The old man replied, "O king, it is salt; for if it were not, it would putrify and destroy the world." The words of the old man pleased Iskender, and he knew there was knowledge with him, for if fresh water stands it corrupts. Then he turned to Khizzer, and said to him, "O commissioned of God, I asked these things of this old man only for a purpose which I have in my mind—to build a bridge over this passage, that I may be remembered by it to the latest ages: what is thy opinion in this matter?" He answered, "God hath not put into thy heart any thing but what is of good omen." And the king said, "O Abúlabás, indeed this thing is very desirable in my eyes." And the vicegerent of God said, "Be of good courage, for thou art a king aided and made victorious." The king rejoiced at this, and called the Hakim Belinás, and commanded him to gather together geometricians and philosophers, that they might lay out distinctly the plan of what we have spoken of. And in the same way he sent for workers in stone, and iron, and brass; then he bade spread carpets and pour out money upon them, and books of accounts were laid around; and he caused to be proclaimed through the army, "O tribes of men, come together; let not one remain behind, whether noble or private man, but all join in this undertaking. And he who is poor, let him take from me money for the establishment of his children; and he who is rich, let him act in obedience to the will of God." And the people all answered this appeal; and they began cutting stone and founding brass, and ceased not labouring with all manner of tools for the space of three months. And at the end of that time, the geometricians passed over in ships to the other side, to decide on the place of the foundations of the arches, and Khizzer and Belinás went before them all; and when the work was difficult, God made it easy to them. And they counted the arches of the bridge, one thousand and three hundred; and the breadth of the bridge was seventy yards. When they had put down these, they began to build; and when they had put down the pavement, Iskender rode with ten of his chief men, and went over the bridge to the western side in one day; and he returned to his army in another day. Then he ordered certain ornamental work to be added from one side to the other. And they say that this bridge, called the bridge of Fanjah, was built, from beginning to the end, in eight months.

The adventures of Alexander in Africa are not much varied. The chief incidents are the silencing of idols, whom our author, like some divines of the Christian Church, asserts were possessed by the devil, who spoke from them. We quote the account of the destruction of one of them.

And Khizzer went in silence, giving no answer, till the people came up to the idol; and when they approached it, the king [of the idolaters] cried with a loud cry, "O God, and Lord, and Ruler, thou knowest what happens, and hearest what comes to pass. Do thou of thy own self make some manifestation of thy anger, that this man may know that thou art a monarch of power." Then he retired, and said to Khizzer, "Approach now and see what thou shalt see." Then Khizzer approached, saying, "O God, praise be to thee, who has given power to Satan over the sons of men! Thanks be to God, and praise! There is no refuge and no might but in him—the high, the mighty. Lord, I take refuge in thee from the darts of Satan!" Then he spat in the face of the idol, and took from him his chains, and his spear, and his anklets, and struck his head with them, and broke it; and struck his right hand, and broke that; and his left foot, and the ornament that was on it. The king stood in silent amazement, looking on and saying not a word. Then Khizzer turned to him, and said to the king, that if he were angry, he should be angry with himself. "Already thou hast seen what has fallen on him, and what has happened to him, with thine own eyes; and what hast thou seen?" The king said, "O thou whose face is fair, what have we heard, but that he departed when thou camest hither?" Khizzer said to him, "Satan spake by the tongue of the idols, and he it was who addressed you; and when I came to you he flew away, and turned his back upon this land in flight." And the eyes of the king were wet with tears, and he said, "Now I know what thou hast said, and hear thy message, and understand thy speech. Go in the peace of God."

Five confederate kings are induced by the success of Alexander, and by the evident proofs of his divine mission, to submit to his rule, and to embrace his religion. He at length makes his way to the extreme west, where he hears the *splash* of the setting sun in the ocean, and finds the fountain of life; but he is not permitted to drink of it. His vizier, Khizzer, is more favoured; he obtains the gift of immortality: a legend founded probably on the Scriptural account of the assumption of Elijah to heaven.

When Zulkarnain approached this plain, and would enter it, it shook as with an earthquake, and the ground crumbled; and when he returned it was quiet; and when Khizzer approached, and would enter it, it was quiet. And he ceased not going forward, and Zulkarnain looked after him, till he disappeared from his sight. Then a voice from heaven cried to Khizzer, saying, "Seize what is before thee"—that is, hasten forward. So he hastened forward till he came to the place where the fountain of life was declared to be, and he was commanded to drink of it. And it is said that he looked upon the water, and lo! it fell from heaven into a pool, and nothing flowed from it. And he performed his ablutions in it, and cried, "O water, whither goest thou?" Then it was cried to him from heaven, "Be silent; thy knowledge on this subject has arrived at its limit." So Khizzer returned upon his steps, till he came back to the place whence he had ascended, and saw Zulkarnain standing there, expecting him. To him then he told what God had granted to him, to drink of the water of life, and to purify himself in it; and that God had granted to him to live till

the blowing of the first blast of the trumpet. "And now," said he, "return, O Zulkarnain." So Zulkarnain returned to his army, and stood with Khizzer, expecting what should be told them of the cause of this, or what should be revealed from heaven to Khizzer.

Hence he turns his face eastward, having heard news of the revolt of Persia, and, taking Egypt in his way, builds the city of Alexandria, of which we have this account:

And they came to the kingdom of Afrikiyah. And the queen of Sikiliyah, whose name was Ghidákah, when she heard that Iskender was approaching her territory, went out to meet him with her armies. And when Iskender heard of her coming, he bade her son, and also the kings of the nations, to go and meet her, and went himself to the door of his pavilion to receive her. And when they were seated (Khizzer beside the king), the queen commanded to bring out the presents which she had brought with her, which were many. And Iskender gave her a dress of honour, and so to those who were with her; and then he turned to Salem, her son, and bade him return in company with his mother to their territories. And he kissed his hand, and answered him, "Hearing and obedience." On the next day, the kings of the West set out for their kingdoms. Iskender gave them all presents, and dismissed them honourably. And the day after that, the trumpets of departure were blown, and the army set forth, with Khizzer at their head, towards those regions which they had not yet visited. And they ceased not travelling diligently until they arrived at the city of Iskenderiyah. And this was a city under ground; and when he arrived there, the governor thereof, who was King Safwán, came out to meet him at the head of his people. And he commanded his nobles to collect what they could of gifts, and they obeyed him in this. And King Safwán with his nobles came on till they met with the vanguard of Iskender's army, and the vizier and counsellor of Iskender, Khizzer, whom they saluted; and he returned their salute, and asked the king of the reason of his coming. He replied, "I longed to see the face of King Iskender." Then Khizzer took him by the hand, and brought him, with ten of his companions, to the royal pavilion. Then he went in to King Iskender, and told him of the arrival of King Safwán, and received his commands to bring him into his presence. And when he was introduced, King Iskender returned his salutation, and bade him sit next him, and ordered that his companions should be introduced into the assembly. And when his people were settled, King Safwán sprang on his feet, and asked permission to have his presents brought in, which was granted; most of them were articles of apparel, which were graciously received by Iskender, who returned him the like for them, and bade him return to his city; and he obeyed him. The next day, Iskender ordered that his pavilion should be set up on the sea-shore, and Iskender and Safwán, and the philosophers and geometricians, went forward, and Khizzer went before them, with Belinás, and Sarw, the governor of Yemen, and they came to the sea-shore and reached the city. When he saw this, that it was under the earth, he wondered greatly at it and its position, and returning to his pavilion, he bade call together the philosophers, and the geometricians, and the wise men, and told them that he wished to build a city above ground, and call it by his own name. Then Belinás rose up on his feet, and cried, "O king, I will make haste to perform this, so that it shall be done auspiciously for the king, if God please." And Iskender praised him for this, and bade him make all speed therewith; and he answered, "Hearing and

obedience." Then he went out of the royal presence, and gave orders for cutting stones and procuring columns; and men hastened to do this; and they brought them like mountains. Now, he had read in certain chronicles that they could not succeed in building this city above ground, for it had been laid waste by marine monsters; therefore, he ordered sculptors to carve from these huge blocks of stone, images of sea-monsters, and these he set upon the sea-shore, where the sea bounds the city; and when this was done, he went to the workmen and bade them build the walls. He also made proclamation in the city, that every one who had a house under the ground should build one above ground in the same spot; and if any one was poor, he gave to him money enough for doing this. When the inhabitants of the city heard this, they raised their voices in celebration of Iskender, and hastened to do as they were commanded.

And Khizzer commanded them to spread carpets and pour out money upon them, and distribute it both among men of rank and men of obscurity. And the work went on rapidly, and they went to sleep at night, and when they awoke in the morning, the building remained as they had left it;* and by this they knew that Iskender had been assisted by the power of God. And God sent into his hands every thing that was needful. And the building ceased not to rise, and men to labour diligently upon it, until it was completed. Then the inhabitants besought of him that a certain supply of fresh water should be secured to them. Hereupon, Iskender commanded nobles, and people, and soldiers, to dig a river from the Bahr al Kebir, which is the Nile. This they promised to obey, and portioned out the work among them; and many days had not passed before the water came thus from the Bahr al Kebir to Iskenderiyah; and the people rejoiced at this exceedingly, and exclaimed loudly in praise of Iskender. Then Iskender came to Belinás, and praised him much for what he had done, and said, "I will that thou build me on the sea-shore a mináreh, and put therein all thy diligence, and display thy wisdom, and make it such a monument that my memory may remain therein to the end of time."

Alexander's visit to Jerusalem, and the siege of Tyre, are next recorded; and then comes a detail of battles and victories in Syria, Persia, and India. King Porus is mentioned, but, through the addition of a point, the name of this prince becomes *Fúz* (فور for فوز). There is a curious account, too, of the Tartars, under the name of the nations of Yajouj and Majouj, whom he is reported to have confined by a strong wall, lest they should break in upon their southern neighbours.

And after three days, he gave orders to march, Khizzer marching in front; and the whole army followed, seeking the country of Yajouj and Majouj. They marched through a rough and desert country four months, till they came to a great multitude of people. At the approach of the army, these fled to the mountains; but Queen Radiyah took a number of them and sent them to Khizzer. When he saw them, he asked what was their religion, and who was the king of their country? And they answered him, that they were of the religion of Abraham, the friend of God; at which Khizzer rejoiced greatly. Then they asked what was the purpose of the king with that army? He told them that it was to march against Yajouj and Majouj, to deliver men from the mischief of them; and when they heard this, their joy was increased.

* That is, it was not destroyed by the sea-monsters, as had been the case before.

Then he took them with him, and went to seek Iskender; and he had just given orders for pitching camp for the night. And when he saw them, he received them graciously, and saluted them and Khizzer, and asked him of the cause of his coming. He replied, that they had at length come amongst a people of the true faith, and that they bordered on the country of Yajouj and Majouj. When Iskender heard this, he was pleased, and presented them with garments, and sent them with letters to their king, and bade them come back again to him. When, therefore, they came to him, they showed him the letter (for Khizzer had written it in his own language), and told him all that had happened; and when he saw the contents of the letter, he was ready to fly with joy. And he went to seek Iskender, with many of his nobles; and when they came up to the advanced guard of the army, they met Queen Radiyah, who took them to Iskender; and when their eyes fell upon him, they saluted him respectfully, and he returned the salute. Then he bade them sit down, and Khizzer asked them of their condition and of their cities, and they told him all they could; also of Yajouj and Majouj, and of all the mischief they did; Iskender comforting them, and promising them all manner of kindness. On the next day, the king Asbatin returned, and Khizzer with him. And they ceased not journeying till they came up with a troop of the people of Yajouj and Majouj, who had gone out against the people of Asbatin, and made a great slaughter among them. Hereupon, Khizzer made a sign to the king of the Karadamah, commanding them to make an onset upon the adverse party, most of whom were mounted upon gazelles, but some were on foot. And their arrows went tearing among them, and the Karadamah met them boldly. Khizzer also went in the front, and so did Radiyah; and they ceased not fighting till they repelled them into the first valley. They took also some of them prisoners, and brought them into the presence of Khizzer. He said, "What is it that ye worship, and who rules over your territory?" One of them answered, "As for what we worship, there are some of us who worship the sun, and some who worship the moon, and some who worship one another; and there are some who know not what worship is." Then he asked them, "What do you eat?" He replied, "Some of us eat deer's flesh, and some eat carrion, and some eat one another, and some, a serpent descends to them from heaven, and they preserve the flesh of this from year to year; and some of us have a thousand children before they die." And when Iskender heard this, he gave thanks to the most high God, and said to Khizzer, "O my lord, make strong the battle against them."

At last, he arrives at the place of the sun's rising, in the mountain of Káf, the limit of his victories, and returns to Babylon; and here his death, which is very briefly related, is said to have occurred from drinking poisoned wine, given him by the machinations of a Macedonian nobleman, whom the queen-mother had threatened with her son's vengeance.

It will be seen by this somewhat meagre sketch of an amusing work, that the Oriental account of this "world-renowned" hero differs in many points from the Western history, besides incorporating many evident fictions; and that, in an historical point of view, it is of little or no value. It many respects it has a curious *general* resemblance to the romance of the middle ages. Thus, both deny their hero to be the son of Philip, the European story making him the son of a king of Egypt, named Nectanebus, who by art magic transformed himself into a dragon, and thus gave rise to the fable of Olympia's

miraculous conception. Instead of the place of the sun's rising, we have a mountain, the limit of his conquests, on which are a magnificent palace, and the trees of the sun and moon, the former with leaves of gold, and the latter of silver, which spoke to him in the Indian and Greek languages, and prophesied his speedy death. In the European romance are some splendidly wild fictions; for instance, Alexander causes himself to be shut up in a glass case, water-tight, and to be let down to the bottom of the sea, where, says our author, he saw many things which he would never tell, "for he knew they would not be believed." Afterwards, enclosing himself in a strong case of grated iron (or, as another story has it, of leather), he is carried up into the air by griffins, till he sees the earth spread out "in the shape of a man" beneath him. Nature, alarmed at his bold aggressions upon her secret territories, descends to hell, and obtains from Beelzebub the poison by which he finally perishes.

Our authorities for this latter part of the history are, a black-letter early printed volume in Latin,* and a curious Spanish poem,† written, as the title of the collection in which it appears intimates, before the fifteenth century, and bearing evidence of its antiquity in its singularly obsolete style and orthography.

* *Historia Alexandri Magni*. fol. Argent. 1494.

† *Collecion de Poesias Castellanas anteriores al siglo XV*. 3 vols. 8vo. Madrid, 1779—82. Both these works are to be found in the library of the British Museum; the former under the head "*Alexander*," and the latter under "*Poetæ Hispani*."

COURT AND CAMP OF RUNJEET SING.*

MR. OSBORNE, having accompanied the mission, under Mr. (now Sir Wm.) Macnaghten, to the late sovereign of the Punjaub, lost not the opportunity which it afforded of noting whatever was worthy of remark respecting his "Court and Camp," if, indeed, they are distinguishable. The manners of the chief himself, the characteristics of most of the leading personages at his Court, and other memorabilia of an extraordinary people, are accurately exhibited in the form of a journal of the occurrences during the mission. The death of the old "Lion of the Punjaub," and the events which have occurred since, bring down the history of the Sikh state to a late period, from its origin, which is the subject of an introductory sketch, compiled, apparently by another hand, from Mr. Prinsep's book. The characters given of the sons and ministers of Runjeet, who will soon, probably, figure on the theatre of a civil war, are valuable, bearing the marks of being sketched from the life.

Owing to the Introduction and the Journal being the work of different hands, there is not an entire harmony between them. For example: in the former, Runjeet is described as "a devout believer in the doctrines, and a punctual observer of the ceremonies, of his religion;" in the latter, it is said that, "though he is by profession a Sikh, in religion he is in reality a sceptic."

The work is handsomely got up, and the prints are well executed.

* *The Court and Camp of Runjeet Sing*. By the Hon. W. G. OSBORNE, Mil. Sec. to the Earl of Auckland, Governor-general of India. [With an Introductory Sketch of the Origin and Rise of the Sikh State.] London, 1840. Colburn.

THE GOLDEN BOUGH.

Inde ubi veniēre ad fauces graveolentis Avernī,
 Tollunt se celerēq; liquidumque per atra lapasē,
 Seditus optatis geminæ super arbore sidunt,
 Discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulit.
 Quale solet silvis brumali frigore viscum
 Fronde virere novâ, quod non sua seminat arbor,
 Et croceo fetu teretes circumdare truncos;
 Talis erat species auri frondentis opacâ
 Illice. *Æn. b. vi. v. 200.*

THE Dardan Wanderer,* doomed to flee
 Over the ocean-desert wide,
 Still pined his father's face to see;
 Still for his father's arms he sigh'd.†

Long time he sigh'd, nor sigh'd in vain;
 And now his anxious heart beats high;
 Sweet promise of the Sibyl-strain!
 He sees the lonely forest nigh.

Doubtful he stands, and prays—when, lo!
 A little shadow seems to pass;
 Two doves, in all their silvery glow,
 Gently descend upon the grass.

They, messengers of beauty given,
 Before his lingering footsteps glide;
 The joyous Hero looks to heaven,
 And knows his lovely mother's guide.

He plucks the golden branch—and now‡
 Begins his pilgrimage of gloom.
 A garland seems to bind his brow;
 And Spring to paint his cheek with bloom.

Sweet tale in Fancy's colours drawn!
 And has Religion's hand of light,—
 Fairer than rosy-finger'd Dawn—
 No moral in that tale to write?

Have *we* no cavern to explore;
 No path of terrors to descend;
 No brighter Bough than that of yore;
 No holier Prophet for our friend?

Have *we* no vanish'd face to seek?
 No hand that dried our childish tear?
 No lip that loved our infant cheek?
 No voice that sooth'd and bless'd us here?

Oh, yes! the cloud that darken'd round
 The Trojan Wanderer's youthful bowers,
 Still shadows every spot of ground,
 Which Hope has sown with vernal flowers.

* *Æneas.*† *Anchises.*‡ *Corripit extemplo Æneas, avidusque refringit
 Cunctantem, et vatis portat sub tecta Sibyllæ.*

What cottage home—though clear the sky,
And soft the breath of summer air—
Unvisited by weeping eye,
Unsaddened by a vacant chair?

We know thy step, Brother of Sleep;
We know the rustling of thy plume;
Like the hoarse murmur of the deep,
Or wild grass waving round a tomb.

We hear thy banner of Dismay;
We see thee in the battle-field,
Striking th' Assyrians' bright array,
With the fierce vengeance of thy Shield.

We know thy step, Brother of Sleep;
Like woodland streams that gently flow;
Or silver dews of May, that creep
Into the lily's breast of snow.

And sometimes in thy pallid arms
The faded form of Beauty lies;
And sometimes over childhood's charms,
Thy dream creeps with a "fond surprise."

So softly glides the soul away,—
The fair wings of the purple Hours
Seem but to waft it into day;
Into a lovelier land than ours!

Rejoice then, wanderer! deep and dark
Rolls on the mighty Sea of Time:
But tremble not; thy little bark
Shall sail unto the Happy Clime.

Beautiful region! star nor moon
Upon thy tranquil gardens shine;—
Nor Autumn dims the leaf of June:
Perpetual summer day is thine!

Long faded now the Eden-rose!—
But still, in ever-blooming youth,
The Tree of Heavenly Wisdom grows,
In the blest Paradise of Truth.

Draw nigh, and pluck the bough of gold;
Though sad its distant hue may be,
No angel's sunny wing unroll'd
Ere dazzled midnight, like that Tree.

O pluck the golden bough; we weave
No fiction, with a sparkling vein
Of poet's broidery, to deceive—
We speak to thee no Sibil-Strain!

Miscellaneous, Original and Select.

PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

Royal Asiatic Society.—An ordinary meeting of this Society took place on the 18th January : Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair.

Among the donations presented at this meeting were two samples of Assam tea, from the Chairman of the East-India Company. These samples were portions of a consignment recently received in England from the Company's territories in Assam ; and consisted of two kinds, paho and souchong, both black. Infusions of each were prepared, and handed round to the members. The general opinion expressed upon them was, that, although not equal in flavour to the superior kinds of China tea, these teas were well calculated to supply the place of the commoner kinds ; that the culture and manufacture would, doubtless, improve ; and the success of the experiment, from the present state of our relations with China, was a matter of great interest and importance, deserving the most attentive consideration of mercantile men, and all the aid that could be given to it by British capital and perseverance. It may here be mentioned, that in the course of the meeting, Mr. E. Solly read two reports, from commercial gentlemen of London, on the specimens of coffee and sugar recently forwarded to the Society from Ceylon, both of which were pronounced to be of very respectable quality, and to afford another proof of the capability of our Eastern possessions to render us independent of other countries for the supply of many articles of general consumption.

Colonel Charles Morrissey Roberts was elected a resident member ; and the Rev. C. F. Schlienz, a corresponding member of the Society.

An interesting paper, the joint production of Lieut. Newbold and Major-General Wilson, both of the Madras army, on the Chinese Secret Triad Society, was read. It commenced by stating, that although the Chinese government expressly declared an association of five persons illegal, and liable to the punishment of death, various societies of a secret nature had long existed in China. Eight of these fraternities were enumerated ; and among them that of the *T'een-te-hwuy*, or Triad Association of Heaven, Earth, and Man. This association prevails in Canton, the Straits of Malacca, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and in many other places. Its origin is traced to the time of the usurper Tsaou-Tsaou, at the close of the third century, and was of a political nature. Having performed some important services for Tsaou-Tsaou, that emperor bestowed on the brotherhood signal marks of his imperial favour ; but, afterwards, becoming alarmed at their rising power and influence, he destroyed most of them, and dispersed the rest. The association, however, sprung up again ; and although they have since, at different times, been persecuted by the state, they are still very numerous. It is said that there are not fewer than 7,000 in the Straits ; where they occasionally commit lawless excesses. In Java, Rhio, and other Dutch settlements, they exist, and have, from time to time, got up dangerous conspiracies against the government. Similar associations, or *kongsis*, exist also in Penang and Siam, and have produced similar effects. It is said that the objects of the Chinese Triad Society are mainly political, and directed to the restoration of a native dynasty, in exclusion of the Tartar race of emperors ; but, so far as might be deduced from their book of rules, and from the nature of the oaths taken by the members, they would appear to be combined merely for mutual assistance in times

of distress, poverty, sickness, &c. The initiation into the order is conducted with certain formalities and mummeries, intended to make a deep impression on the novice. It is done at night, before their tutelary idol, under an arch formed of swords, &c.; and, after taking the thirty-six oaths, the probationist makes an incision in his finger, and mixes three drops of his blood in a chalice of ardent spirit, into which three of the officials of the ceremony have also dropped their blood, and the contents of the cup are swallowed between them. A cock is sometimes sacrificed on the occasion—which is considered a very solemn imprecation among the Chinese. The mingling of the candidate's blood with that of the three other brethren, implies that they thence become of one blood, and of one family. Each member has a copy of the thirty-six rules of the society, chiefly consisting of imprecations against violating the oaths; and he also receives impressions, on red cloth or silk, of certain mystical seals; copies of these are in the possession of the society, and translations are given in the paper. Secret signs of recognition are in use with these bodies; such as the mutual production of the seals—a peculiar manner of taking up a cup to drink—pulling on their clothes—setting an umbrella down, &c., with various other signs and countersigns, on the interchange of which a brother is recognized in whatever country he may be travelling, and entitled to every hospitality and assistance he may require. Should he wish to borrow money from another, on entering the house, he will take up a cup of tea or arrack (of which a Chinaman's house is seldom destitute), and, without drinking, places it at the corner of the table. If the owner of the house be willing to lend the sum, he must take up the cup and drink off its contents; if not, he places the cup in the middle of the table without tasting.

From what has been said, it will be evident that the Triad Society bears a considerable resemblance to Free-masonry; or, perhaps, a greater similitude to the secret tribunals of Germany. In endeavouring to trace the origin of the term *T'ien-te-hwuy*, which literally signifies 'the heaven and earth brotherhood,' the authors allude to that system of cosmogony prevalent among the Chinese, of which a sexual intercourse of the principles of nature form the basis. These principles, it is well known, are called by Chinese metaphysicians *Yang* (male), and *Yin* (female); and have an analogy with the *Erebus* and *Nox* of the Greeks, and the *Lingam* and *Yoni* of the Hindus. The triad symbol is identical with the mythologies of most idolatrous nations. The paper concluded by adverting to the secret confederations which had been found among the negroes of western Africa, termed *Parrus*, of whose proceedings the French traveller Goberry has given frightful accounts. Allusion was also made to a similar fraternity existing among the brahmins of India, and which is not generally known.

A communication from Lieut. Conolly was then read, on the silky-hair goat of Angora; and on another kind of goat found in that province of Asia Minor, and which resembled the Tibet shawl-goat. The first-named goat is only found in the district of Angora; and loses all its characteristics if removed to any other locality, if, indeed, it can be kept alive. Its peculiar and beautiful fleece is thought to result from the effects of the soil and climate, as even the dogs and cats of the district have silky coats. From the hair of this goat are manufactured those soft and fine stuffs, so much valued in Europe, and generally called, in this country, Cashmere. The fleeces, when entire, are used as mats and saddle-cloths; and the skin is chiefly made into boots and slippers. From the yarn, gloves and socks are sometimes spun, of such extreme fineness, as to be sold at nearly twenty shillings per pair. Some of the processes

used in carding the hair are singular; Lieut. Conolly describes the manner in which it is moistened with saliva by the women employed; and was assured that the yarn made in the melon season was greatly superior to that produced at other times, because of the mucilaginous quality of the saliva at that period of the year. The yarn is afterwards saturated by a liquor made from a kind of radish, which is spurted from the mouths of the workmen, as the threads are spread out on a frame. This process is said to improve the article greatly; and the men say, that although the operation destroys their teeth, it could not be performed so well by any mechanical means, in consequence of the glutinous nature of the liquor. Since the Greek revolution, the exportation of the raw stuff has been permitted; before which, there were at least twelve thousand looms employed at Angora. At present, they do not exceed one thousand; but the exportation has increased; and the province, on the whole, has lost nothing by the change.

Several fleeces of the goats described by Lieut. Conolly were shown to the meeting; as well as specimens of articles manufactured from the wool, such as gloves, socks, yarn, stuffs, &c.

At the meeting of the 1st of February, Professor Wilson was in the chair.

Duncan Forbes, Esq., Professor of Oriental Languages in King's College, London, was elected a resident member; and Professor Gustavus Flügel, of Meissen, in Saxony, a corresponding member of the Society.

An account of the site and ruins of Tammana Nuwera, in Ceylon, by Simon Cassie Chitty, Esq., a corresponding member of the Society, was read. According to Ceylonese history, the city of Tammana Nuwera was founded about 543 years B.C., by Wijaya, the first in the list of kings of Ceylon.

The word *tammana* is a corruption of the Pali *tambapanni*, or the Sanskrit *tāmravarni*, both meaning 'copper-coloured;' and refers to the reddish colour of the soil on which the city was built. From either of these two words the Greek word *Taprobane* is easily derived. The word *nuwera* seems to be merely a corruption of *nagara*, 'a city.' These conjectures as to the origin of the word *Tambapanni* are confirmed by a passage in the *Mahawanso*, an ancient Pali book of the Ceylonese, recently translated by the Hon. George Turnour. The place where the conqueror Wijaya effected his first landing on the island has been much disputed. Traditions of the natives have always represented that he disembarked on a point of land called Toondamoony, near Putlam; and the discovery of these ruins, about ten miles from that place, appear fully to confirm the truth of that tradition. The site of the ruins is in a thick forest, the haunt of wild beasts; and though not wholly unknown to the natives, was not noticed by them, except in occasionally digging for supposed treasures on the spot. It was not until the early part of last year, that these interesting remains of antiquity were brought to the notice of European eyes, through the circumstance of an excursion to the forest by Mr. James Caulfield, assistant government agent of the district, with a party of his friends. Mr. S. C. Chitty, laudably desirous of giving to the Society a detailed account of the ruins, had a survey made of the locality, and a map drawn, at his own expense; a copy of which he has transmitted with his paper, together with two drawings of portions of the remains now standing. The ruins are dispersed over an area of about half a mile in extent; the most prominent of them are thirteen groups of rough granite pillars, varying from three to ten feet in height, and seemingly arranged without much regard to regularity; some being three or four feet, and others nine feet apart. The greater part yet remain in an upright

position. The writer conceived that they are the remains of buildings appropriated to religious purposes; or to have formed the basement of upper stories constructed of timber, as, from their diminutive height, they could scarcely be supposed to have supported a roof themselves. A *dágoba*, or Buddhistic shrine, was found; it was built of alternate layers of brick and mud; but as it has been closely examined by the natives, in the hope of finding treasures, it is nearly levelled to the ground. There is a well in the midst of the ruins, lined with hard stone, and nearly filled with rubbish. Three small tanks were also found, which, most probably, were used for domestic purposes, not being large enough for irrigation. A smooth stone slab, eight feet by three and a half, was discovered near one of the groups of pillars. It had a moulding round one edge, and probably formed the step of a temple, or a table to place idols upon; or it might have answered the purpose of an altar, similar to those which are at the present day often placed before Buddhist temples, and are usually covered with flowers. In one of the rocks near the spot a niche is hollowed out, as if to deposit a sacred relic in, over which was probably erected a *dágoba*. Two granite figures of Buddha, in a sitting posture, complete the remains; these are without heads, which have evidently been broken off by violence.

After the reading of the above-mentioned paper, Professor Wilson expressed his opinion, that, as had been stated, the remains described bore a great analogy with those found in this country; and referred to the able details of similar antiquities at Anarújapura in Ceylon, given by Capt. Chapman, in the third volume of the Society's *Transactions*. He considered that the pillars were connected with the religious observances of the people; probably to indicate the shrine of some sacred relic of Buddha.

A portion of a memoir, by Sir John Macdonald, being strictures on Col. Evans's work, arguing the practicability of an invasion of India by Russia, was read; in which the overwhelming difficulties of such an attempt were skilfully pointed out.

Asiatic Society of Bengal.—At the meeting of the 3d July, Mr. H. T. Prinsep submitted a palm-leaf manuscript, having the appearance of great antiquity, and which, from the circumstance of there being no separate note of the date of copy, is presumed to be the original, as prepared by the commentator, nearly eight hundred years ago. The *Pothi* came by dawk, to Mr. Prinsep's address, from Col. Alves, who forwarded it from Rajwara shortly before he left that country for the Cape of Good Hope, but sent no letter with it explanatory of his wishes or intentions. It is presumed that this is the work referred to in the Proceedings of the 5th April 1837, and therein mentioned as the "*Baudh mat Jain mary grantha*," and which the Society then expressed the desire to obtain. Mr. Prinsep added, that the manuscript had been put into the hands of Kamalakantha for ascertainment of its value and character. It proves to be a copy of the *Sama Vaya*, in the Maghadhi Bhosha, by Jineshwar, a Jain, with a commentary in Sanscrit by Abhya Deva, composed in 1119 Sumbut, corresponding with 1063 A.D. The work begins with an exposition of the Buddhist religion as professed by Jains, including the worship of Harr, Hora, and Hiranyagarba, i.e. of Vishnu, Siva, and Brahma. Then follow discourses—on *Dharma* and *Adharma*, showing what is religion and what irreligion, and on the qualities and perfections of Bhugwan Sakhya Buddh. On the virtue of abstaining from taking animal life, and of truth and honesty. A resolution of all things to one God. On the place of abode of devas, and

their means of locomotion. An explanation of regeneration, and the course of life by which the future birth and condition are effected. By what course of action the mind is to be brought into a state of purity and immunity from worldly passion. What sins are fallen into from association with women and loose companions. On the measurement and depth of the ocean. On mental abstraction and devotion. On food. What is proper and what improper to be eaten. On times for worship with reference to the phases of the sun and moon. On behaviour to Gooroos and persons of sanctity. Ditto in assemblies of Jains. On logical proofs and the means of verification. On the twelve motives of action in man. On the Saméra mountain, its locality, height, &c.: it is described as having day only on one side at a time, the other side being in the shadows of night, and as being always to the north of every other country: this description would make it the north pole. On the size of the earth and its seven dweeps. On the *Bharut Barta*—that is, the civilized world of Hindoostan—and the *Ajyya Barta*, from the Himalaya to the Bind mountains in Rajmahal, including Behar, which is described as the site of all excellence, and the birth-place of Bhugwan Sakhya Buddh, and full of sacred places of pilgrimage, of learned men, and authors of holy books. The work closes with two slokas in praise of Jineswar, the author of the original treatise in the Maghadhi language. The commentator describes him as the author of *Granthas*, and his own Gooroo, or spiritual teacher. The pundit Kamalakantha concludes the meaning to be, that he is the author of this particular work, the *Sama Vaya*; but the Jain pundits declare the treatise to be of much greater antiquity than the commentary, and construe the expression, “author of *Granthas*,” as merely describing him as an author, not as the author of the particular work.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Narrative of a Journey from Caunpoor to the Boorendo Pass in the Himalayan Mountains, &c. By Major Sir WILLIAM LLOYD: And Captain ALEXANDER GERARD's *Account of an attempt to penetrate by Bekhur to Garoo and the Lake Manasarowara; with a letter from the late J. G. GERARD, Esq., detailing a Visit to the Shatool and Boorendo Passes, for the purpose of determining the line of perpetual snow on the Southern face of the Himalaya, &c.* Edited by GEORGE LLOYD. Two Vols. London, 1840. Madden.

ALTHOUGH Sir Wm. Lloyd's journey is somewhat ancient (having been performed in 1821 and 1822), and although we have many descriptions of journeys amongst the Himalaya Mountains, yet delineations of such a remarkable country, and of its inhabitants (respecting whom we still know but little), by acute and sensible travellers, can never tire. Sir Wm. Lloyd is by no means a dull writer, and his Journal cannot fail to be interesting. The portions of the work contributed by the two Gerards are valuable. Geographical science is highly indebted to these two indefatigable gentlemen, who may indeed be said to have sacrificed their lives in its service. Capt. A. Gerard died at home, in December last, from the effects of the fatigues he had for some years undergone in India. His narrative has appeared, “in scraps,” in the Calcutta papers, several years back; it is now printed entire, with the author's last corrections. Of Mr. J. G. Gerard, his brother writes in October last:

“You would be sorry to see my poor brother James's death. His trip to Bokhara, with Colonel Sir A. Burnes, was a mad-like expedition for him, as he had long been unwell, and was obliged to leave his bed to go, and could only travel in a palkee. It was however his own wish, and at his own particular request, that Burnes applied for him. This trip killed him, for he had several attacks of fever on his way to Bokhara,

and Burnes again and again urged him either to return or stop at Kabool till he recovered. But he would do neither. His love of research carried him on, and he persevered and accomplished the journey with the greatest difficulty. On his return he was detained three months at Meshid, and no less than eight at Herat, by fever, so after his arrival at Soohahtoo his constitution was completely worn out. He never had a single day's good health, and gradually declined. But the doctors would not believe him, on account of the florid complexion he had, even on the very day of his death. Patrick and I were with him the whole time he survived, which was just a year, for I got leave of absence on purpose to prepare a map of his route from his notes; for he observed the bearings, estimated the distances, and noted the villages all the way from Herat to the Indus. It was a splendid map. It measures ten feet long by three broad, on the scale of five miles to an inch. At my brother's dying request, I presented it to Sir C. Metcalfe, then Governor-general, from whom I received a thousand thanks. The map is now with the Army of the Indus, and I was gratified to hear, that, as far as they had gone, they had found the positions of the places and accounts of the roads wonderfully correct, considering the distances were estimated by time, and the bearings taken with a small pocket compass."

The History of Ireland. By THOMAS MOORE. Vol. III. Being Vol. CXXI of Dr. Lardner's *Cabinet Cyclopædia*. London, 1840. Longman and Co. Taylor.

We began to fear, from the long delay of this volume, that the completion of this valuable work had been deferred *ad Calendas Græcas*, which would have been an almost irreparable loss. This volume brings down the history to the middle of the sixteenth century, when Ireland had become an acknowledged dependency of England. The narrative, which is lucidly written, contains incidents, sometimes dark, at others striking and romantic, illustrative of Irish character, its defects and its virtues. The next and concluding volume will be a severe trial of Mr. Moore's impartiality.

The Czar. A Romance of History. By the Author of "Manuella," &c. Three Vols. London, 1840. Smallwood.

THIS is the history of Ivan Vassilovitch, or John the Terrible, whose reign was a series of atrocities which are scarcely credible. The monster prepared for the worst, by asking an asylum, in case of need, from our Queen Elizabeth. The intercourse between the Czar and the English has been taken advantage of by the Author of the novel, to impart an additional interest to an interesting story.

Flowers of my Spring. Poems. London, 1840. Groombridge.

A volume evidently by a young aspirant for poetic fame. These "flowers" want culture, but they are not devoid of scent and bloom.

A Dictionary, Geographical, Statistical, and Historical, of the various Countries, Places, and principal Natural Objects, in the World. By J. R. McCULLOCK, Esq. London. Longman and Co.

This is the first Part of one of the Series of Dictionaries projected by Messrs. Longman and Co., which will fill up a chasm in our literature *valde defendus*. The execution of this portion is unexceptionable.

Deliciæ Literariæ: a New Volume of Table Talk. London, 1840. Simpkin and Marshall and Co.

A collection of curious facts and sayings, many of which are new to us, and others are retraced to their sources. There are greater indications of research in this amusing volume, than we should have expected to find in such a work.

A Letter to the Right Hon. the President of the Board of Control. By Col. J. CAULFIELD, C.B. London, 1840. Smith, Elder, and Co.

Considerations arising out of the Declaration of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

Memorandum. June, 1839.

These three brochures are by Col. Caulfield, who has already declared himself an advocate of our assumption of "a paramount controlling sovereignty" throughout

India, and we presume as far as the course of events shall render expedient. In the first of these three pamphlets, he enforces the necessity of this line of policy with reference to the rapid strides of Russia and to the impossibility of our "remaining within the present limits of our rule," from the little hold we possess over the native princes and chiefs of India. The measures necessary to perfect the bold scheme of Col. Caulfield he thus details :

"England must insist upon the free passage of the Dardenelles and the uncontrolled navigation of the Euxine; any opposition to this, should be considered as a declaration of war. Acting upon which, it would be our policy to re-organize and guarantee the independence of Poland; to stimulate and aid the Porte in the recovery of her provinces in Asia Minor and Armenia; and whilst this was going on in Europe, we should, in this country, restore the old King of Ava, confine him to the eastward of the Irrawaddie, parcel out the intermediate country between our present frontier and that river into petty subsidiary States, and have a military road from Munnypore to that river, and impose a subsidiary force on Nepaul and Bootan. To the west and northwest, the Indus, from its source to the sea, must be our boundary. The Affghan kingdom must be regenerated, and an intimate connexion established between us."

Is the War with China a just one? By H. HAMILTON LINDSAY, late H. E. I. Company's service in China. London, 1840. Ridgway.

Mr. Lindsay is the gentleman who conducted the experimental voyage of the ship *Amherst* to the N. W. coast of China, which gave so much umbrage to the Chinese Government, and was so highly disapproved of by the Court of Directors. Since the abolition of the Company's commercial privileges, this gentleman has been a free merchant in China, embarking of course, as he avows, in the opium trade. The reader will, therefore, be prepared to expect that Mr. Lindsay has no difficulty in answering the question in his title-page in the affirmative. He thinks we ought to have gone to war with China long ago. As to the opium trade, he defends it; nay, he denies that it is a smuggling trade. True it is, that he does not "at all set himself up as an advocate for the use of opium;" but he maintains that it is less injurious to health and morals, than gin. With all his anti-Chinese feelings, however, Mr. Lindsay cannot justify the conduct of Capt. Elliot; he admits that, "in his public acts, he has committed some great errors, and shown a want of firmness." Nevertheless, he advises prompt and rigorous measures: "Let every fort at the mouth of the Canton river be blown up, which would be one day's work for an efficient British squadron, such as I hope will be in China by March. The commissioner Lin, it appears, is very frequently residing at the Bogue; could he be made a prisoner it would be a grand point."

It would be an insult to Mr. Lindsay to suppose that his mind is not convinced by the tissue of fallacies of which his pamphlet consists. We doubt, however, whether they will have the slightest influence upon the understanding of one sensible and impartial reader.

Repton's Landscape Gardening and Landscape Architecture. A New Edition. With a Biographical Notice, Notes, &c. By J. C. LOUDON, F.L.S., &c. London, 1840.

MR. LOUDON deserves great praise for the public spirit and ability which prompted him to undertake, and enabled him to complete, this edition of the valuable works of Mr. Repton. He has compressed the contents of one folio volume and three quarto volumes into one of octavo size, besides enriching it with an excellent Introduction, adding a systematic analysis, and a well-written biography of Mr. Repton. A work, of which the original editions would have cost £25, and which contains 250 engravings, is thus given to the public, in an improved shape, for 30s.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

LAW.

At the opening of the Fourth Criminal Sessions of 1839, in December, the Chief Justice, in his charge to the grand jury, delivered an exposition of the Act passed by the Legislative Council, XXI. of 1839, entitled, "An Act for the trial of prisoners charged with the commission of certain petty offences in the town of Calcutta, and on the river Hooghly."

"It may, perhaps, be in the recollection of some of the gentlemen whom I now address," observed the learned judge, "that, at the last sessions of last year, there were about a hundred cases on the list for trial. Many of these were cases of petty theft, such as the stealing of lotahs and other articles, which, though of importance to the poor persons who owned them, were intrinsically of little value. I stated to the grand jury, on that occasion, that the circumstance of there being so many cases of that description, arose from the magistrates conceiving that they had no power of dealing with them in a summary manner; and, in truth, they had not authority so to dispose of them, and could not have done so without exceeding the powers given to them. I took occasion then to observe the great public inconvenience arising from the necessity of trying all those cases in this Court. There were no fewer than 370 witnesses subpoena'd on the various trials at that sessions. The trouble and inconvenience to witnesses and to petty jurors, who were taken from their houses and from their occupations, and kept in attendance at the Court, I thought deserved the consideration of the Legislature. Lastly, but not perhaps least in importance, was the loss of time to the gentlemen of the grand jury, who had in the first instance to investigate all these cases. At the close of the sessions referred to, an address was presented to me by the grand jury, suggesting that, if the magistrates did not already possess the power of disposing of such petty cases, it would be advisable to extend their jurisdiction. That address was forwarded by me to the proper quarter. At the April sessions of this year, another address was presented on the same subject to my learned brother, Mr. Justice Grant. I took occasion to mention, at the December sessions of 1838, that, even if these cases were to be tried at the quarter sessions of the magistrates, provided they were revived, it would be no saving of time or trouble. It would be no remedy for the inconvenience com-

plained of, for there would necessarily be a grand jury and a petty jury as at present, and the same attendance of witnesses. Since that time, the Legislative Council has thought fit to pass the Act to which I am about to call your attention."

Sir E. Ryan then proceeded to expound the objects and provisions of the Act.

"The second section repeals the Reg. of 1814, under which the magistrates exercised a wide jurisdiction, even over cases of felony. The third section specifies what shall, in future, be the jurisdiction of the magistrates. It provides that all cases of *simple larceny*, where the value of the article stolen does not exceed twenty rupees, shall be tried by the magistrates. The offence over which they have jurisdiction must, however, be *simple larceny*. I have reason to believe that, among the magistrates themselves, there has been some misconception as to the powers which they have to exercise under the new Act, and I would take this opportunity of explaining to them, as some of them are present, the extent of those powers. *Simple larceny*, at common law, is when the theft is not committed from the person of another, nor in a dwelling-house, at night time, under such circumstances as would constitute burglary. But there are a number of cases not of simple but of compound larceny, to which the jurisdiction given by the new Act does not extend, such as thefts from the person, or from a dwelling-house in the day-time, and with violence. *Simple larceny*, according to this Act, must be taken to mean such theft as receives, under the statute law, no peculiar punishment on account of the circumstances under which it is committed." Sir Edward then enumerated the offences to which the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace under this Act does not extend.

"I have pointed out these things, because I have reason to believe that the Act has not been clearly understood. It is certain that the magistrates have decided many cases as if they still possessed the jurisdiction granted them by the Reg. of 1814. It is certain too, that they have sent up to this Court cases over which they had jurisdiction, and which they might have disposed of in a summary manner. In the present sessions, are several cases which it would have been better if they had disposed of without referring them to you. Such, for instance, as the stealing of a lotah in a dwelling-house, not being in the night, or attended with any breaking or violence, or where the article

is under the value of Rs. 50; or the stealing from a shop, in like manner, without breaking or violence; in cases of this description the magistrate has a discretionary power either to try or to commit: they may be classed under the head of simple larcenies at common law. The great object of this Act was to dispose of cases of simple larceny without inflicting undue punishment upon the offenders. For this purpose it has extended the jurisdiction of the magistrates in that particular. But it has also limited the jurisdiction in many cases to which it formerly extended. The practical result will be, that more cases will now be sent for trial to this Court, than before. But this Court it will relieve from many trivial cases, which might be safely left to the decision of the magistrate; and many of greater importance, which have been hitherto disposed of by the magistrate, will now be referred to this Court. It would not do to fritter away the severity of justice due to grave offences, by leaving the offenders to be dealt with by those whose power of inflicting punishment is so limited. It would not do to leave to a justice of the peace the interpretation of difficult statutes, or the investigation of complicated facts; these must be disposed of by a higher tribunal; and in cases where there is no appeal, their jurisdiction ought to cease where the law or facts are likely to be complicated."

The calendar contained fifty-seven prisoners, and thirty-eight cases for trial. At the same sessions of last year, there were one hundred and forty-two prisoners, and one hundred and one cases for trial. This shows that the one-magistrate Act has diminished the labours of the jury to about one-third.

SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, November 18.

Moha Raneë Comole Coomaree—Appellant, and *Moha Raneë Bussunt Coomaree*—Respondent, and *Moha Raneë Bussunt Coomaree*—Appellant, and *Moha Raneë Comole Coomaree*—Respondent. The proceedings in these cases having been read,

Mr. Reid delivered his judgment to the following effect: The Court were unanimously of opinion that they had jurisdiction, in consequence of the irregularity of Mr. Wyatt's proceedings, and that, in consequence of that irregularity, all the orders must be quashed: the only question was, whether they should go beyond the mere quashing of these orders. On the one hand, Messrs. Tucker and Rattray had recorded their opinion, that the Raneë was at perfect liberty to go where she pleased; and, on the other, Mr. Dick had expressed his opinion that she should be

restored to the Rajbarry; but after a careful consideration of the whole case, Mr. Reid agreed with Messrs. Braddon and Lee Warner, that the Court ought not to go into the merits at all, and a final order was therefore pronounced, quashing all three orders of Mr. Wyatt, as illegal and irregular, and directing the case to be returned to the magistrate, who would pass such orders as he might think proper.

The mooktars of Moha Raneë Comole Coomaree presented a petition to Mr. T. Wyatt, session judge of Burdwan, stating that the magistrate had issued a perwannah, directed to their client, intimating to her that the Sudder Nizamut had reversed certain orders passed by the session judge of Burdwan, dated the 16th and 23d days of March last, and referring the proceedings back to the magistrate to pass such orders as should be consistent with law and justice, and that the magistrate had passed an order to the effect, that the Raneë Bussunt Coomaree might go and reside wherever she pleased, and that the guard placed over her, by the order of the 23d of March, should be removed; but that in case the Raneë should immediately remove herself, and the superior authority be of opinion that she ought not to be allowed to do so, there would be great difficulty in getting the Raneë back, and the magistrate therefore ordered the Raneë not to remove from her present residence for the space of ten days, in order that the other party might appeal to the judge. The petition further stated, that the petitioner had not been able to obtain a copy of the magistrate's *roobacarry*, in consequence of his being at Cutwah; but that the original perwannah was annexed, and the petition prayed that the Raneë Bussunt Coomaree might be ordered to be sent back to the Rajbarry and be placed in the same situation as she was before she was removed. The judge passed an order that the magistrate should suspend so much of his order as gave Raneë Bussunt Coomaree liberty to go and reside wherever she pleased, until the further orders of the Court, and that the magistrate should send all the papers of the case to the Judge's Court.

December 11.

The following order was passed in the case of Shuikh Syud Kasim Alee, *alias* Hingoo (a relation of the Nizam of Moorsshedabad), charged with the wilful murder of Meer Yar Alee deceased.*

The Court, having duly considered the proceedings held in the trial of Syud Kasim Alee, *alias* Hingoo, and others, and the *futwa* of their law officer on the said trial pass the following sentence.

The *futwa* of the law officer of the Nizamut Adawlut convicts the prisoner, Sy-

* See last vol. p. 77.

ud Kasim Alee, *alias* Hingoo Sahib, on strong presumption of the murder of Meer Yar Alee; and the prisoners Shaikh Jhogaree, Meer Laloo, and Munno Khan, of aiding and abetting therein. It declares *kissas* barred, and the several prisoners liable to discretionary punishment by *akooout*.

The Court convict the prisoner Syud Kasim Alee, *alias* Hingoo Sahib, of culpable homicide, and the prisoners Shaikh Jhogaree, Meer Laloo, and Munno Khan, of being accessories to the crime. The Court sentence the several persons to be imprisoned, with hard labour and in irons, in the jail of Moorshedabad: Syud Kasim Alee, *alias* Hingoo Sahib, for the period of twenty-one years, and the prisoner Shaikh Jhogaree, Meer Laloo, and Munno Khan, for ten years each, from the present date.

The Court have expressed their opinion, that there is no objection to the removal of the prisoner to another district. The majority of them further suggested to Government the expediency of reversing the sentence of labour in irons, and of keeping the prisoner in the Moorshedabad jail. But Mr. Dick, who passed the sentence, raised certain technical objections; adding that any remission of the sentence would be objectionable, as it would be awarding a different punishment to the rich and the poor for the same offence.

(This is the punishment awarded under the Mahomedan law, for an offence which in England would be esteemed a wilful premeditated murder!)

MISCELLANEOUS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION.

A meeting of the friends of the Precursor scheme of steam communication was held at the house of Mr. Turton, on the 23d November; the number of gentlemen composing it was under thirty.

Mr. Turton explained the objects of the meeting. He had, he said, no desire to say or do any thing that could give offence to the most staunch advocate of the comprehensive scheme, or to interfere with its interests. If that scheme could in a reasonable time be carried into effect, he would be most anxious to give it a trial; but he did not think it likely that it would be. He thought they were unnecessarily delaying the communication, by considering it requisite to commence on the other side of Egypt before it was complete on this. The first object was to get to Suez. Once in Egypt, they might rest there for a while. A thousand schemes would suggest themselves when once in Egypt, and he hoped that all would join heart and hand in the effort to get there. There are already steamers now on the other side of Egypt, to take

on to England every body that may go from here to Egypt to join them; and there could be no doubt that if the present means were not enough, the companies already plying in the Mediterranean would be glad to provide more. But if not, let us, said Mr. Turton, get the line formed on this side, and I will be ready to join any body to macadamise the other. Six years had now passed since the subject first began to be discussed, and still nothing had been done. There had been nothing but what was emphatically called *chaff*. It was time to do something for themselves, and not to be still following the example of the foolish waggoner, who prayed to Jupiter for assistance without putting his shoulder to the wheel to help himself. He would read a statement of what had been already done by the Precursors. From that report, it would be seen, that they had not hesitated to give immediate orders to have their plans carried into execution. Not orders that would interfere with the interests of the Comprehensives, but orders which, if the Comprehensives should not forthwith do that, which after two years' incessant correspondence and agitation was not yet begun, would shew that the Precursors were determined to do it for themselves, and he hoped that no one would interfere with them. If the supporters of the Comprehensive plan did not, before the 15th of February next, give orders to procure a vessel which should be ready to start from here within two years from that date, the projectors and supporters of the Precursor plan would do it themselves. He believed that the friends of the Comprehensive scheme did not expect, under the most favourable circumstances, to have a vessel ready in less than three years, and he thought that the saving of one year was a great object to be gained.

Mr. Turton moved the following resolutions, which were carried unanimously:

"That in case the Comprehensive plan shall be carried into execution, an immediate offer shall be made to its directors, by this association, of our vessel and engines upon equitable terms."

"That Col. C. Head be added to the London Committee."

"That a permanent committee be appointed, to consist of the following gentlemen:—W. Bruce, J. Colquhoun, J. Cullen, Dwarkanauth Tagore, W. Grant, W. Fergusson, Mutty Loll Seal, W. Newcomen, Ramcomal Sen, G. F. Remfrey, Rustonjee Cowasjee, W. Turner, and T. E. M. Turton, and that Mr. Hurry be requested to continue his services as secretary."

"That the above committee be empowered to form rules and regulations for the general government of the association, which shall be submitted to a general

meeting of the proprietors for the purpose of confirming such rules."

There is an end of all danger of collision between Comprehensives and Precursors, and henceforth perfect unanimity and co-operation are likely to prevail. Mr. Turton met the Committee of the New Bengal Steam Fund, of which he is a member, and explained his views of the Precursor scheme, and his confident expectations of its success. The secretary of the New Bengal Steam Fund replied, and a very animated discussion ensued, which ended in an amalgamation of the two interests to an extent that will, we feel assured, be approved of by the subscribers to both plans, and give general satisfaction. No time is to be lost in starting a 1,500 ton steamer, to ply between Calcutta and Suez, touching at Madras and Ceylon.—*Hurk. Nov. 29.*

DACOITY.

The following Thuggee deposition, given before Capt. Ramsay, assistant to the superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee, exhibits a picture of the successful results of Dacoity (of which loud complaints are constantly making in the Presidency papers), that lessens our wonder at the extensive scale on which it is carried on :—

Deposition of Zahin Sing Budduck, of the Noikhakooranee clan. "I resided in Sihgharapoo-reeda, forty coss east of Lucknow, which place we left on the Company's taking possession, and retired to Oude. My father and all my ancestors were dacoits. We first committed a dacoity on some treasure of the Nawab's going to Lucknow, at a place called Baree. We got 13,000 rs., and, sending home some money for the support of our families, proceeded to Hyderghur, about three marches north-west of Sultanpore, in the Nawab's territories, where we got information of some treasure belonging to a mahajun, within the fort. We succeeded in carrying off about 20,000 rs., but our leader Kulunder Sing was cut in two by one of the Nawab's najeebs. Kareea, another of our party, also received a musket-shot in his wrist and a tulwar-cut on his shoulder. Some time after, the Company's troops came and destroyed Kulunder's fort, near Chaunkhata, when we fled and joined another leader, named Bulheer, *alias* Meherbon Sing (who gave his name on arrest, at Gya, as Seeta Ram), since which time I have lived at Singaree ka Purwa. Chait Rae, father of Bulheer; Pansee Rae, *alias* Bhoop Sing (also arrested, and released in consequence of old age); Ajrael Rae, Omra, *alias* Pogee, son of Ajrael; Sadee, son of Aikulla; Oree, *alias* Nukee (now in

the Goruckpore gaol), and several other sirdars of note, resided in my neighbourhood. When I had been about a year at home, we set out, in October, on another excursion, under Meherbon Sing and Bhoop Sing, two noted leaders. We assembled in a jungle near Kairee Dhee, in all about 300 persons, and proceeded to Kaira Jahanabad, where we committed a dacoity, and carried off about 22,000 dollars, the property of some mahaun, who had put up in the Suræ. Having got information from our spies of some more treasure being sent from Benares, we buried the booty obtained from the Suræ dacoity, and, secreting ourselves in small parties in a large pia jungle, awaited its approach. In about twenty days we succeeded in carrying off from 25 to 30,000 dollars, at Chowbeka Saræ, near Allahabad, which had been sent from Benares by some banker. With this sum and the booty obtained at Kara Manickpore, we returned home about the end of March or April. On the Dusera following, we again set out, under the same leaders, and proceeded towards Jansee, opposite Allahabad, where our scouts had given us information we should get treasure. We obtained 32,000 rs. on this occasion, and as we had been informed other treasure was on the road, determined to await its arrival. After remaining in the neighbourhood for some time, we saw we were suspected, and although we gave out we were Miscoos, of the Nawab of Oude, going to the Deccan, our story gained no credit. We then dispersed in small parties to our homes, where we rested till the Dusera following, when we again set out eastward, where we committed the following description of dacoity on the banks of the Ganges. The treasure was in boats, and coming from Calcutta. A burkundaz, belonging to the servant of the owner of the treasure, was sitting with a musket in his hand, and seeing our party approach, called out to us to stand or he would fire at us. Our leader, Meherbon Sing, told him to lay down his arms or he would shoot him. As the sepooy continued pointing his gun and threatening us, Meherbon Sing told Chutter to shoot him, which he did. The man fell over in the water and we rushed in, lighted our muskalls (links), and carried 80,000 rs., some Spanish dollars and some Benares coinage. With this booty we returned in small parties by different routes. Here Meherbon gave a malee (gardener) near Sasecrampore some money to plant a garden. On the following Dusera we again set out, but were arrested at Doudee Bag, in the district of Behar."

NATIVE MORALS.

A "native" correspondent of the *Hur-*

karu has, in a spirited manner, vindicated the Hindu character against the charges preferred against it by the Bishop of London.

"The charge made by the bishop," he observes, "is certainly very serious. His lordship states, in explicit words, that the great family of mankind, inhabiting this magnificent empire, and composing one-sixth of the human race, are not to be believed upon their oaths. The evidence, therefore, of the intelligent Bengallee, the warlike Burman, the savage Chooar, the native of Travancore, the mountaineer of Himaly, the Buddhist of Guzrat, the independent Gorkha, the brave Sikh, and the chivalrous Rajpoot, are equally unworthy of belief. Now, if this were really the case, why does Government establish tribunals for the administration of justice? Why expend the public money for keeping up a large establishment of judges? for of what use are the courts if witnesses are not to be believed? The judges of the land are daily called upon to pass sentence of capital punishment upon criminals convicted upon the evidence of Hindoos; according to the learned bishop, these judges themselves become murderers, and, in the ordinary discharge of their duties, commit a grievous sin; for what sin can be greater than that of a judge who upon Hindoo evidence condemns a fellow-creature to death? Not content, however, with admitting Hindoo evidence in our courts of justice, the British Government have gone much further; for the natives of this country have lately been admitted to preside in these very tribunals. They are now allowed to sit in juries where the life of a free-born Englishman is in jeopardy, in the inferior courts of the metropolis, from whose decisions there is no appeal, in the subordinate courts of the interior for civil suits to an unlimited amount, in the revenue tribunals of the empire, where questions of right to the valuable estates of the wealthy nobles, are decided. If, indeed, the Hindoos are not to be believed upon their oaths, have not all our late legislators been completely mistaken in their views? Let us examine the list of native public officers. The doors of official employment had been closed to the natives of India since the conquest of this country from the Mahomedans. In the year 1836, they were suddenly opened, and men, taken indiscriminately from all classes, were precipitately raised to the highest offices of the state. About four hundred men were gradually taken into service, and, during a period of ten years, not four of them have been found unworthy of trust. Among the few that have been 'weighed in the balance and found wanting,' there is not a single Hindoo! I mention these circumstances

merely to shew that a man is not necessarily dishonest because he is an idolater."

After all, the vices of the Hindoo are the vices of his circumstances. A poor creature, with a rag about his middle, and scarce food sufficient to keep life and soul together, cannot be expected to be an incarnation of all the virtues; and if he should be induced, in order to better himself, to hold truth in no great estimation when it interferes with his interests, he will do no more than is done every day by thousands of the Bishop of London's flock, who are very much better fed and clothed.—*Hurkaru*, Dec. 4.

PUBLIC SPIRIT OF A NATIVE LADY.

Mr. Halkett, the acting magistrate and collector of Dinagapore, has communicated to the Government the following munificent act on the part of a native female, which, though prompted by a religious motive, is not to be considered without reference to the secular benefits to be derived from it:

"I have the honour to state, for the information of the President in Council, that Prankoonwur Burmonee, a resident of Rungpore, has placed at the disposal of the local authorities of this district, the sum of Co.'s Rs. 10,000, for the purpose of erecting bridges on the road leading from this station to the Ganges. This lady is the same person, who, some months ago, offered 6,000 rs. to assist in building a bridge over the Taugun river, which offer was submitted to Government by my predecessor, Mr. Bentall. This bridge, however, not being considered necessary, the money was not accepted, and Prankoonwur then offered 10,000 rs. to be laid out for the purpose above specified. She stipulates that the whole work shall be done at her own expense, and that a suitable inscription be affixed to one of the bridges, 'that her name may be handed down to posterity.' The money has been bestowed entirely in a religious point of view, to facilitate the progress of pilgrims to the Ganges."

The Government, in reply, stated that, 'the President in Council, being of opinion that the road proposed is one of essential public benefit, and deserving of the encouragement and assistance of the Government, has requested the Hon. the Deputy-Governor of Bengal, if there should be any conveniences for the accommodation of convicts, and the employment of a body of them upon the work should be desirable, to issue the necessary orders for its being put in hand as early as practicable.'

PUBNA FOUZDARRY.

A report of Mr. Smelt, the sessions judge of Pubna, to the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut, on the administration of crimi-

nal justice in the district of Pubna, with especial reference to the trial of Nundoolaul Ghose, the ex-nazir of the Pubna Fouzdar court, for embezzling a fine, discloses some extraordinary doings there. The depositions of certain witnesses shew, he says, that there is too much reason to believe, that the joint magistrate's proceedings were in many instances held in his own house, contrary to the rule laid down in the construction books; that the prisoners were not present; that threats and intimidations were made use of; that the treasurer was in the habit of making advances from the public money; that he never made any inquiries regarding the fine of five rupees, notwithstanding his acknowledgment of the order to credit the same to Government; that the record-keeper prepared the monthly instalments without any inquiry whatsoever; that no steps were ever taken to ascertain their correctness; that he used to write the several items, as the buxee dictated; that it is doubtful if any comparison was ever made for checking the statements or receipts of fines with the books of the nazir, treasurer, or record office; that books and papers of all kinds were taken from the record-office, without any precautions for their again being deposited there; that others of the amlah gave in reports, to which was affixed the nazir's name; and lastly, that the conduct of the record-keeper appeared to the superintendent of police so highly culpable, that he desired the joint magistrate to commit him to take his trial at the sessions, which has not been done. It further appeared from the proceedings held in the trial, that the treasurer took to his nephew at night a large bundle of papers, desiring him to secrete them, to prevent the ruin of the treasurer by proof of a charge of embezzlement preferred against him. A portion of them is in the judge's court, having been made over to him by the treasurer's nephew. The abstraction of papers, observes Mr. Sinelt, seems no uncommon occurrence.

CRICKET.

The Calcutta cricket club have again beaten the Barrackpore club, in a match played at Barrackpore on the 22nd November, winning with seven wickets to go down in the second inning.

A cricket match was played on the 10th Dec., on the Calcutta ground, between the Cameronians and the Barrackpore club, in which the latter came off victorious. The Barrackporeans scored 93 and 115; the Cameronians 58 and 90, losing the match by 70 runs. There was some good play on both sides. The Cameronians were somewhat mortified by their defeat, as they were in hopes of defeating the Barrackpore club, and making

the victory a stepping-stone to a triumph over the Calcutta club. There is a recruit lately joined, whose new style of bowling absolutely astonishes the stumps.

EFFECTS OF TEMPERANCE IN THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

From that useful little work, the *Temperance Penny Magazine*, for February, we extract the following testimony to the moral as well as physical effects of temperance in the Army of the Indus, exemplified in the march to Cabool and the assault of Ghuzni. It comes from some of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the European force, enclosed in a letter from Corporal Godfrey, H.M. 13th Light Inf., secretary of the Temperance Society, addressed to the Rev. Owen Clarke, secretary to the British and Foreign T.S., London:

"Camp, Cabool, Sept. 9, 1839.

"We, the undersigned, hereby declare to the British army and the world, that through Divine Providence, and with the aid of steady habits of abstinence from ardent spirits, we have been enabled to arrive at Cabool, the capital of Afghanistan, with the Army of the Indus; and it is our opinion, that ardent spirits are not necessary as a beverage for soldiers on actual service, but are, on the contrary, liquids exciting to crime, and leading to disease and death.

"We likewise beg to bear our testimony to the following facts. The marches of the army have been often long, from fourteen to eighteen miles per diem; and on one occasion, in Cutch Gundava, the Bengal regiments completed a march of twenty-six miles across a desert, and those from Bombay made one of about forty-six miles. It is estimated that the troops have traversed upwards of 1,300 miles. Water has been sometimes scarce, and very generally brackish and bad on the road, and for some time the troops were put upon short rations, and had neither tea nor coffee to drink. There has been much sickness in the force, but the medical men have attributed this to fatigue, exposure to the sun, and to the want of a good vegetable diet. It is but fair to add, that some of them have been of opinion that weakened men sunk faster, in consequence of suddenly being deprived of the stimulus of spirits, on the route between Candahar and Cabool. At this present writing, now that vegetables are plentiful, and the weather moderate, the health of the army is improving, without arrack or any spirituous substitute. The army, since its formation from the 1st of November 1838, has had to endure many privations which are common to troops on field service.

"The European soldiers were put upon one dram per day on the 6th of May, and

since the 8th of July none has been issued to them. The rear brigades made forced marches for some days, in order to reach Ghuzni in time for the assault, and came up in excellent order, without the aid of any spirit rations.

"On the morning of the 23d of July, the force attacked the fort of Ghuzni, and in about three hours it fell. When this place was carried by storm, a crowd of unfortunate women were found in the citadel, within the harem or *zunana* of Hyder Khan, son of the Ameer of Cabool, to not one of whom a single insult was offered. This not only elicited the admiration of every officer in the army, from the Commander-in-chief downwards, but also astonished the vanquished. The result might have been far different if the troops had entered the fortress primed with arrack, or had found any ardent spirits within its walls.

"There has been a great diminution of crime in the regiments of the army, since, from the circumstance of the commissariat stores of arrack having failed, no spirit ration has been issued."

(Then follow the signatures of twelve non-commissioned officers and men of H. M. 13th Light Inf.; fifteen belonging to the Bengal European Regt., and ten to the 2d or Queen's Royal Regt.)

"I entirely concur in the sentiments above expressed, and bear my testimony to the general correctness of the facts stated.

"H. HAVELACK,

"Capt. 13th Lt. Inf."

"In signing this declaration, I would briefly record my opinion that, under any circumstances save that of sickness, intoxicating liquors are detrimental to the human race; an opinion that has been confirmed by my observations during this arduous campaign.

"R. S. SIMPSON, Lieut."

"I fully concur in opinion with Lieut. Simpson, respecting ardent spirits.

"R. RABAN, Capt. 48th Lt. Inf."

"I bear willing testimony to the statements herein contained.

"GEORGE PIGGOTT,

"Chaplain Bom. Est. Army of Indus."

"Without adverting to the other parts of the declaration, I merely record my opinion that ardent spirits are not only unnecessary, but deleterious; and it would be for the good of the soldiers, if the spirit ration was entirely done away, both in quarter and on service.

"J. ROBERTSON, M.D.,

"H. M. 13th Inf."

THE LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

A great meeting of this Association was held at the Town Hall, on the 7th December, Raja Radakhant Deb in the

chair. It is computed that there were at least one thousand persons present.

Mr. William Cobb Hurry, one of the Secretaries, opened the business, by reading the report of the Committee of the Association, which detailed their proceedings during the past year. It referred to the memorial presented to the deputy governor of Bengal, on the subject of the resumption of *lakheraj* tenures, and to the reply, which held out no hope of redress. An appeal had since been made to the Supreme Government of India, which stated that "the Government of India, anxious to remove every ground of complaint, has, after the most careful examination, authorized as extensive a relaxation of the law, both in regard to the resumption and assessment of invalid rent-free tenures, as appeared requisite to secure the fullest consideration for the holders of the tenures in question that could reasonably be expected, and his honour in council is persuaded, that the landholders under this presidency will find abundant reason to be satisfied with the indulgence which has been extended to them." This relaxation, the Committee had learned, was, that in all cases in which the right of Government may be confirmed by the tribunals established for the resumption of *lakheraj* tenures, the assessment be settled in perpetuity at one-half the gross rental of the *muhul*. Under these circumstances, the Committee could only "recommend the acceptance of this indulgence, with grateful thanks to the Supreme Government, and the submission of an appeal to the authorities in England for the admission of that part of their claims which is yet withheld." When the Committee considered the liberal and enlightened views which now direct the public feeling in England, and which had been so auspicious to this distant and neglected country as to give birth to the British Indian Association, the object of which is to promote its welfare, "they cannot but entertain a well-grounded hope, that an appeal to England, on the subject under reference, which is at once so just and so deserving the attention of a great nation, cannot fail to meet a favourable reception in that land of liberty, humanity, and justice." The report then adverts briefly to the extension of the vernacular language in the proceedings of the Courts of Justice; the difference of duty on Canadian and Indian tobacco; the encouragement of the growth of flax in India, and concludes with an earnest recommendation to this society to co-operate with the British Indian Association at home, in aid of which institution a subscription had been raised by the Committee, who had remitted Rs. 2,500.

When the report had been read,

Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor rose, and read an address in Bengallee, eulogizing the society, which could bring grievances to the notice of the Government without causing the displeasure which the complaints of individuals created. He expressed his gratification at the establishment of the British India Society, and at the excellent speech of Lord Brougham at its first meeting, which had appeared in the English papers, and been seen by all. "By the last intelligence from Europe," he continued, "we have been informed, that the Right Reverend the Bishop of London made a speech in the House of Lords, to the effect that to fill the Government treasury with duties exacted from Hindoo temples, was a matter of abhorrence; and he at the same time unwarrantably vilified the general character of the natives: but, in vindication of them, Sir Charles Forbes replied to the Bishop's observations, wherefore Sir Charles should be thanked by us. Should the Government abolish the practice of collecting duties from pilgrims, and empower the rajahs, priests, or brahmins of the respective religious places to manage the affairs thereof, without exercising control against extortion, and keeping the police in proper order, I fear great injury will arise to the lives and properties of pilgrims; because it will be quite impossible for them to conduct those duties; for when the governed are made destitute of comfort, the governor is not praised. When Mogul and Hindoo kings had the ruling power in their hands, the outrages of burgees and plunderers were common. The acts of former violence have now, under the glorious government of the British, greatly ceased, and all travellers pass safely all over India."

The young rajah Kishennauth Roy Bahadoor (the largest landholder in Bengal, after the rajah of Burdwan) addressed the meeting also in Bengallee to the following effect:—"It affords me great satisfaction to move a resolution, the object of which is to pray the authorities in Europe to complete the justice which the local Government has allowed but by half. When I think of the suffering of my poor country in the mofussil, where I generally reside, and where I have had some opportunities of making myself acquainted with the real nature of the facts, and the sufferings consequent on the resumption operations, I feel assured of the expediency of appealing to England, and also of the favourable result of our appeal in that land of justice. We cannot for a moment doubt that the cries of so many helpless widows, orphans, and aged, who have been deprived of the only means of their existence by the resumption operations, will secure for us a favourable hearing."

The rajah then read the following resolution:—

"That in the present state of the question of resumption of the rent-free tenures, and with reference to Mr. Secretary J. P. Grant's letter of 25th November, it is expedient to appeal to the authorities in England, with the view to obtain complete redress."

Mr. T. Dickens seconded the resolution. He congratulated this their second meeting on the results which had already attended its efforts in favour of the public good in general, and the just interests of the owners and cultivators of the soil, and on the strength and extension the society had already attained in twelve months. He saw round him native gentlemen and others possessed of landed estates in the mofussil, which millions would not purchase, and whose connexion with Calcutta is trifling, as regards property, compared with their interest in the mofussil. It was vain then that their opponents affirmed that the society have no branches in the mofussil; it is precisely because it has struck root in every zillah, and had extended its ramifications throughout the land, that these suggestions were made. Half the battle had now been gained; one effort more, and they would gain the other half. He thought the members of the Government were not agreed upon this measure. Reasoning from the public letters and the acts of Government, he saw sufficient reason to conclude that the Government is in reality by no means so unfriendly to their claims as shallow and jesuitical advocates of public bad faith would insinuate, and he did not think it altogether impossible that their appeal home may be viewed in that quarter without disapprobation, although it is scarcely to be expected it could meet with direct encouragement. "If we undertake this appeal," he observed, "do not miscalculate your means,—do not, as has too often been done, trust to the moral force of argument alone,—do not relax after one effort. Consider, if you do encounter opposition, what it is that you undertake. You would have to oppose incomparably the most powerful corporation that has ever existed in England, and which in all reasonable probability would be aided, not opposed, by the ministry of the day. Against such a combination of power, nothing but organized and disciplined exertion will be of the slightest avail. I have said it to you often, I repeat it here earnestly and emphatically, that without an organized agency in England, an extra-parliamentary agency, and an agency within the House of Commons, well-selected, paid, laborious and energetic, as well as well-intentioned, you will do absolutely nothing. Choose, then, whe-

ther you will support this, or abandon a struggle that will be utterly hopeless, and only expose those who threw themselves into the foremost ranks as leaders in the contest to certain defeat and its attendant mortification. I have seen something of society elsewhere; I have had long experience of it here; and while I feel bound to say of Calcutta that I know few cities where there exists so great a fund of public spirit, I know of none where there exists less union, and where public spirit is more wasted in ineffectual displays, or thrown away in single and desultory efforts. In England, there are hardly five men who understand your cause, or could be made to understand it thoroughly, however much they may love justice, unless it was urged and explained, and made clear, by those who would have stronger motives than a mere love of abstract justice and fair dealing to inspire them. It is not popular enough for a party handle, and far too difficult for a mere rhetorician to touch with profit." The speaker proceeded to assign reasons for supposing that the Directors were favourable to their prayer, and then gave what he termed "an exposition of the state of the argument on this question of the resumption of free tenures," which, had it been a correct exposition, might have been of service to the unlearned at home. He admitted that objections to his view of the question had been urged in newspapers; but he would not bandy words in an endless series of disputes with "nameless men."

The resolution was, of course, carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Turton proposed the next resolution, "that the Society see with extreme satisfaction the formation of the British India Society, and that it is expedient that all persons interested in the prosperity of India, should give their hearty co-operation to its objects, in order to identify the interests of the inhabitants of this country with those of Great Britain." He began by complaining of a charge made against the Society last named by the *Friend of India*, namely, that it "manifested a disposition to receive and disseminate every charge against the Government of India, however preposterous." If he thought they had manifested any such disposition, he should not recommend to the Landholders' Society to unite with them. But in his opinion, they had merely manifested a disposition to give their attention to the interests of the inhabitants of India, as a portion of the unrepresented British subjects; to gather information, and to disseminate it; to inquire into any grievances, of which they might complain, and if such complaints should be found to be just,—if

on any question, after inquiring, it should be found that the Government were wrong and the people right, "by all peaceful, lawful, temperate, moderate and cordial means, to endeavour to obtain the people's redress." These were the words of Lord Brougham, and in this spirit he (Mr. T.) proposed the resolution. When he read the language of Lord Brougham, in detailing the general objects of the meeting, and saw that he congratulated the meeting that it was composed of men of all parties; when he saw one of the most active members was Sir Charles Forbes, whom the meeting so justly designated as the "benevolent Father of India," one of the most amiable and benevolent men he (Mr. Turton) knew, and one certainly the least open to the charge of supporting a factious opposition; one who was notoriously opposed to that line of politics which Lord Brougham had generally pursued, he could not and he would not believe, that the objects of the meeting at which Lord Brougham presided, was to shew any factious opposition to the Government of this country, or to do more than to aid the unrepresented people of India, in obtaining a hearing of their complaints; to investigate them, and, if found to be just, but not otherwise, assist them to obtain redress. It was for this reason that he, who could not but be interested for the prosperity of India, in connection and union with his native country, proposed co-operation with a society having such objects. It was well known to his native friends, especially to his friend, Dwarkanath Tagore, that he had never professed to propose measures to them, which had for their object the enabling them to govern themselves, looking forward to a period when the country should no longer form a part of the British empire. He looked forward to no such period. If he thought that any measure would lead to such a result, he would not be the man to propose it; he would oppose it. He sought, by every means in his humble power, to support such measures as in his judgment would augment the splendour, and preserve the integrity, of the British empire—to extend and uphold its rule, including its foreign dependencies throughout the world, by all laudable means, so long as that rule was maintained on principles of equity, justice, and equal rights to all. But it was not as a conquered nation that he desired to retain the inhabitants of India as British subjects, but as brethren in every respect; as constituting a part of the kingdom of Great Britain, as fellow-subjects—with the same feelings, the same interests and objects, and the same rights, as the British-born inhabitants of England. It

had frequently been said, that the British rule in India was but the empire of the sword. He wished to see established in its place the empire of opinion. He thought one of the first and most important steps towards creating opinion in favour of the British rule in India, was the settlement of 1793. It was notorious that, where that extended, the people had the most attachment to the British Government: let the principle be extended throughout the British territories in the East, and the people will find it their interest to support the Government. If that were so, it was most impolitic to interfere or tamper with that settlement. It was, and it was considered by all here, a species of charter, a bargain between the governors and the governed, and it should be maintained in all its integrity. He stopped not to inquire whether or not, as was stated by the *Friend of India*, it supported an unequal and therefore unjust taxation; but, admitting it to be so, he still hoped to see, as anticipated by the *Friend of India*, "the eloquence of George Thompson and the sarcasm of Lord Brougham employed" in support of that good faith which was essential to the maintenance of the opinion of the people of India in favour of the British Government under which they live, being that upon which they could but rely for the protection of their property and rights. This would be the best assurance which the Home Government could possess for the maintenance of their power. Mr. Turton then proceeded to read various extracts from the *Friend of India*, and compare them with passages in Lord Brougham's speech, with the whole of which he entirely concurred.

Baboo Dwarkanath Tagore, in seconding the resolution, said: "It is a matter of congratulation to me and to all true friends of India, that, in a meeting convened chiefly for the purpose of co-operating with the Society in England, there are present landholders of the highest respectability. I am sure I cannot be wrong, were I to estimate the amount of government revenue paid by those present at about a crore of rupees annually, being nearly a third of the aggregate land revenue of the permanently settled provinces. The *Friend of India*, adverting to the present meeting, charges the Landholders' Society with selfishness. I am willing to allow that self-love is the main spring of human actions, and that every society has some particular object or objects in view; but before I plead guilty to the charge made by the *Friend of India* against this institution, on the ground of its agitating the resumption question, I should like to be informed

how many of the members of it possess rent-free lands. I am certain very few indeed would be discovered. How then can we be selfish in agitating the resumption question? Is it then for ourselves, or for the people at large, that we are agitating this subject? I take no notice of what my Lord Bishop or Archbishop may say in England regarding an Indian question, of which he knows nothing; but when I find the *Friend of India*, whose editor is well acquainted with these subjects, endeavouring to mislead the public, in the manner he has done in the present instance, I cannot divest my mind of the impression, that he is guilty of wilful misrepresentation. It is not necessary to tell you, that there is nothing in the character of this society that has the remotest tendency to alienate the affections of the people of India from their rulers; on the contrary, the aim and end of all its endeavours is to strengthen that bond of union with which the two countries are linked, and to arrest the progress of the resumption, and all other operations which tend to make the British sway unpopular. (*Loud cheers.*) I shall mention a fact, pointing out the injustice and hardship of resuming rent-free tenures, on the ground of inability on the part of the lakherajdar to prove the registry of his sunud. My poor Ranees Keteani, who is a member of this association, and one of the few who possess rent-free lands, affords the instance I allude to. The property in question was sold by Government for arrears of rent, due to the state by its former owner, on account of his revenue lands. At the time of the sale, it was declared to be rent-free, and purchased by the predecessors of the ranees, upon the *bona fide* understanding, and at the *bona fide* value, of a rent-free estate. This very estate has since been resumed, because the present owner of it cannot shew the registry of her claim in the collectorate of Behar, where, it is well known, the Government officers never kept a proper and complete registry, as required by the regulations. But has resumption been the sole object of the attention of this association? Many other questions, of great importance to the people at large, have engaged its time. I mention the subject of the vernacular languages. Who are to benefit by the introduction of the vernacular, and its being freed from obsolete Sanscrit terms? Not I, not others who can understand them, but the poor ryots. Does this arise from a selfish feeling? Is it for the benefit of the lakherajdars only that we wish to co-operate with the society which has been formed in England for the amelioration of this country? The Landholders' Society has petitioned Govern-

ment to reduce the duty on stamps for certain documents. Is this an act of selfishness?

Baboo Bycoontnauth Roy then moved the following resolution: "That a committee be formed to correspond on behalf of this society with the London Society, and that their attention be particularly directed to the following objects:—1st. The prevention of the resumption of rent-free tenures; 2d. The extension of the permanent settlement, or a measure of the same nature to all British India; 3d. The reform of the judicial police and revenue systems, for the better protection of all classes of the people; 4th. The granting of waste lands to occupants on equitable terms, so as to encourage the application of capital to the soil of India."

In seconding this resolution, Mr. Leith spoke at great length, going over the same ground as Mr. Dickens.

Mr. W. F. Ferguson moved "that a subscription be opened, to establish a permanent agency in England, and that each member subscribing annually, be bound to continue his subscription for five years, or a payment in lieu thereof."

Baboo Ram Comul Sen, in seconding this resolution, observed that they had been patient for 50 years, relying on the *Dharma*, and on the *Dharmavatars*, (public functionaries); it was now time to make the condition of the zemindars known to the *Dharmavatars* in England. The agency would cost something, but it would not be one-tenth of the cost incurred by the zemindar in the collector's and judge and magistrate's cutcherry.

This resolution, like the rest, was carried unanimously.

Thanks were then voted to Lord Brougham and the other friends of the British India Association, to Mr. John Crawford, and to Rajah Radakhunt Deb, the chairman.

The *Friend of India*, December 19, contains a very satisfactory defence of the sentiments it has expressed upon this subject. It observes, with respect to the relaxation of the law conceded by the Government, "as far as the indulgence has yet been known, one general feeling of satisfaction pervades the native community. They know full well, that nine-tenths of these tenures were obtained by fraud and collusion, and will not stand the ordeal of a legal scrutiny; and they feel that in leaving these lands in possession of those who have no lawful claim to them, at a perpetual assessment of half the gross rental, the consideration of Government has been eminently manifested." It commends the moderate tone observed in the report of the Committee, so strongly in contrast with that of the orators, and

remarks: "holding, as we do, that the demand of rent from lands which have been nefariously abstracted from the state is both just in principle, and necessary to the integrity of the public resources, we shall continue to maintain our views. The caution we ventured to offer to the society, regarding the danger to which it was exposed of being led into unsafe paths, and which has been erroneously attributed to a spirit of hostility, was, we find, fully justified by some of the sentiments which were delivered at the meeting. If, for example, the society were to act under the influence of one speaker, and to adopt those extreme views of Indian policy embodied in it; if it was supposed to believe that the only unfounded assertion in Lord Brougham's address was that which gave the Government of this country credit for some benevolence of intention, if not of deed, the prospect of its utility to the country would be reduced within a very narrow compass. Standing in a position between the Government and the peasantry, with the former above them, and the latter beneath them, the landholders must be fully aware that the ryots, from their numbers, if from no other cause, have larger claims on their consideration and compassion, than they can have on that of Government. Their situation is one of larger responsibility. The happiness of the agricultural class depends far more upon the conduct they may pursue, than upon the measures of Government. For one grievance which Government can remove by law, there are ten which they, and they alone, can heal in practice. There are a thousand cases of oppression, under which this land now groans, arising out of the connection between tenant and landlord, which cannot be reached by any ingenuity of legislation, but which may be at once redressed by their efforts. If all that the landholders have asked of Government, even to the concession of the resumptions, were granted to-morrow, we question whether it would add a cowrie to the daily pittance of the poor labourer, who must pay equally for his plot of ground, whether the Government obtains its share of the rent or not." After exposing some of the fallacies contained in Mr. Dickens' "exposition," the *Friend of India* suggests that "when Mr. Dickens enumerated the obstacles which the appeal to England was likely to encounter, he forgot to mention that the strongest of all obstacles was that which arose from the very arguments which were brought forward, to maintain this demand for a release from all taxation in all time to come, which demand had no other foundation than the most nefarious frauds on the revenue." The charge of selfishness, in the confined and popular sense in which it was used by him, the writer justifies—it

is the same sentiment which makes all minds rebel against taxation. "Our remarks," he adds, "on the course pursued by the British India Society were animadverted on, at the meeting, in language which it would be imprudent to imitate. We have acknowledged the high claims of some of the most distinguished members of the society to public confidence and esteem. We have not read unmoved, the glowing picture drawn by George Thompson, of what India would be, if his own ardent aspirations for its welfare were realized. We rejoice to find eloquence the most sublime, and philanthropy the most pure, enlisted in the cause of this country. We acknowledge with pleasure, that the exordium of Lord Brougham's address, which Mr. Turton quoted in his speech, was no less remarkable for its truth, than its eloquence. And we feel a corresponding degree of regret, that the subsequent remarks of the noble Lord should have breathed a different spirit; and that the efforts of the succeeding speakers should have been mainly directed to destroy its effect by counter-statements. We appeal, with perfect confidence, to every man who has any acquaintance with the history, the government, or the people of India, whether the description given of our administration at the London meeting, bore the faintest resemblance to the reality. We pass over the chairman's assertion, that, in the permanently assessed provinces, there was left to the cultivator and the landlord, just one-tenth of the produce of the soil. If this was any thing but a figure of rhetoric; if it had any foundation in truth, most absurdly the natives would not cling to *that settlement*, made by Lord Cornwallis, as to the great charter of their privileges, which it would be perfidious to touch. Instead of deprecating any revision of the permanent settlement, as the last of calamities, they would surely feel anxious that it should be broken up, and that their rents should be re-adjusted on the more lenient terms which have been given to all other zemindars at this presidency. It was stated at the meeting, 'that our territories in India had been acquired by a series of unmixed cruelty and perpetual deceit;—that our possessions had been acquired in a manner too atrocious to be described.' Is this the language of truth? 'The Gentoo tax,' it is said, 'amounted to one-sixth,—of this there is no historical proof;—the Mahomedan conquerors augmented this to one-fourth. Then comes England. All is little enough for England, which leaves nothing but a bare subsistence.'" The writer then observes that, amongst the thousand of the gentry, whom British oppression had reduced to the condition of peasants, were present (Mr. Dickens said) persons, the amount

of property possessed by whom is enormous; "men possessed of landed estates in the country, which millions could not purchase." And the writer remarks: "it appears then, that, although Government has reduced the gentry to the condition of peasants, it has still left them the fortune of princes. 'I point,' said Mr. Dickens, 'to my young friend, Konwar Kistnath Roy, the mover of this resolution, the second largest landholder in Bengal.' Is he an instance of the gentry reduced to peasants; or is he not an example of peasants raised to gentry? His great grandfather was Canto Baboo, Mr. Hastings' dewan, immortalized in the speeches of Burke, who entered the service of his master without one ancestral cowrie to bless himself with. He bequeathed a fortune of more than a million sterling to his posterity, all acquired in the service of those who have reduced the gentry to peasants. And, strange to say, young Kistnath Roy will attain his majority in a few months, and succeed to this *unimpaired* princely fortune. Had the family flourished under the Mahomedan government, the youth's grandfather would have been obliged to refund to the public exchequer all that portion of the fortune made in the public service, which he could not secrete; and the Nabob of Moorsheadabad would have squeezed the sponge dry. Is it true of India, as stated in one of the speeches of the British India Society, 'that its capital is wasted—its property—its prosperity—its happiness, all, all, extinct; all at an end?' Then as to the famines, was it not stated, at the London meeting, that our Government was established in 1760; 'that the first famine soon followed, viz. in 1766'; that it was succeeded by no fewer than fifteen famines; and was it not distinctly and unequivocally affirmed, that 'this was the *result* of our Government?' Is not this tantamount to saying, that the British Government was the cause of the famine; and we, again, ask, is this the language of truth? Is it fair to swell the catalogue of British crime, by making us answerable for the famine which, in 1838, desolated the independent state of Gwalior? Is it a fact, or a fiction, that 'the poor and half-starving people of India are now screaming out to the people of England, if not for vengeance on those who fostered them,—meaning the famines, not the people,—' at least that an end might be put to a system which turned fields of abundance into fields of pestilence and desolation? Is it not, on the contrary, true, that the people are calling down blessings on that benevolent Government which stepped forward to sustain their existence, and which contributed in donations of money, and remissions of revenue, a sum of not less than

four hundred and thirty-five thousand pounds, to mitigate this calamity? If the object of the speaker had been the dissemination of truth, rather than the creation of a prejudice against the administration of this country, would he, after having searched the records of history, and numbered up the years of scarcity, have overlooked this bright fact? Is it true that the British Government is 'poisoning the inhabitants, by denying them that necessary article with which God had blessed them, salt?' Is it consistent with truth to describe this Government as 'murderers by starvation?' It is impossible to hear charges so utterly unfounded, we do not say without indignation, but without despair of the cause they are intended to sustain; that cause being the welfare of India. The Court of Directors have nothing to fear, and India nothing to hope, from such misrepresentations. Why, if half that was said at that meeting was true, the British Government in the East is the greatest incarnation of vice and injustice, which the world has ever seen. But it is not that cruel, savage, famine-fostering monster. True, it is as despotic as a government unchecked by a representative body is usually found to be; but it is not a blood-thirsty tyrant. The British Government has conferred incalculable blessings on India; yet the good which it has done, is nothing to the good which yet remains to be done. Like all other large and powerful bodies, it requires the stimulus of the public voice, and the control of public opinion. That this stimulus might be applied in the most effectual manner, and as rapidly as the occasion should arise, it has made the press of India free, and the press has repaid Government for its liberality, by hunting out cases of oppression; by standing ready to represent grievances which might otherwise have never caught the eye of authority; and by assisting the rulers of the land with its vigilance and its ubiquity to govern the country aright. The assistance which the British India Society can give to the great cause of Indian regeneration, by informing the public mind at home, and by creating an interest in the community, sufficiently strong to break the Indian slumbers of Parliament, is great, and cannot be too highly prized; but it must strictly adhere to *the truth*; it must give its opponents no opportunity of neutralizing its statements, by charging them with exaggeration—still less with falsehood. It must draw public attention to real, practical, substantial, removable evils. Leaving the tears of fallen princes to the tragic muse, it must endeavour to discover what is the actual condition of the labouring classes; what proportion of the produce the labourer is called to pay for his land; how much of this goes to

the state; how much to the zemindars and their underlings. It must strive to ascertain in how many provinces the peasant is obliged to content himself with a meal a day, and trace this calamity to its source. There is a boundless field for the benevolent operation of this society, in the improvement of India, even though the Government should be exactly the reverse of the descriptions given of it."

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Agra.—The Governor-general, since his arrival, has continued to be much occupied with public business. His lordship received a visit of ceremony from the Rana of Dhoulpoor, conducted with all the pride, pomp, circumstances, dust and annoyance of such matters in India. A squadron of the body guard, a regiment of cavalry, a detachment of horse artillery, and the 23d N.I. were drawn up for his highness, who lacked not himself guards or military. His taste in recruiting, indeed, rather resembles Falstaff's, in the disregard he shews for the thievew, stature, bulk and dress of men, for, to say the truth, a viler set of ragamuffins never sacked a hen-roost, or plundered a poor peasantry, than these same soldiers of Dhoulpoor. After the reception, at which he presented a nuzzur of fifty-one gold mohurs, and received a return, his obese highness resumed his seat upon his elephant, and the durbar closed.

It is, we believe, under his lordship's consideration, whether the Allahabad Courts shall be removed to Agra or not. The influence of an influential member of one of them is, it is said, opposed to the removal, but we hope the great importance the location of such a body among us, must have on the growing trade and industry of Agra; will outweigh all other considerations. With encouragement, a good share of capital and intelligence might be concentrated at Agra; whereas in Allahabad every particle of vitality has been to all appearance extinct for years.

THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Jellalabad.—Camp, Jellalabad, 24th October.—"The sappers left Cabul on the 6th and arrived here on the 21st, after a miserable march. We were impeded all the way by large stones, in the track, passes, hills, and ravines; in fact, with the exception of the Khyuk Pass, the road has been worse than any line between Shikarpore and Cabul. It was very cold several mornings—on one the thermometer stood 19°, while the elevation was 7,000 feet. The climate, however, is much milder here than at Cabul. Jellalabad is quite an insignificant place, about a quarter of a mile square, but very healthy. The people say they never had snow, although

the neighbouring hills are white with it all the year round. It is not calculated for a place of defence, being only surrounded by a low mud wall. The bazaar is very small; a few fruit and sweetmeat shops, an attah shop and a bunneah here and there. Peshawur, Attock, and Lahore are respectively ten, fifteen, and thirty-seven marches from this."

Both columns had suffered much distress. Intense cold, starvation, and difficult roads, had destroyed their camels by hundreds daily—and great has been the loss of baggage. The rear-guard of the second column had been attacked by bands of armed robbers on the 22d ult., and one jemadar, one havildar, and a sepoy were killed, and some sepoy wounded.

Two letters say that Lieut. Reddie, the commissariat officer with Gen. Thackwell's column, lost, by death, two hundred camels in one day!

The following is an extract of another letter, dated Camp Jelallabad, 4th November:

"The 2d light cavalry and 37th N.I. reached this place yesterday, after a distressing march of twelve days from Cabul. We had heard the road was bad, but never supposed it to be anything like what we found it; almost impassable. To give a description of the road from Cabul to this is next to impossible; suffice it to say it is a mountain pass almost the whole way; the road, if indeed it can be called one, covered with large round riven stones, sharp, broken flints, shingle, and every thing that's bad. Not a vestige of forage could we find till we reached Futteabad, the day before yesterday. This place is as vile a hole as ever Christian cast eyes on. Facing south, we have the lofty range of Sufaid Koh in our front, the tops of which are now tipped with snow; in our rear stand the noble mountains, the Hindoo Koosh. At the base of the hills, on the north side of the valley, is a good deal of cultivation, and in the vicinity of Jelallabad a good deal of sugar cane is grown, and from what I have seen I should say the soil is favourable to the growth of the plant. The Cabul river runs along the north side of the town, and is here a fine, deep, rapid stream. The thermometer this morning at sun-rise stood at 46°, at noon 79°. The Shah, escorted by a squadron of the 2d light cavalry and the European regiment, was to leave Cabul on the 28th ult., so that he may be expected here this week. The Commander-in-chief only left this on the 29th ult. and Sir W. Cotton with the 2d column on the 30th. They were detained here in consequence of the Kyberes hav- ing refused them a passage through the Khybur pass, which they afterwards purchased."

The troops stationed here, viz. the 2d light cavalry, 37th and 48th native infantry, were drawn up in line and saluted his Majesty Shah Soojah, as he passed in on the 12th November. His Majesty was escorted by the H.C. European regiment, a squadron of the 2d light cavalry, under Capt. Ponsonby, and three guns of Capt. Abbott's battery.

The force moved from Jellalabad towards the Khybur pass, which it entered the fourth march.

Affairs with the Khyburees.—The Bengal advanced force experienced various annoyances from the Khyburees, as far as Peshawur, and halted at that place. Intelligence being brought that the Khyburees had assembled in large bodies in the neighbourhood of Ali Musjid, two marches distant, towards Jellalabad, and that assistance and stores were required there, an escort was despatched from Peshawur, with provisions and stores, which safely reached their destination; but on their return they were unexpectedly attacked by a large body of Khyburees. It would appear that the people in the Khybur pass (which is thirty miles and more formidable than the Bolan, in which are no precipices, whereas, in the Khybur, one whole march consists of them) have from time immemorial been paid for their forbearance. They offered, for Rs. 1,05,000 a year, not only to keep the pass open for our troops, stores, &c., but for all commercial purposes to make it a free and secure road, and to be answerable for all losses. When Col. Wade passed through, he promised to make arrangements with these chiefs, on his return. When he returned, the chiefs were warned to meet him at Ali Musjid; but so late that it was impossible for them to arrive in time, and Col. Wade pushed on, leaving Lieut. Mackeson to settle with them, and he was at Nimrood. The chiefs thought that they had been deceived, and immediately planned an attack on Ali Musjid and a Sikh post near it. The former was bravely defended by Capt. Ferris with his company, but the latter was carried, with the slaughter of three hundred Sikhs. Capt. Ferris' company being very much weakened by sickness, &c., the two companies of the 27th, under Lieut. Lang, were left to reinforce, but as they had no supplies, it became necessary to send some; accordingly, a party, consisting of two six-pounders, a squadron 3d cavalry, two companies of N.I. and some sappers and miners, marched, under command of Capt. Farmer, 21st N.I., in charge of supplies. The guns and cavalry were left at Nimrood; the rest went on, and the grain, &c. were deposited safe in Ali Musjid, to which place Lieut. Mackeson had accompanied the party from Nimrood, taking

with him about seven hundred Sikhs. On the 12th November, they left Ali Musjid to return; there had been some skirmishing in the morning, in consequence of attempts to carry off the camels; here the Khyburees were driven off. There are two roads from Ali Musjid to Peshawur, one rather open, but round about; the other more direct, but over precipitous mountains; by this latter the party returned, and the Khyburees, taking advantage of the difficulties, commenced an attack, which ended in the rout and flight of our party, leaving upwards of three hundred camels and baggage in their hands. Several officers have lost every thing but the clothes on them. The men started from Ali Musjid with thirty rounds of ammunition each, which was all expended in a desultory kind of fire before they got half-way; when the enemy discovered this, they became bolder, and the party of Sikhs, seized with a panic, rushed through our ranks, throwing every thing into confusion, and carrying all before them. From that moment it was "*sauve qui peut*;" about four or five men were killed, and ten or fifteen wounded.

This is the account of the affair given by the *Englishman*, which is accused of exaggeration. The *Hurkaru* says: "We have perused a letter from an officer of rank, date the 14th November. There has been no honour lost, no disaster of any serious kind. A party of sepoy, having been unexpectedly attacked by a large body of Khyburees, after expending their ammunition, and defending themselves as long as they could, were compelled to retire, and, consequently, to abandon their baggage and camels. The number of camels lost on the occasion is estimated at 720. It would appear that this unlucky affair originated in a belief entertained by the Khyburees, that the British had broken faith with them, in consequence of Colonel Wade having entered into engagements with them, which he was unable to fulfil. No hostile intentions being anticipated to exist on the part of the Khyburees, the infantry, who were returning from Ali Musjid, whither they had been ordered back with supplies, had been furnished with but a few rounds of ammunition, and they fought till this was expended, and then retired, with the loss of a few men killed and wounded."

The assailants appear to have been amply punished. A native brigade, with two of the Shah's guns, under Lieut.-Col. Wheeler, marched from Jellalabad towards the Khybur, for the avowed purpose of punishing the tribes who infest that pass. The brigade, consisting of the 37th and 48th N.I., moved towards the Khybur on the 13th. On its arrival at the second march, they expected to be joined by Lieut. Mackeson, who was to

have taken them to Chora, one of the principal Khybur villages. Circumstances, however, changed in the meantime, and the detachment was ordered to Ali Musjid. On the 19th they marched as usual; the mess tents and camp colourmen, with a suitable guard, preceding the column by two hours. The column had not moved off long, when intelligence was brought back of the guard and baggage having been attacked, and every likelihood of the former being cut up, and the latter plundered. Orders were immediately sent to the advance guard to push on, and two companies of the 37th were sent round a hill, with a view to cutting off the retreat of the plunderers; when from two to three hundred Khyburees were seen scrambling up a hill, which secured them from all chance of attack. On reaching the spot where the affray occurred, three sepoy of the 37th and a kulashce of Col. Wheeler's were found dead, two naicks and three sepoy of the 37th severely wounded; also one sepoy of the 48th, another kulashce, and sundry camp followers, one of whom has since died of his wound. It seems that the quartermaster serjeants of the two corps, who were with the camp colourmen, had halted in a dry nullah, to allow of all the baggage closing up; while so halting, they suddenly heard a tremendous yell, followed by a rush of from two to three hundred armed men; all chance of escape seemed out of the question, from the overpowering number of the enemy. The serjeants, however, collected the few men they had, surrounded the baggage the best way they could, and repelled the attacks. Their ammunition soon began to grow light, and after several successive charges on the enemy, and finding the sepoy well up to their work, they gained courage, and continued charging and retiring on the baggage alternately, till the enemy became alarmed at the near approach of the column, and withdrew. The men are reported to have behaved in a most gallant style, notwithstanding their having been taken completely by surprise, when unloaded and unprepared. The conduct of a young lad of the 37th was reported to have been so conspicuous on the occasion as to call forth the Lieut.-Colonel's highest praise, and he was promoted to the rank of naick for his gallant and daring conduct in leading the charge of a few men against three hundred Khyburees. The loss sustained by the opposite party must have been considerable, but, as is usual with them, they carried away all their dead and wounded. In the evening, Col. Wheeler's detachment was joined by Capt. Watt, with 3,000 camels and baggage and stores. The following morning (20th) they all marched for Ali Musjid, 12½ miles, mountain road. On

nearing the fort, the advance guard was fired on by a party of Khyburees, but fortunately very few of them had fire-arms, and the guard soon turned them out of their position. At this place, two companies from the 37th and 48th were left to protect the baggage; the former fired one shot, and the latter all their ammunition, and at sun-set sent for a further supply. The column reached Ali Musjid about two P.M., much to the consolation of a small detachment of Europeans and Natives, who had come out from Peshawur the previous day, under Capt. Prole of the 37th. This party had to fight their way to the fort, and in the fight, four officers out of five were wounded, viz. Capt. Prole and Lieut. Macmullen, of the European Regiment, shot in the thigh; Lieut. Mackeson, the political agent, hit on the left hip; and Lieut. Van-Homrigh, of the 48th, hit on the foot. At this time, the hills south and east of Ali Musjid were crowned and crowded with Khyburees, firing into camp all the big guns they could muster. The Sikh force occupied a hill in the rear of the camp, and amused themselves by firing at the enemy all day. Towards nightfall, a messenger came in from one of the chiefs, offering to treat; he remained all night, and went away early in the morning, returned again, and was given till noon that day to make up his mind to the treaty or a thrashing. He chose the former, and asked one thousand rupees; five hundred rupees were given, and the treaty was signed. The troops, a detachment of the Bengal European Regt., some sappers and miners, under Lieut. Macleod, of Engineers, a few native details for the new 9th companies of corps here, two companies of the 21st, under Capt. Farmer, with the Native Brigade above-mentioned, marched the following morning for Jumrood. All the heights along the Pass, and which completely command it, were covered with armed Khyburees. No notice was taken of them, nor of us, till the column had passed their strong-hold (the entrance of the road to Choor), when they came down, sword in hand, and attacked the baggage, the men on the heights keeping up a raking fire, and destroying those who offered resistance. On the alarm reaching the Lieut.-Colonel's ears, the first step was to order up the Light Company of the 48th, and he accompanied it. At this crisis of the affair, the detachment of Sappers and Miners, under Lieut. Macleod, of the Engineers, was ordered up to crown the heights. The Light Cavalry and 37th Regt. also went up, and a brisk fire opened upon the enemy, who retired behind rocks and bushes as our men advanced. Two Europeans, who had headed the crowning party, were shot dead

almost immediately. Our men were soon in possession of the different commanding heights, and played upon the Khyburees in great style; their long guns, however, many of which are rifled, told upon some of our lads at incredible distances. In the meantime, the column passed on by stealth, and the baggage, save what was plundered, got through. Before, however, the rear was up, the lieut.-colonel called away the crowning parties, and thereby left Lieut. Collinson with his guard, and Lieut. Hasell, the adjutant of the 48th, in a very precarious way. The latter officer had gone up a ravine with ten of his men, nine of whom were wounded, and was in the act of driving the Khyburees off their plunder, when the lieut.-col. withdrew the parties. These two young men had to fight their way, bring on their wounded and the rear of the baggage without any other assistance. The men behaved extremely well; nothing could exceed the gallant manner in which some of the volunteer sepoy's drove the enemy off the heights, and occupied them themselves.

Peshawur.—Sir John Keane's column reached Peshawur on the 7th November, and Gen. Thackwell's on the 8th. Both columns had lost much baggage by the failure of camels, on the difficult march through the Khybur pass, and had been fired upon and annoyed by the Khyburees. The troops composing these columns are, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, 3d Light Cavalry, Capt. Grant's troop of Horse Artillery, two companies of sappers, Major Warren's detachment of invalids, wounded men of his corps, and drafts for the new European regiment; 4th Local Horse; Native drafts for the 9th Company; and the state prisoners, Hyder Khan and Hadji Kakur. The Governor of Peshawur, for the Sikhs, Gen. Anatabili, entertained the officers of each column in grand style, by breakfasts, nautes, fire-works, and dinners. He is reckoned an able governor, and has thirty thousand Sikh troops under his command. Peshawur is described as a very flourishing city, containing about 105,000 inhabitants. Mr. Banness, the spirited Delhi merchant, arrived at Peshawur some twenty days before the troops, and was selling off his supplies fast; tea, at eight rupees a seer; coffee, 5; cheroots, 120 per box; beer, 40 rs., and brandy 60 rs. the dozen.

A writer says: "If one may judge from the number of gibbets (I counted ten or twelve while passing through a part of the town), the governor must be endeavouring to civilize this part of the world. One thing is remarkable, that the inhabitants are unarmed."

Another letter says: "The country

about Peshawar is rich in cultivation, and well-watered, but the city itself, though as large, and, perhaps, as populous, as Cabool, is not to be compared to it or Candahar in any other respect; it is, in fact, nothing more than a very ordinary Hindostanee town. General Anatabili lives in princely style. He has built a handsome palace, in which he has been entertaining all the officers of the force most hospitably and most splendidly. He has also built a fort, which does great credit to his skill as an engineer, and is, by degrees, bringing the province (which is a difficult one to manage) into good order."

Sir W. Macnaghten was at Peshawar on the 28th of November, and had satisfactorily arranged the misunderstandings previously existing with the Khybur chiefs.

Sir J. Keane's column left Peshawar on the 22d, and reached Attock on the 26th; the second column arrived on the 27th. The state prisoners, Prince Hyder Khan and Haji Khan Kakkur, are with this latter column. It is said that an offer of thirty thousand rupees per annum has been made to each of the Khybur chiefs, to induce them to keep the passage open. Dost Mahomed only gave them Rs. 12 000.

The young Affghan prince, Hyder Khan, who is represented as possessing an intelligent physiognomy, is exceedingly depressed at the prospect of being sent out of his own country, which he had not calculated on. He is to be placed in confinement at Allahabad.

Ferozepore.—Extract of a letter from Ferozepore, dated 8th December:

"Officers are coming in here and at Loodianah, one by one, from Affghanistan, dressed in the same manner as the natives of that country, and some with splendid beards and ruddy countenances. The returning part of our army will be here about Christmas-day, with Sir John Keane and Sir W. Cotton. Our troops seem to have had a great deal of annoyance from the Kyburries, in going through that pass, and, what is strange, our allies, the Sikhs, in that neighbourhood and Peshawar, seem to be more exasperated against us than the Affghans themselves. This must be the natural consequence of our being obliged to make the Punjab the high road for our troops going and coming from Cabool. Nearly all returning from the seat of war, agree in declaring that Shah Shoojah is detested by all his subjects, and that the people of his own tribe even would be the first to cut his throat, if left to their hands out of ours. This is a most melancholy state of things, and beyond doubt it will take nearly a crore of rupees annually, for an indefinite period, to keep this king in law, so unfortunately

put on the throne, from being destroyed, or driven back to Loodianah, in addition to the two crores already expended by us on his account. If there were even any doubts as to the folly of our taking Shah Shoojah by the hand, instead of Dost Mahomed, to counteract the designs of Russia, these are now entirely removed. The Affghans openly declare to any of us passing through their countries, that they would much rather be under our rule than Shah Shoojah's."

Khelat.—The following account of the storm of Khelat is by an officer who was present at that of Ghuzni:—

"On our arrival at Quetta, we heard that a small force was to be sent against Mherab Khan. The 17th and the Bengal 31st, with four of the Shah's guns, were in orders for the trip, under Col. Croker, but during the day it was increased to the Queen's, and two howitzers from the 3d troop, to go under the command of Brig. Baumgardt. They were ordered to march on the 3d, and ourselves, direct down the Bolan pass, on the 4th. The general, however, having altered his mind, and determined to proceed to Khelat himself, we were required to accompany him; so our camels' heads were turned the opposite way, and off we went: Capt. Beam, the Political, declaring there would not be a shot fired. Instead of eight marches, we found it to be eleven good long ones. When we arrived at a village two marches from this, Mherab Khan sent to tell us not to advance, or he would consider it a challenge, which he would accept, and when we marched as usual the next morning, although horsemen came out to meet us, and fired upon our advanced guard, still the Politicals could not realize it to themselves that he dared to fight. On the 13th, we had but a seven miles march to make to Khelat, and we had no sooner left our ground than a body of about a hundred horsemen showed themselves on our flank, and commenced a fire, of course a very random and harmless one: but a few light infantry were sent to keep them at a respectful distance. After a march of five miles, we came through a gorge in the hills, and all at once came to the citadel of Khelat, looking most formidable; the fort itself was hid behind three small hills, but on these hills were crowds of men, who no sooner saw us than they opened a fire from four or five guns they had managed to mount up there; we were just in their range, but that was all, and no harm was done. All the horsemen had now collected on the plain, about eight hundred yards from us, and presented a most tempting shot for one of our guns; so Forster was ordered up to the front, and one round sent them off in

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double quick. The general now halted us, and sent a couple of companies on some distance to the left to clear some gardens, close to which he purposed pitching our camp, and the next step decided upon was to dislodge the men from those commanding heights, and I must say the movement to accomplish this was indeed most beautiful. He told off two European companies to each of the two left hills, and three of the 31st against the third hill, and we (the artillery) were to go up to within a nice range, and then, under cover of our guns, the infantry were to advance. The order to advance was given. Our six guns (Forster's two and the Shah's four) trotted up to within five hundred yards of them; the four European companies were coming up behind, and clear of us, to the left, and the 31st to the right. Of course as we trotted up and got into action; they blazed away nobly at us, but in a few minutes we were unlimbered, and with half-a-dozen rounds of spherical case, which burst beautifully, the hills were all abandoned, and the infantry took possession of them, without the exchange of a single shot. However, they pushed on, at one time, with the hopes of dashing into the gate of the forts, before the fugitives could shut it, but they were too quick for our men. This got the infantry very close, and as we limbered up, we took our guns over the hills they had deserted, and got into position about a hundred and eighty yards from the fort walls, and commenced a fire upon the defences of the place. In the meantime, the infantry most gallantly rushed on to get under a mud wall that ran parallel to the walls of the fort, and within thirty yards from it. They had a very long run for it, over a perfectly open field, under a tremendous fire, and the slaughter of our men was very great; however, they soon reached it, and skreened themselves. These were two companies of Europeans, one of each regiment, and this mud wall was to the left of the gateway a little; to the right a company of the Queen's pushed on under cover of some huts, but not very close to the fort; they were there safe, but in advance, about eighty yards, was a ruined hut, which, could they reach in safety, would protect them, and they would then be as near the gate as their comrades. This was Rait's company, and presently first one man peeped round the corner and saw this place and then another, and in another instant off they went; but before reaching the hut they suffered severely, an officer and several men shot dead. Now our position was most perfectly beautiful,—the infantry so close up to the gate, ready for a dash in, and lying down under the walls.

Our position did not afford us a direct fire at the gateway, but a very oblique one,

and every shot at the gate passed over the heads of Rait's company; as we fired they never moved. The advance of the 31st was under cover of some huts not far behind, also ready to make a push. We now blazed away at the gate, which did not resist our shot; they went through it without knocking it down; seeing this, a couple of 6-pounders were sent directly opposite the gate on the plain, and a couple of shots and down it went. The advance was sounded; one cheer, and thirty yards took them to the gate. We now knew all was right, and the infantry pushed in; in another instant a red coat stood on the wall over the gate, cheering the men in, and then we heard the roll of our musquetry. It was most glorious. The Beloochees fought most desperately, and it was far more severe work than Ghuzni. There was no open space inside for our men to see their enemy. They were fired at from people in the houses; besides we had not one thousand bayonets altogether, but there they were in possession of the fort in one hour and fifteen minutes from the time the general first gave the order to advance. The citadel still remained to be taken, and it was a most formidable job, being immensely high, with only one entrance to it by a very narrow, long, winding passage, perfectly dark. At first, the door could not be opened, but when that was effected, as our men rushed up this passage, they were repulsed by men coming down sword in hand, who knew the road, and if any man did get up the passage, he was cut to pieces at the top. But what is it that Europeans will not do? Even this they accomplished, though it was defended by all the great men of the country, who had assembled there, and Mherab himself did, as he said he would do, die at the door of his zenana, with his sword in his hand, and nobly they all did it. It was past four in the evening before the citadel had fairly surrendered. Many shut themselves up in houses and kept firing at our men unseen. Among the killed are recognized numbers of chiefs and great men, and we have prisoners all those rascally governors of Shawl, Dadur, Gundava, and different places, who had run away from their villages. The infantry describe it as being a much more severe fight than Ghuzni, and we have every reason to say the same, though our loss is little or nothing. The garrison is estimated at more than four thousand, though I hear the general in his despatch says two thousand only; but it is of no consequence, because two thousand is as good as double the number in a fort. The place itself is miserably weak, but the citadel is very strong. The general had no intention of taking it off-hand in the way it was done, but we all agree his arrangements that day were

famous. It was merely intended to dislodge the men on the hills and then commence a regular business, but it was very *hoosh* work to have every thing done in such style. To our surprise we find it is rather a rich place, and we are now busy about the prizes, a great number of horses, camels, sheep, grain, and great quantities of beautiful shawls, carpets, and silks, and a little treasure. We shall not remain here more than two or three days, and then move straight down the Gundava Pass."

Shikarpore.—Extract of a letter from an officer in the cavalry division of the Bombay army, dated Shikarpore, Nov. 26:—"We arrived here this morning, having made four marches from Kornodo, viz. over the desert to Kojain thirty-four miles, and three since thirty-five; total sixty-nine miles in four days. At Kornodo, cholera broke out and we have lost fifteen Europeans in the leading division, and several in the rear-division, and are still having casualties,—five already to-day. We halt to-morrow, under the impression that our prospects are improving, and because that with so many so seriously ill, as the convalescents that have survived cholera must be, the injury to them would overbalance the good of keeping moving; but with cholera in our camp, we shall not remain beyond forty-eight hours on the ground. The country since we crossed the desert has been a perfect level—round the few villages in high cultivation, and I am truly glad to see the effects of John Company's rupees, in the old canals, that have not been opened apparently for at least twenty years, being in the process of being deepened and cleaned, so as to prepare for next year's inundation, and to extend cultivation to districts now utterly waste. The approach to Shikarpore is through a jungle of tamarisks; the town itself is surrounded with date and forest trees, and seems as prettily situated for fever, as any place I ever saw in my life. The 22d regiment have arrived at Sukkur and immediately sent a wing to relieve the grenadiers here, which arrived yesterday, and the grenadiers under Heighinton are gone to join Billamore at Poolajee, sending thirty camel loads of sick to Sukkur. The 22d left two hundred sick behind on quitting Tatta, and their weekly report of the 23d gives strength 381, sick 58; the wing arrived here consists of 170 firelocks! The accounts received of the 26th at Tatta are most lamentable. The tribe of Beloochees Billamore is now employed against at Poolajee, is reputed to have secured booty from our parties to the amount of some lakhs."

A letter from Poolajee, dated Nov. 20, reports one of these affairs:—"Amiel's affair was very short; the Belooch irre-

gulars, about sixty in number, most manfully chased some six or seven sent on as a decoy, but on coming in sight of the main body of about a hundred, immediately turned and fled, without drawing a sword, losing about twenty-five killed and five wounded. All the dead and wounded met their fate by good artist-like slashes on the back; their sharp heavy swords give most tremendous wounds. The rule with these cowardly rascals seems to be, a hot chase, when they have decided which side is to run, which seems to be very soon settled. The only exceptions were two Bengal sowars, who came in wounded in front like true men. Fagan's troop, poor fellows, were looted of six camels and all their *kit* the morning they joined us. Fagan's *kit* came in safe; they were after them sharp, but they got away safe, through some pass into the hills. We have marked down and reconnoitered two of these passes, but they must have others we know not of, and whilst we were watching these two holes, they slipped in by a third."

Latest Advances.—Sir Wm. Macnaghten, at Peshawar, received intelligence, on the 13th November, of the advance of a Russian force of fifty battalions upon Khiva, another large army being collected at Orenburgh, on the Ural. He issued orders for the Bombay troops to halt. Gen. Willshire, having settled the affairs of Khelat, was *en route* for Upper Scinde, but it is believed that for the present the whole force will remain there, and not return to the presidency, Sir W. Macnaghten having expressed a wish that such should be the case, in consequence of the uncertainty about the movements of the Russians. According to the latest accounts received at Bombay (on the 31st December), the Russians had passed Khiva and were on their progress to Bokhara, which is very improbable. The *Bombay Gazette*, December 27th, says: "If we can believe reports, the designs of the Emperor of Russia extend not only to the establishment of a force at Khiva and Bokhara, but also at Herat; he meditates not only an incursion into the territory of a prince with whom he is at war, such as the Khan of Khiva; but intends putting himself in an attitude of hostility to Great Britain as the arbitress of Central Asia."

The Shah has succeeded in raising three regiments of Affghans. The principal part of the force under Sir Willoughby Cotton is to winter at Jelalabad, for which place it was to march at the end of November. A small party is to remain at Cabul in charge of Brigadier Sale. Col. Wade's mission left the capital, on return to Lahore.

Accounts from Bameean, dated 21st October, represent Dost Mahomed Khan

to be in very distressed circumstances, as his funds are on the decline. Several of his men passed through Bameean on their return to Cabul. They were provided with their discharges under the Dost's seal. Letters from others of his soldiers, to their friends in Cabul, have been intercepted; they spoke of the Dost and his party being perfectly *léchar*. There are some rumours afloat, that the King of Bokhara has ordered him to be sent on, from Kooloom to Bokhara.

Letters from Cabul state that Dost Mahomed had fled to Bokhara, having been deserted by nearly all his adherents. Not more than fifty of his followers had accompanied him; the rest had all returned to Cabul.

NATIVE STATES.

Lahore.—Our last letters from Lahore inform us that the court still remains at Umritser, but that preparations were making for a move towards Khangra and the hills. Affairs are not at all bettered, and the prince royal does not relax, in the least, his assumption of majesty, having given orders to the secretaries of government not to carry into effect any of his father's orders upon the treasury without his, Now Nehal Sing's, counter-signature, or they will be held responsible for them. Kurruck Sing is still surrounded with all the insignia of royalty, but the real controlling power lies with the prince. Many complaints are made of the exactions of the government upon all traders passing near or through the Punjab, thus rendering supplies in the neighbourhood excessively dear; grain at Ferozepore is at twenty seers for the rupee, and all sorts of supplies are said to be about three hundred per cent. above what used to be formerly paid before our *Ikhul* prevailed over those parts. The roads are still considered very unsafe, especially to the natives, who are almost entirely at the mercy of the greedy agents of Lahore, or the petty chiefs on the road, who condescend even to rob donkeys laden with potatoes from the hills. It is said that Lahore derives twenty-four lakhs a year from the duties levied upon travellers; if this be true, the extortion must indeed be great.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 20.

Our accounts from Lahore, although not specifying any particular outbreaks, state that matters are going on badly enough,—from bad to worse—and that every one looks with suspicion upon his neighbour. The affairs of government, on the northern side of the Sutledge, are said to be entirely neglected. The court, has returned to Lahore, and the Muharaja will now have a chance of stating his grievances to Sir John Keane or some of the great men forming his suite.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 11.

The *Agra Ukhbar* states that a force of 8,000 men is to be immediately assembled on the Sutlej, at Ferozepore, to watch the course of events at Lahore.

Nepaul.—A writer from Nauthpore, Purneah, says: "Living as I do on the frontier boundary of Nepaul, I have ascertained that a large quantity of sulphur, with several packages of musket-flints, passed this on their way to Katmandoo. These articles came up the Cossy river from Calcutta, and landed at Nauthpore. Great precaution and secrecy were observed in bringing and conveying them through our territory to Nepaul. An order has been out to secure all the elephants in the Terral; not an animal of this species is allowed to leave the country, and the collection is going on rapidly, to be sent to the capital.

Another writer says: "Since the deposition and incarceration of Bheem Sen, in 1837 (the able minister who for so many years wielded the supreme power in Nepaul, with so much advantage to his country), the durbār has been in a most unsettled state, aiming at purposes at home and abroad which their real authors seem not to have the face to assume the responsibility of, but which have been and are laid on the shoulders of the poor rajah, who appears to be most innocent of the whole. Ran Jang Pandey (who was the chief cause of all the atrocities practised against old Bheem Sen, and who eventually hastened his sad end) is really the present minister, though he affects to have no power or authority. He was called to office about a year ago, through the instrumentality of the raneé (a woman of the most violent and unruly temper), who is the chief support of the Pandey party. This party, consisting of Ran Jang and his brother and cousin, since coming into power, has shewn itself in every way most inimical to the British Government and former friendly relations; warlike preparations to a great extent have been the order of the day, and, it is firmly believed that the Pandey and the ranees throw every impediment in the way of any friendship which the young rajah may feel towards the Company. It is said that this conduct of Ran Jang, the minister, and his associate, the raneé, is in a great measure with a view to disgusting his highness, and thereby compelling him to abdicate in favour of his son—when the raneé expects to be made queen regent during the minority of the boy (who is nine years of age), and Ran Jang to have the supreme power in the state, which Bheem Sen held for so many years."

Joudpore.—We hear that Col. Sutherland has met with unexpected obstacles in his negotiations with Maun Sing, so much so, that people begin to think another

campaign in Marwar will be necessary to settle matters.—*Bomb. Gaz.*, Dec. 3.

Herat.—A letter from Candahar, of the 28th of October, states that an express had arrived there from Herat, bringing intelligence that Yar Mahomed, the prime minister, had threatened to kill Todd, and the whole of the British there, if they did not take themselves off forthwith. As the Yar is said to be king *de facto*, and does just as he pleases with the old sot Kamran, this threat of his may be more than mere bravado; especially as he has finished it off with declaring that he does not care for our three lacs a year, for that the Russians will give him twelve. We further learn that the Yar's sons, or Kamran's sons (for the syntax warrants either construction), have been made to fly from Herat; and that they had attacked and plundered a large *cafila* going from Candahar to Herat, with goods and money to our political mission there; and had killed numbers of the people composing the party, and sold the rest for slaves.—*Englishman*, Dec. 16.

Bokhara.—A Russian envoy, it is said, has arrived at Bokhara, and has demanded that Col. Stoddart should be delivered up to him, which the king has evaded, but has given notice to Col. S. that he cannot protect him.

EXCERPTA.

A Government notification, dated the 27th November, announces, that the Board of customs, salt and opium, have been authorized to make advances of cash to merchants on bills of exchange secured by consignment of good at the reduced rate of 2s. 1d. (from 2s. 2d.) per Co.'s rupee, until further orders.

The managers of the Orphan Society have decided on farming out the *Courier* newspaper to Mr. Huttman, the superintendent of the Orphan Press, on his entering into an agreement to secure the society 2,500 rupees per annum.

Mr. H. C. Metcalfe, the recently appointed magistrate of Burdwan, has apprehended a Thug, who for the last three years has been employed in the indigo factory of a highly respectable gentleman, at whose residence Mr. M. called on his way. It appears that the Thug was recognized by two of his old associates, who, as approvers, were travelling in Mr. M.'s train, in custody of sepoy, in search of other members of their late gang. The new captive confessed to *thirty-five* or *thirty-six* murders; but during the whole period of his late three years' servitude, never gave evidence of being otherwise than a simple Boona cooly, though generally foremost or champion of his fellow-labourers in questions of advance of salary, and so forth.

Mr. Turton has been appointed by the Governor-General in Council to succeed to the appointment of Advocate-General, upon the contemplated retirement of Mr. Pearson.

A gentleman, coming up the river, tracking in a tow-boat, mentions, that when near Rangafulla, a tiger rushed out from the jungle hard by, and before the men who were towing had time to make their escape to the boat, seized one of them and tore him to pieces;—he then placed the corpse on the ground and gazed for a short time at the boat. The trackers had by this time entered the water and were nearly in the boat. The tiger seemed inclined at first to make a second spring and seize those in the boat; but afterwards, finding that out of his power, took up the corpse of the dead man, and ran off with it into the jungle. There were no fire-arms in the boat.

A bearer, in the service of Capt. Bel-
lew, a Futteygurh, while taking the captain's child, a fine boy of 8 years of age, on its evening walk, stopped on the bastion of the fort, overhanging the river, which is undergoing repairs. The child commenced climbing the parapet, from which he was taken by the bearer twice, but a third time, as the bearer stooped to pick up one of its shoes, the child fell through an embrasure into the river, forty feet below, and running with great rapidity. The bearer, without a moment's delay, leaped after it, and with a desperate effort rescued his charge from a watery grave.

Several reports of dacoities, perpetrated in the Mofussil, have been published, in all but one case of which the villains succeeded in decamping with their plunder, sometimes large, unrecognized. In one instance the dacoits were disguised as Brahmins, with the *poita*, or thread. In another, on the wretches' torturing a poor old woman, by the application of the flames of torches, in order to extort from her a disclosure of the place in which she had secreted her treasure, the woman shrieked so violently, that the neighbours were attracted to the spot, and rescued her from the dacoits, some of whom were recognized, and for whose apprehension warrants were issued.

A Hindoo, named Gobind Chunder Gosain, an inhabitant of Ballee, died lately, leaving no less than one hundred widows.

Cpl. Wymer, of the 27th regt. was travelling from Ferozepore to Loodianah; when near Dummkot, a dozen or more fellows, in appearance Afghan apple-merchants, stopped his palanquin. The Colonel immediately dashed out with a walking stick, but was knocked down and pricked with their spears. The ruffians then helped themselves to a few

articles, and threw away others with contempt; made him strip off his upper garments, to see if any valuables were concealed in them, and on being told that the Baugly petarrahs contained catables, let them pass without examination. Col. Wymer lost a good deal of blood.

It is said that the bench of magistrates submitted to Government a measure, to facilitate the seizure of property in the houses of natives, which has been removed from the reach of process of distress. The magistrates argued, that there ought to be no obstacle to the due realization of the taxes, founded on the sanctity attached by the higher class of natives to the female apartments of their families, and proposed that the provisions of the Supreme Court process should, by analogy, be enforced by the police; and in cases where the collector has reason to believe that property is removed beyond the reach of ordinary distress, in the zennah, there ought to be no difficulty to taking the European constable's affidavit of the fact, and authorizing the entry of such apartments by distraining officers. The Government have intimated in reply, that the legislative Council were busied in the preparation of similar measures, and would take the magistrate's recommendation into consideration.

Two English schools have been established in the Cole country by Government, one at Chota Nagpore and the other at Singbhoon, in the former of which there are already about twenty-five Cole boys.

Chakun Kalifa, the head of the gang who murdered Capt. Hand, was hanged on the spot where the crime was perpetrated, by order of the Ameer, on the 2d October.

Sir Jasper Nicholls held his first levee as Commander-in-chief on the 13th December, at Calcutta, and another levee on the 20th at Barruckpore.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HURRICANE.

The following letters describe some of the effects of a fearful hurricane to the northward of Madras, principally at Coringa, Samulcottah, Rajamundry and Vizagapatam, on the 16th November.

Samulcottah, 18th November.—"This small station, with its neat thatched cottages and well kept parade, is now a scene of desolation. It was visited on Saturday night by one of the most severe hurricanes ever known in this part of the country; it blew from six o'clock in the evening till five the next morning, carrying away the roofs of all the thatched

houses, and leaving their inmates wet and shivering, in the dread of the walls falling in upon them. With the exception of the collector and commandant, every officer is houseless, and even theirs have been much shattered, though tiled. The sepoy's huts have been blown to pieces, and their families taken refuge in the verandahs of the barracks; two native officers with their families are occupying the solitary cells, at their own request. Trees that have stood for eighty years are blown down, even to the tamarind tree, which has generally such a firm grip of the earth. A magnificent specimen of one, in front of the collector's, is felled. The whole country is under water, and the communication cut off from Cocanada and Ingeram: we fear accounts from that quarter will bring us lamentable details of the loss of life and shipping. A hurricane similar to this occurred here in 1832, but not so violent, or of so long a continuance. Treasure to the amount of Co.'s R's. 1,50,000 was left unguarded on the plain, but only for a short time as the sentries, who had been blown away, managed to crawl back and throw themselves on the bags; a fine trait of devotion to duty."

The hurricane seems to have been most violent at Coringa. We subjoin a letter from thence:—"We have been visited, on the night of the 16th inst. by the most terrible gale of wind possible. All the European and native houses are not habitable, and there is nothing to be seen from Coringa to Ingeram but a heap of ruins. The water from the sea rushed in with such violence, that the houses at Coringa, except three or four brick-built houses, have been carried away. There is nothing to be seen in every direction but dead bodies and drowned cattle. Sixty native vessels which were in the roads, loaded with paddy, disappeared, and they do not know what is become of them." The *Spectator*, of Decembr 7, says:—"The late appalling visitation at Coringa seems so entirely to have engrossed the energies and attention of parties on the spot, that scarce a connected account of its occurrence and effects has yet reached the Presidency. Even at Masulipatam—a port in the immediate neighbourhood—we learn, by a letter of the 29th, that they were able to learn nothing of the disaster from the spot, and depended for their intelligence upon chance travellers, who informed them that Coringa was now a desolate waste of sand, and that it was computed ten thousand persons had perished. Letters written from the spot, on the 27th and 28th, describe the wreck presented to the sight as awful. Had the waters risen another foot, few would have been left to tell the tale over the extent to which the inundation reached.

An enormous quantity of property was knocking about the district in all directions; and the work of plunder had been heightening the distress at the moment when assistance was required. This, however, by vigorous measures, was early stopped; but the numbers of dead bodies floating about of men and cattle was a deplorable and piteous spectacle. The extent of the loss of human life it was yet impossible to compute with accuracy. The loss to private property has been immense. With the shipping at the port it has been terrific in its extent and character: vessels had been driven several miles upon the land."

KURNOOL.

All the Rohilla prisoners have been sent off under an escort, but they will be set at liberty on reaching their own country. Some of the Kurnool Pathans are still in confinement. The sappers and miners have already made a tolerable road from the fort gate in a north westerly direction towards the Pettah Wall; they are actively employed in clearing ground in rear of the palace for their own camp; and have discovered several additional guns since the report of the Committee was closed. The total amount of specie found does not, it is supposed, exceed one lac and a half of rupees, and property to the amount of two lacs, besides military stores. All classes (with the exception of the nawaub's family and his immediate retainers) are delighted at the change of government, only regretting that it did not take place many years ago. The Commissioners give ready encouragement to the people to come forward and state their grievances by petition, which meet immediate redress, but the inhabitants are very timid, and reluctant to appear on their own behalf. The Commissioners are quite men of business, and it is astonishing the work they get through, commencing early in the morning and never ceasing their labours before sunset. They are exerting all possible means to check and reform abuses, but the old servants still carry on their bad practices, unobserved, to a great extent, and the Commissioners will have much difficulty in putting a stop thereto. Some years ago, the Zorampore Pettah and that of the city were in the most thriving state, numbers of soukars and opulent merchants then carrying on a considerable trade; but the Zorampore Pettah is now in a state of ruin, with only one Mussulman soukar remaining, and the city in little better state. The lower orders in Kurnool are in a most wretched condition, a large proportion of them subsisting on charity alone. The oppression committed by the ex-nawaub is past

description. Amongst other acts, he used to have the grain collected by force throughout the country, on his own account, and then sold it at an enormously advanced rate. This oppression caused vast numbers of his subjects to desert their homes and seek refuge in the Company's country; but a better state of things is now hoped for under the British Government.—*U. S. Gaz. Nov. 29.*

At a place called Cumbaloor, a few miles distance from Nundial, an extensive foundry for the manufacture of shot and the welding of iron axles and tyers for gun-carriages, has been discovered, containing about 1800 iron cannon-shot, and seventy to eighty axles, with large quantities of tools, and implements of all sorts, as also a considerable store of iron ready for use. This material appears to have been supplied to the nawaub from the small furnaces, which continue at work throughout the year in the Cuddapah district, near the Ghauts; and the exceedingly tough and fine appearance of all the wrought-iron work which has been found in Kurnool, affords ample proof of the excellence and superiority of the ore, which abounds throughout the mountainous parts of the district, and of the value which might be attached to this product as a branch of the revenue by the application of European skill and capital to its development. Near to Cumbaloor is the nawaub's favourite hunting residence, Cheerawul, where there is a very handsome bungalow, and extensive preserves and enclosures, containing about 200 antelopes of a very fine breed; there is also a zenana attached to it, concealed in which were found a number of pigs of English lead. From the accounts given by the natives resident in its neighbourhood, it appears that this extraordinary passion for artillery preyed upon the soul of the nawaub to the exclusion of all other fancies and considerations. He never travelled, it seems, without the accompaniment of half-a-dozen of his brazen favourites, drawn by bullocks, and fully equipped for service; and at Cheerawul, his chief pastime consisted in planting guns in an open space, across which his antelopes were driven in herds, while he blazed away at them with round and all sorts of shot.—*Spectator, Nov. 16.*

FRACAS AT VELLORE.

A correspondent at Vellore has sent us an account of the late fracas, near the village of Sudperry, in that neighbourhood. Three officers were out snipe-shooting, a short distance from cantonment, on the 4th November, when a shower of rain coming on, they sought shelter in the outer apartment of a pagoda, which, from its ruinous condition, seemed to have be-

come disguised as a place of worship. On entering the building, they found one or two natives, seeking shelter like themselves, from the rain, one of whom was, it is supposed, the brahmin of the pagoda, but who made no objection to their remaining there, nor were they aware of their having trespassed, until attacked by the villagers, who were supported in their conduct by two sepoys, but not of the same corps as the officers; the latter, however, very prudently, by the advice of the senior of the party, made no resistance, and did not attempt to return a blow, although their patience must have been severely put to the test, as they were all severely beaten, and deprived of their guns for the time. The potail of the village was, it seems, present, and witnessed the whole of this outrageous proceeding, without making any attempt to interfere. The principal offenders have been secured and committed for trial at Chittoor. Coupling the above outrage with one committed by some brahmins on a missionary in the same district not many months ago, we think that these gentry require a severe example. The sepoys concerned in the above acts of violence were both discovered, and will be brought to trial by court-martial immediately.—*U. S. Gaz. Nov. 29.*

We are happy to learn that some of the villagers concerned in the assault on the officers, near Vellore, have been convicted, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, and the remainder to four. The sepoys implicated in the same affair have been sentenced to two years imprisonment, with hard labour (being the heaviest sentence the court-martial could award); after which they are to be discharged.—*Herald, Dec. 18.*

The *Spectator* observes, that "the extreme insolence of the sepoys in particular may be judged of from one instance, when one of them having taken away a ramrod and powder-horn from a servant, and being told by the officer it belonged to him, it was his property, and not to injure it, immediately broke it to pieces before his face." The names of two of the officers were, Lieut. G. A. Tullock, adjt. 33d N.I., and Ensign G. R. Pinder, 2d Europ. Regt.

EXCERPTA.

Pursuant to sheriff's notice, on a requisition addressed to him, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Madras was held on the 5th December, "for the purpose of forming a permanent Committee, with a view of collecting local information and corresponding and otherwise co-operating with Government in the measures about to be adopted for the cleansing the

drains in Black Town." The meeting was attended by about four hundred persons. A letter from the governor was read, in which he corrected a misapprehension (which appears in p. 128 of our last Journal) respecting the funds available to the justices. His lordship says: "I am aware that the justices have no disposable funds for this object, and what I believe I said was, that although when the justices pointed out their inability to meet the expenses which would have attended their compliance with the suggestions of the Committee, Government declined to relieve them from it, considering that the assessment funds (which are levied for the purpose, among others, of cleansing the town) were not collected and administered with a due regard to economy; yet, that as it was known that considerable reductions have since been made, Government would no longer withhold its assistance, but would be prepared to receive and support any well-digested plan which might be desired for the improvement of the sewers and drains of Black Town." His lordship adds, that it was not his intention to refer the deputation to the justices, since reference would be made to them by government. The justices at their last sessions appointed a committee, in conjunction with the civil engineer, "to take the whole subject of the effectual cleansing of the Black Town, and correspondence relating thereto, into immediate consideration."

The *Spectator* says, "the mint is to commence working on the 1st January; an Engineer officer, it is rumoured, will hold the appointment of Mint Master."

A letter from Hyderabad states, that a dreadful accident occurred at the Newal festival, when, as the *Teghur*, or idol car, was passing, the pressure of the crowd threw four persons at the same moment under its wheels: two were followers of Chundoo Lall, the others were a bricklayer, and a poor woman far advanced in pregnancy; the whole, as may be imagined, were instantly crushed to death.

A melancholy accident occurred at Rajahmundry. Dr. Wight, the zillah surgeon of the station, and his lady, were out boating on the river, when the boat, caught in an eddy, capsized, and both were precipitated into the stream. Mr. Dowdeswell and Capt. Rochfort pushed off from the bank to their assistance, and succeeded in picking up Mrs. Wight, whom, as they could not find the body of her unfortunate husband, they carried on shore, and every means were used to resuscitate her, but, unhappily, without avail. Three young children are left to mourn this distressing event.

Accounts from Madura state, that fever prevailed to a most alarming extent. At

Attoor alone seven hundred persons are reported to have been carried off, and several hundreds are still indisposed.

The Vellore moulavee's trial (see p. 30) has ended in the acquittal of that individual.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMIRAL SIR F. MAITLAND.

The naval commander-in-chief on the Indian station, Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K.C.B., who had been previously severely indisposed, left Bombay for a cruise in the *Wellesley*, on the 28th November, but expired at sea on the 30th, when the ship returned to port. His remains were interred, with funeral honours, on the 2d December. The boats of the *Wellesley* left the ship; the launch with a guard of Royal Marines; cutter with the Admiral's band playing the "Dead March in Saul;" Admiral's barge carrying the corpse; Capt. Maitland's gig with chief mourners, &c. A guard of honour of the Royal Marines of the *Wellesley*, commanded by Capt. Ellis, received the body of their late Admiral, as it landed at the bunder, and from thence it was escorted by the troops of the different regiments at present here to the cathedral, the place of interment, in the order previously settled. Many of the public functionaries and members of the different services followed in the procession. There also followed one hundred seamen of the *Wellesley*, two and two; Royal Marines two and two; then in succession, petty officers, warrant officers, midshipmen, mates, ward-room officers, and the officers of the Indian navy according to their rank. The solemn service of the cathedral ended, the event was announced by three discharges from a battery placed outside on the esplanade.

Apart from the great loss to the public service of so able an officer, the event, occurring at this particular moment, when interests of such magnitude were about to be confided to his management, must be felt to be a source of embarrassment to this Government. The Indian navy has lost a kind and generous friend in Sir Frederick, to whom they are indebted for much they were strangers to in the time of his predecessors; and, as a mark of their gratitude, we understand that they have commenced a subscription for a monument to his memory, and that already a very considerable sum has been collected.—*Cour.*, Dec. 3.

FEMALE INFANTICIDE.

The *Durpun* contains a representation from a native writer, that the measures taken for preventing female infanticide amongst the Rajpoots had led to a more

aggravated form of this barbarous practice. He says: "The Rajpoots formerly killed the girls as soon as they were born; now they put them to death when they are grown up, spreading a report for a week previously that their daughters were unwell, and then despatching them by administering some poisonous drug. During the last six or seven months, several murders have been committed, of which three have been traced through the female slaves, who were very much distressed, and went so far as to say that the tears still flowed from the eyes of the thakhoors' wives." The parties are as follow:—Ruttun Sing, of Bawdee, Khaira, killed a girl of six months about eight months ago; Jaghajee Khichee killed a girl about six months ago; Mehataly Sing, of Budgoola, murdered a girl of one month. He adds: "Many children are now reported as unwell."

THE GOVERNOR.

Sir James Carnac has returned to the presidency in good health.

The governor has adopted a system not hitherto pursued, of listening to the *vivá voce* complaints of individuals, and of granting personal audiences on matters in which it is in the power of Government to afford redress. For this wise and politic step, Sir James is entitled to the warmest thanks of the community; and if he goes on in this respect as he has begun, he will depart from his Government with greater reputation than any of his predecessors since the days of Elphinstone. The excellent resolution adopted by the governor has been, within these few days, acted upon in the case of Nimbalkur, of Sawunt Warree, and we trust he will meet with that redress which he is entitled to expect at the hands of a just government, and which will be hailed with general satisfaction by the greater portion of the community, by whom his case is regarded as one of peculiar hardship.—*Gaz.*, Dec. 18.

Sir James Carnac has appointed Bomanjee Hormarjee, Esq., eldest son of the late Hormarjee Bomanjee, and senior partner in the firm of Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee, stipendiary commissioner of the Court of Requests. This gentleman is in every way worthy of the high honour and distinction conferred upon him by Sir James, who is determined that his government shall be distinguished by the advancement, to offices of trust, of respectable native gentlemen.—*Gaz.*

Government has determined upon having a deputy secretary in the Persian department, and Sir James Carnac means to confer the appointment upon a native gentleman.—*Ibid.*

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SATTARA.

The ceremony of placing the new rajah of Sattara on the *gadi*, took place on the 18th November. The procession left the rajah's camp just before sun-rise, at (as had been calculated by the Brahmins) a most auspicious moment; Sir J. Carnac and the rajah on the centre elephant; the secretaries and staff on elephants on each side. Along the road leading to the palace, a distance of nearly a mile, the rajah's troops were drawn up — the cavalry on one side, the infantry on the other. Immense crowds of spectators thronged the road, and filled every house. The spectacle was striking, and the morning was delightfully cool. Lady Carnac, with a great many of the ladies of the station, was with the ranees at the palace, and viewed the procession from the terrace. Sheep were sacrificed at different places as the rajah passed on, and on his arriving at the palace, which he did at an extraordinary fortunate moment, a fine sheep was offered up to the god; he then proceeded to the *gadi*, which is on the right of the durbar, and on his arrival, the governor took him by the hand and placed him upon the throne; after which muzzurs were presented, and the officers of the camp, strangers, and all who presented themselves, had the usual allowances of necklaces and armlets of flowers put on them, accompanied with a sprinkling of water, a little attar, and gilt almonds, &c. It was a splendid spectacle; a correspondent says, it reminded him of the coronation of George the Fourth, and that the procession to the palace was far superior to that of the Eglinton tournament.—*Times*, Nov. 23.

We have a full account of all that transpired, with even the jokes and witticisms of the native spectators, which, in the Mahratta tongue, are neat and poignant. The well-known character of the prince, and the spirit and talents he possesses, threw an air of ridicule over the whole affair, which the presence of several of our fair countrywomen could not dispel, although it might tend to enliven. Throughout this momentous transaction, Sir James Carnac's presence of mind never deserted him; he performed his task of king-making with a superb degree of ease and elegance. The rajah, it is said, looked often abstracted, but his abstraction seemed rather of a vacant nature; no joy beamed from his eye; even gladness shone not upon his inexpressive countenance. A careless passiveness and indifference seemed settled upon him, and his features presented the index of a mind void of self-determination, and inclined to any influence. The procession had in it some grandeur of the ancient kind, though faded and tattered. In fact, the sirdars make it a point now to

appear as poor and shattered as possible, lest their revenues be curtailed through a report of their riches.—*Gaz. Nov. 25.*

On the 19th, an entertainment was given by the rajah to the governor and his party. After returning the entertainment, his excellency left Sattara for the Hills on the 20th.

Among the measures adopted by his highness are the following:

1. His first act is said to be to restore the flying bridge at the junction of the Penna and the Krishna rivers, at Mahoollee, which had been removed by the ex-rajah.

2. To dismiss from his service almost all persons who unfortunately happened to belong to the caste of Bulwunt Rao Chitnees, the great religious polemic with the Brahmins.

3. To dismiss every person who stood in favour of the late rajah, amongst whom is a high officer. It was said that this man was prevailed upon to desert the cause of his old master by a solemn promise of protection in writing from both governments; but we shall be sorry to make an inaccurate statement on such a grave matter, from mere bazar reports.

4. To restore several *Vurshasuns* and *Enams*, which had been resumed by Pratap Sing, for reasons only known to himself.

5. To reform the rules of his adawlut and of the revenue department, wherever they were found defective.

6. To abolish suttee and the trust duties, and to declare the Company's new rupee the legal coin of his territories.

7. On the day of the installation, his highness distributed large sums of money in alms to Brahmins, and granted an hereditary *Vurshasun*, or annual allowance, said to be of Rs. 1,200 to Narayan Shastree, the son of the well-known Neelcunth Shastree Thuthay and the son-in-law of Balajee Punt Nathoo. He has also sent a *Chowghura* or band of native music, for the use of a temple of Luxoomce Narrain, built by that gentleman at Pashwar, a village granted him as *Enam* by the ex-maharajah. There is a rumour that an assignment in land is to be made for the expenses of this *Chowghura*.

We shall make no comments on these acts, but leave them to speak for themselves. It will be admitted that some of them, as first specimens, display a tolerable share of good sense and liberality, which we hope will ever distinguish the career of the new rajah. As we expressed our good-will to his fallen brother to the last, we shall be the first to congratulate him on his accession. May he long live and be blessed with issue worthy of his great and renowned ancestors!—*Durpun*, Nov. 29.

The ex-rajah of Sattara departed on on the 7th for Benares. The last request he made, was one which might extort a sigh even from the hearts animated under the obduracy and sternness of the most bitter policy; it was for permission to visit the graves of his ancestors at Mhowley. The tomb of one of his ancestors, Rani Rajah, is in the fort of Sewgurb, near Poonah, and is celebrated for an annual assembly which collect there for purposes of devotional remembrance. The greater number of the deceased inheritors of the broken sceptre of Sivajee are, however, entombed at Mhowley, and the fervent regard, which the natives ever pay to the memory of the deceased, sufficiently explains the anxiety of the deposed monarch to take a parting look at the tombs of his ancestors.

The rajah's escort is composed of two companies of the 8th regiment N. I., under the command of Lieut. Cristall.—*Gaz. Dec. 11.*

We have some correspondence from Poonah relative to the business of the dethronement of the late Rajah of Sattara, and we are sorry to say there is but one feeling of regret expressed by all classes, that our Government should have thought it fit or proper to exercise its authority in the summary and hasty manner in which it has been brought to bear upon his late highness. But fortune may yet change in regard to him, and he may well study the legend which has been transmitted to us of the remark made by a captive monarch on the chariot-wheel of the great Sesostrius. In the mean time, we think that our Governor might do a great deal worse than prevent the banishment of the injured rajah, and ought in clemency and mercy to allow him to remain in the land of his fathers.—*Gaz. Dec. 6.*

We have heard a story of a memorial being about to be prepared by the principal natives throughout the interior, remonstrating on the several circumstances connected with the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara. We are of opinion, that there is no help for matters now, and as the throne is now in the keeping of another, it is very probable that it will remain so for a season.—*Durpun, Dec. 20.*

NATIVE DISAFFECTION.

We understand, from some native letters, that alarming reports relative to our operations on the west of the Indus have been put in industrious circulation among the natives of the interior, throughout the Deccan, and other quarters. We are aware that throughout the islands, and

along the shores of the Persian Gulf, our successes and our victories have been greatly calumniated; but we had scarcely expected that the degradation of our arms could be recommended for credence in a country where their superiority is so universally felt and established. We hear it said, that stories have gone abroad shewing that we lost many thousand men at Ghuzni, that the Affghans are pursuing us out of their country, and are preparing to invade India with numerous armies and vowing the deepest revenge.—*Gaz., Dec. 13.*

THE GUICOWAR.

The late Rajah of Sattara, had he acknowledged himself a rebel, might have even now been a sovereign prince; taught by his humiliating example, the feudatory chieftain of the Baroda state has acknowledged himself a transgressor, and thereby saved his sovereignty. It will be remembered that, just after the enactment of the late farce of king-making at Sattara, we announced the intended visit of our Governor to the Guicowar, for the purpose of bringing to a close certain differences which existed between the Courts of Bombay and Baroda. They have lately been obliterated by his highness pleading guilty, and being, according to the modern politics of India, in consequence, taken favour. We understand that among the transgressions admitted and atoned for were certain acts of injustice on the part of the Guicowar relating to the claims upon his highness, which have been so long urged by some of the most respectable native gentlemen in Bombay, Dhackjee Dadajee and the sons of Gungadhur Shastree.—*Gaz. Dec. 18th.*

EXCERPTA.

The new Rajah of Sattara has agreed to expend Rs. 10,000 on the formation of a lake at the Mahabuleshwar Hills. This will be the greatest of all improvements going on there; it will not only be very ornamental, but may enable the visitors to have the luxury of watered roads during the season when the red-dust is so annoying.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Bank was held on the 3d December, when a report of the provincial commission was read, and the chairman of the committee, Mr. Greenhill, stated that this Government had received a communication from the Government of India, and that as little delay as possible would take place in the publication and passing of the charter for the Bombay Bank. The Draft Act has since appeared in the Calcutta *Government Gazette*.

Two missionaries are to be sent to Aden, as soon as individuals can be got who may be considered qualified for the undertaking of evangelising the hitherto neglected Jews of that quarter.

China.

We resume our chronicle of occurrences, which, every month, acquire deeper interest.

On the 31st August, the high commissioner and the governor issued a proclamation, setting forth that, "whereas the English foreigners, in their overbearing pride and impracticability, had withstood the prohibitory enactments; depraved individuals who deal in opium, continuing to linger at Macao, and newly-arrived merchant-vessels had collected at Hong-Kong and its neighbourhood, neither entering Whampoa, nor yet sailing back again, the commissioner and the governor had given commands to the local officers, civil and military, at every point, by land and by water, to intercept from the English all supplies; and as the English, though they had left Macao, had yet gone on board the ships at Hong-Kong, it was to be apprehended, that some may land at the villages and hamlets along the coast, forcibly to purchase provisions, or plunder the inhabitants; they require that all persons should assemble for consultation, purchase arms and weapons, join together, and be prepared to defend themselves. "If any of the foreigners be found going on shore to cause trouble, all and every of the people are permitted to fire upon them, to withstand and drive them back, or to make prisoners of them. But so long as the said foreigners do not go on shore, you must not presume to go off in boats to their vessels, causing in other ways disturbances that will surely draw on you severe investigations."

Upon the appearance of this proclamation, Capt. Smith, of the *Volage*, issued an official notice, dated "Hong-Kong Bay, 11th September," of his intention, at the requisition of the chief superintendent, to establish a blockade of the river and port of Canton, and that none other than vessels actually within the port, or foreign vessels entering within six days from the date of the notice, would be allowed free egress till the blockade be declared raised."

The superintendent, on the same day, published a general memorandum, addressed: "To Commanders of all British vessels and other her Majesty's subjects," stating that, "amongst the pretexts put forward by the commissioner,

for the vindication of his measures of dark and undistinguishing violence against all her Majesty's subjects in China, men, women and children, is the declaration that some of them are actually engaged in the illicit traffic of opium at this anchorage;" that his flag is flying in countenance or protection of persons engaged in trade declared to be lawless by the government of this country, to the great aggravation of the risks of the ships detained; he, therefore, requires all commanders of ships, not having opium on board, to repair to his vessel (the *Fort William*), within forty-eight hours, and make oath to that effect;" and, "moved by the pressing public considerations herein-before set forth, the chief superintendent has to require that all British vessels, engaged in the traffic of opium, should immediately depart from this harbour and coast."

On the 16th, however, another notice from Capt. Smith appeared, which announced that, "the safety of certain of her Majesty's subjects, supposed to have been cut off by the officers of the Chinese government, having been ascertained, and negotiations being opened upon the basis of the withdrawal of the proclamations against the lives and liberty of her said Majesty's subjects; till further notice (founded upon the result of such negotiations), the blockade would not be established."

Two days after, Tseang, the keun-min-foo, of Macao, promulgated a "special edict," setting forth that certain American merchants having represented that Capt. Elliot had wished to prohibit them from entering the port to trade, he had communicated the "petition" to the imperial Commissioner, who, in reply, said:—"Who is this Elliot, that so presumptuously dares to prohibit the vessels of other countries from entering the port? Such conduct as this is outrageously obstinate, and it will be impossible for me again to excuse his offences. Besides strictly ordering the military officers, in every part, to seize Elliot and restrain (his actions), and transmitting this to the said keun-min-foo, that, in answer to the petition of Sturgis and others, that their ships might proceed directly to the Bogue, and there anchor, he send them an answer, permitting it to be as they request; moreover, lest among the outside foreigners there should be some scheming persons, it is necessary that there be the greatest watchfulness kept up among the many ships of war stationed at the Bogue, duly exercising themselves and maintaining the strictest vigilance:—we also instruct the admiral of the station, that when an American ship reaches the

Bogue, he direct two vessels to go alongside of her, and ascertain that she has no contraband goods or any warlike weapons on board; after which he will order the pilot to carry her directly up to Whampoa: they need not anchor within the chain passage."

Meantime, some incidents occurred, which, as they are or will be mixed up with the more important transactions, it is necessary to notice.

On the 12th of September, the Spanish brig *Bilbaino* was burnt at her anchors by the Chinese Government cruisers. The *Canton Press* states that, the *Bilbaino* was at anchor in the Typa; the Chinese war-boats approached her; the crew, on discovering their approach, hoisted the Spanish flag; the Chinese then detached two fire-boats towards her, which the *Bilbaino's* crew avoided by veering away cable. The Chinese then attacked the Spanish brig ahead and astern, with cannon and, at the same time, boarded her at the gangways; the crew, without attempting any resistance, immediately jumped overboard, and most of them were picked up by the Chinese. The latter, after having plundered the vessel of all they could lay their hands on, set her on fire and left her, taking with them the chief officer, a Spaniard, with a chain round his neck. The boatswain, and five others, were put on shore on an island near Macao, and thirteen others were left in the ship's long-boat, without oars or rudder. These were brought on shore by the boat belonging to the Bar Fort, and the other six were brought on shore by the Pratico Mayor, who had been ordered to the Typa by the governor of Macao; four sailors were missing. The edict from the Portuguese authorities, issued on the 14th, upon this act, states, that it was in consequence of a suspicion of the vessel having opium on board; and that the senate consider it their duty to fit out an armed vessel to cruise in that anchorage, as far as the roads, and by this means, that vessels of any nation whatsoever, anchoring there with opium on board, may be taken and confiscated, in order that no other mistake like that of the Spanish brig may happen; and concludes, "it is therefore published, that all vessels, of whatever nation, that may anchor in the above named anchorages, on or after the 1st of October next, with opium on board, shall be confiscated." The answer given by the Chinese, on reclamation made to them for the value of the brig burnt, was to the effect that they were convinced that the vessel was English, that she had opium on board, and that she had visited, to sell this opium, several places on the coast lately.

On the 15th a young English lad,

servant to the chief officer of the *Mermaid*, went amongst the Chinese boats lying in shore in Hong-Kong bay, and was not seen or heard of till three or four days afterwards, when the corpse was picked up floating about the bay, dreadfully mutilated by some sharp weapon, and a mark round the neck shewed that the lad had been strangled. Advantage, it would appear, was taken of this occurrence by the superintendent, to delude the Chinese authorities into a belief that the deceased was the sailor charged with the murder of the Chinese Lin-wei-he, at Hong-Kong (see p. 140). The proceedings, however, with reference to this artifice, are very partially revealed. One of the Canton papers publishes the following, as part of a letter, said to have been sent by Capt. Elliot to the keum-min-foo, whol after perusal, returned it, as useless, by the linguist Atom, by whom it was shewn to his American friends, who procured a translation, which was circulated and "much commented on." The translation is made from the Chinese.

"As it is now being discussed, some ten odd days before, at Tseem-shu-tsuy, on the ocean's surface, there was met the corpse of a sailor floating about. The circumstance of this fact being true, Smith, of a cruising ship of my native country, at that time along with the deputy Superintendent, Johnston, examined the corpse sufficiently, and found it to be that of a sailor belonging to the English ship *Sze na leon* (*Snarley-yow*)? which vessel has already some time ago spread its sails and gone away. On examining the corpse at that time, no mark of any wound whatever was found upon it, and it was accordingly buried by the sea-side, where there were numbers of natives and foreigners standing by and looking on. I have just now heard that it is said, though very doubtfully, that this seaman was the person who murdered Lin-wei-he; but it is by no means certain. I, the foreign superintendent, not knowing the true circumstances, feel difficulty in saying whether it be the case or not; but I have again and a third time, according to the laws of my country, seriously examined and investigated, and although these laws are extremely strict, so that I must seize and apprehend the murderer, yet in this particular case, it has never been disclosed, or come to light, who the murderer really is:—Macao, 27th September."*

* The following, which appears in the *Canton Register*, of October 22, seems to be a restoration of the letter from the jargon, into which it is the fashion to translate Chinese, into decent idiomatical English: "It is true that the corpse of a seaman was found floating about the harbour of Hong-Kong about ten days since, and upon investigation it appeared that he belonged to an English vessel (the *Snarley-Yow*), which had departed. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it was

A long article appears in the *Canton Register*, October 8th, respecting this letter, and its supposed contents, which concludes: "Until we know the true contents of the chop, we shall only remark, that Capt. Elliot does know the corpse could not be that of the murderer of Lin-wei-he.—We consider it utterly *infra dig.* and unbecoming and derogatory to the great cause now at stake, that the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China should place himself in correspondence with the petty governmental officers of Macao; the keun-min-foo, and the tsotang."

What a pity it is that Captain Elliot did not relieve the community from all doubt, by declaring what he did write!

On the 29th of September (to resume the thread of our narrative), an edict was issued by the keun-min-foo and tsotang of Macao, to the Portuguese verendor, stating that the English superintendent had presented a note to the effect, that in reference to the twelve "depraved" foreigners, and the opium ships which had not gone away, he begged that six days might be limited, in which time he would make a distinction, and compel them all to return to their native country, and that these foreigners might be permitted to go to Macao for their baggage, &c. The commissioner and viceroy had consented to his request; adding, that the other Englishmen ought to wait till Elliot had taken all these matters and respectfully conformed thereto, and when all is completely performed (on his part), an edict will be issued, and then (British subjects) will be permitted to return to Macao. In the meantime, however, a single person (of that nation) will not be permitted to accompany the expelled foreigners to Macao. Every one of the opium store ships, which have already made a clean delivery of their opium and not yet returned home, must depart in six days.

Of the "depressed foreigners," only eleven names are mentioned in the edict, *viz.* Matheson, young Matheson, Henry, young Jardine, Stafford, Ilbery, Dadabhoj, Heerjeebhoy, Framjee, Meewanjer, Kase."

It would appear from another edict from the keun-min-foo, of the same date, that Capt. Elliot had respectfully requested a personal interview with the

examined and buried in the presence of Capt. Smith, of the English cruiser, and Johnston, the deputy-superintendent, in the view of several persons, foreign as well as Chinese, close to the landing place. Now Capt. Elliot understands that it has been supposed this person was the murderer of Lin-wei-he: upon that point he is not able to speak, because he knows nothing. But he again and again declares that he has most faithfully investigated according to the customs of his country, which are severe and searching concerning the apprehension of murderers, and not yet found a culprit."

keun-min-foo, that they might deliberate and consult about matters; which request had been communicated to the Commissioners and Vice-roy, but no notice of this request is taken in their reply.

On the 9th of October, appeared an edict from the high Commissioner Lin and the Viceroy Tang, to this effect:—

"Whereas the merchant ships belonging to the English nation, which have arrived at Quang-tung in the course of the present year, have not for a long time entered the port; this leading to the people of the said ships involving themselves in very unpleasant consequences:—and whereas Elliot has lately petitioned us, requesting us to examine and search each individual ship, to see that she has not opium on board, and has offered to give a bond to that effect, specifying therein each ship by name: all this is just as it ought to be. Now, in consequence of this, we intend granting you a double quantum of kindness and compassion, and will conduct ourselves towards you with clearness and discrimination. Those ships, then, which feel disposed to grant the bond, according to the form and model prescribed, will immediately be permitted to trade as usual,—it will be unnecessary to examine and search further; but if they decline to give such bond, then we must take these said ships and bring them up to Sha-ko (Chuinpee), where they will be duly searched. The following is the process to be observed in the searching. The foreign merchant, to whom the ships and cargo belong, must take the goods of his ship and transfer them entirely to an empty vessel; then a weiyuen, or specially appointed officer, shall take the goods so transferred, and examine them one by one, as they are being repassed from the empty ship to the vessel's hold. If any opium be found, the smuggling criminal shall be put to death according to law, and the whole of the cargo shall be confiscated. If, however, the ship have no opium, then he shall be permitted to carry on trade as before: if the said ship wishes to proceed to Whampoa, there is no necessity to consult further; but if she does not wish to go up to Whampoa, still must she pay the same duties on port charges as if she had gone there: and whether the said foreigners would prefer taking charge of their own goods (*i. e.* by proceeding in person to Canton), or whether they would prefer consigning them to the Hong-merchants to be realized for their account, is to be left entirely to the option of the foreign merchants. If the ship will not sign the bond, neither consent to be examined and searched, then it is quite evident that such ships have got opium on board, and in such case we

shall most assuredly not suffer them to smuggle and sell their drug, but shall limit three days, within which every one of them shall be driven forth to go back to their country. If, after the three days are expired, they still continue to loiter about, then shall we cause fire-ships to go among them, and burn these said vessels; thus depriving them of the power to do evil! The search above alluded to shall be conducted by officers of government in their own person, so that upon no account can there be any stowing away of the forbidden drug, in order to involve innocent persons in the net of the law. Then, again, in the case of life and death (*i.e.* the murder of Lin-wei-he), we have already clearly examined, and we lay the responsibility upon Elliot alone, that he inquire out (and deliver up) the principal murderer; this affair has no connection with or involves no other ship or person. By our going to work in this way, and drawing those clear lines of distinction, we may be said to be even going beyond the bounds of intelligent discrimination itself. As regards Elliot, what great difficulty can he have in distinguishing between the good and the bad foreign merchants, that these may not be permitted to involve those in the consequences of their guilt? Summing up the whole, then, we tell you, one thousand times, that the opium trade must be cut off for ever: every day that opium continues to come, every day shall we not rest employing our hands against you; therefore, after this, do ye, oh! foreigners, take your smuggling of opium idens and give them to the winds to all eternity! If ye dare again to scheme after this clandestine traffic, we shall most certainly put you to death according to the new law, and what then will your after-repentance avail you?"

The following is a copy of the bond referred to:—

A duly prepared Bond.—The English merchant ship, captain _____, and foreign merchant _____,

_____ with the partners and persons receiving hire, now appear before the high officers of the celestial empire, and pledge themselves that their vessel has on board cargo consisting of _____, which she has brought to Kwantung for the purpose of commerce; that in trembling obedience to the new laws established by the emperor, they have not dared to bring any opium. If it be discovered that their vessel has on board a single tael of opium they are ready to put forward the offender who has brought it, and to leave him to the officers of the celestial empire instantly to punish capitally; as also to have the vessel and goods entirely confiscated to government. If it be found that they have not brought any opium, it behoves them to solicit a gracious permission to trade as usual. The good and evil being thus distinguished, they give in with willingness their adhesion and submission. This their duly prepared earnest bond is true.

Tsoulkwang _____ year, _____ month, _____ day.
The duly prepared earnest bond of the English ship Captain _____ Foreign merchant _____ Part-ners (or mates) _____ Hired men.

The following "public notice" from Capt. Elliot, however, seemed to re-fer

the bond, appended to the keun-min-foo's reply, a dead letter, as far as British merchants are concerned: "Hong-Kong, 14th Oct., 1839. The chief superintendent has to announce to H. M.'s subjects that he has yesterday accepted conditions from the high commissioner and governor, involving the opening of the British trade outside the port of Canton, and without any necessity of signing a bond of consent, to the triple and capital punishment of the Queen's subjects by Chinese officers and forms of Chinese judicature. The details will be promulgated to-morrow. Calling attention to the public notice dated at Canton on the 22d May last, the chief superintendent has once more to rejoin and warn all H. M.'s subjects, merchants, supracargoes, commanders, and commanding officers of ships, seamen, or others, having control over or serving on board of any British ship or vessel, to the great danger of British life, liberty, and property, and the most serious prejudice of general public arrangements for the secure conduct of the trade, till a declaration shall be published under his hand and seal of office, to the effect that such taking in of British shipping is safe in the premises."

The following private letters, published in the Calcutta papers, supply a few links in the chain of transactions at this period:

Hong-Kong Bay, 15th October: "The trade is still stopped: all obliged to be done by the American shipping. There will doubtlessly be much speculation in opium; that at present here bought cheap in India is paying well; but if the speculation goes much further, I think there will be a glut. The use of it in the country is at present decidedly less; the high price arises from the large destruction; I believe it is bringing Drs. 1,000 the chest. It is said that the trade is about to be opened from Chumpee by chop-boats. As far as I can see, the Chinese government is losing nothing. The cotton, instead of going up in one large ship, goes in three small ones. Though the revenue goes in more slowly, I think it is quite as certain. Commissioner Lin seems to me a clever man; he has taken up his position, and has not swerved from it; and I am not sure but on many points he is on the right side of the hedge."

Hong-Kong, 16th October: "The negotiations between Capt. Elliot and the high commissioner, respecting the opening of the British trade, appear now to have assumed a tangible shape. The punishment of death is still persisted in by the Chinese, but they will not require those doing business outside to sign a bond voluntarily to submit to it. The Portuguese made a strong

effort to have the outside trade conducted through Macao, which would have been far more convenient; but this the Chinese would not consent to. There are many objections to Chumpee, the principal of which is the want of warehouses; but Capt. Elliot is sanguine that means will gradually be found to arrange all matters of detail to mutual satisfaction; with which view he yesterday proceeded, accompanied by some of our mercantile community as a council, to meet the Hong merchants at Macao. The high Commissioner has made a remarkable concession in no longer holding Capt. Elliot and the general trade responsible for the surrender of a man, to atone for the Hong-Kong homicide, alleging that he knows the vessel to which the murderer belongs, and unless he is delivered up, the vessel and crew will be exterminated. To incline the Commissioner to conciliation, Capt. Elliot has, however, volunteered some novel concessions. He proposes to the Commissioner that no British subject shall, in future, be allowed to reside in China, till he (Capt. Elliot) shall have forwarded to the authorities an obligation to have no concern with the opium trade in China, either directly or indirectly, nor to permit any one in his employ to have any thing to do with the drug also; that there be handed to the Chinese, a solemn declaration, in Chinese and English, by the commander and consignee of each vessel, that she has brought no opium to China, has none, neither will receive any on board. The plan of search also originated with him. The *Thomas Coult*, which arrived a few days ago, took a pilot at Macao, without communicating here, and has proceeded towards Whampoa. It is believed the supercargo has since sent an express to stop her: Capt. Elliot is fearful lest this example should be followed by others; but we hope not."

The *Canton Register*, of October 15, says:—"We have heard, with deep regret, that several captains of ships at Hong-Kong have petitioned the commissioner to enter the Bogue."

The following is an abstract of the superintendent's proceedings and correspondence with the high commissioner and the governor of Canton, and the arrangements between the British merchants and the Hongists, concluded at the meeting of October 22d.

"Memo: of the negotiations which passed between the imperial commissioner and H. M.'s superintendent.

"Four propositions, or conditions of amicable arrangement, forwarded in the name of the commissioner and viceroy.

"1st.—Capt. Elliot is accused of keeping the vessels outside, for the purpose of smuggling; but now appearing desirous

of establishing a permanent and honourable trade, he must collect all the opium and deliver it up. If it be still retained on board the ships, it will only remain to set fire to the whole.

"2dly.—It is asked if Capt. Elliot is unable to detect the murderer of Lin-wei-he, among the persons found guilty of riot and assault in the late affray? What is to prevent their being sent for trial by the Chinese officers, one only to be kept to answer for the crime?

"3dly.—The immediate departure of the store ships, and the rest of the proscribed, is required; and in the event of disobedience, the ships are to be burnt, and the proscribed seized and brought to trial.

"4thly.—To the assemblage of British ships at Hong-Kong, is attributed the renewal of the opium traffic; the homicide of Lin-wei-he, and to Capt. Elliot, the attack and defeat at Cowloong. Capt. Elliot has stated that he must wait his sovereign's commands. It is inquired when the despatch left, and when a reply may be expected? and then a modified arrangement will not be difficult to determine upon, if Capt. Elliot acts obediently upon each of the propositions."

(Capt. Elliot's reply to the conditions of the commissioner and viceroy we cannot meet with).

From the commissioner and viceroy, in reply to Capt. Elliot's propositions:

"1st. Proof has been given that there is opium in the fleet, and Capt. Elliot is ordered to collect and make immediate delivery of it. Should any be stealthily removed and hereafter seized, all parties concerned shall suffer death according to the new law. If opium be taken on the coast, the vessel shall be taken and destroyed, and her crew put to death. So soon as the opium now in the fleet has been delivered up, officers shall be sent to examine the ships. A modified arrangement for carrying on British trade outside the Bogue may then be made, but not through Macao. Capt. Elliot is required to make known that all vessels must obey the new law against opium, and that its violation is death.

"2dly, The murderer of Lin-wei-he must be delivered up in ten days. Delay may draw down measures of extermination.

"3dly. The opium ships must leave immediately; leave is granted to the proscribed to return to Macao for six days, previous to their departure; but other foreigners must wait pending arrangements before returning to Macao.

"4thly. All the Chinese in the fleet are commanded to be given up."

(Capt. Elliot's reply was sent through the *keunminfoo*; but its contents do not appear.)

The following "public notice" is published :

"Macao, 21st October.—In promulgating the following arrangement, the chief superintendent considers it right to say a few words explanatory of his views for rejecting any conditions involving the signing of a bond of consent to the trial and capital punishment of the Queen's subjects by Chinese officers.

"He never pretends to deny the right of this government to make what laws it sees fit; but no share of the responsibility either of their principle or administration should be cast upon the Queen's officers and subjects; not parties to the one or the other. The liability of the Chinese officers to irreparable error, attended with sacrifice of innocent life, has recently been manifested in the violence committed upon the Spanish brig *Bilbaino*, under the impression that she was the British vessel *Virginia*. This declaration has been repeated over and over again by the government; so that the officers of the empire are deliberately sustaining shameful blunder by shameless falsehood, or the truth cannot reach them even upon the subjects of this momentous nature. Either alternative furnishes irrefragable reason for resisting a bond of consent to the infliction of capital punishment by their form of trial. But again, if the principle be admitted, in the case of one description of offence, how can it be rejected for crime of a graver character, and notably for homicide? The dangerous doctrine of Chinese law, however, upon that point, or at least of the practice in respect to foreigners, can never be sanctioned. For example, in the very instance which has pressed so cruelly and so unjustly for the last two months on the British community, the governor and commissioner still demand a man; in other words, they require the chief superintendent to be guilty of the crime of murder, by delivering up a man for execution, in compensation for a murder committed by a person or persons wholly unknown to him.

"The pertinacity with which the Chinese press for this bond is peculiarly significant, and seems to be ascribable to a mixture of motives. In some degree, probably, to the sense of their own unsuitness to judge foreigners (without their own consent), arising from utter difference of genius, language, and customs; and it may be from the feeling that the full protection of their own laws is not extended over us to the same degree as it is over the native population. A stronger cause would, of course, be the apprehension of consequences from foreign governments; and they are certainly right in the belief that the chance of urgent appeal for redress would be slight indeed if it were to

be answered by the presentation of bonds of consent to sentences against ourselves, or by the simple declaration that we had delivered the man. In this last case, there could be nothing to say; in the other, the Chinese would produce the records of the trial, insist that they had examined faithfully, and decided justly; and hand forth the bond of consent. The chief superintendent is sure it will be felt by his own government and country, that there can be neither safe nor honourable intercourse with this empire if British officers and people concede such points as these."

The arrangement referred to is contained in the following notice, dated Macao, 20th October:—

"It has been agreed between their excellencies the high commissioner and governor upon the one side, and the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects upon the other, that under existing circumstances:

"1. The British trade may be carried on outside the Bokka Tigris, without any necessity of signing the bond of consent to Chinese legislation (to be handed to Chinese officers), upon the condition that the ships be subjected to examination.

"2. That the place of resort shall be the anchorage between Anunghoy and Chumpee.

"3. It is fully understood that the vessels, while discharging their cargoes outside the Bogue, shall pay the measurement-charge, in the same manner as if they went up to Whampoa. The pilots' charges shall also be paid as usual. The linguists' fees shall be paid in like manner.

"4. The vessels proceeding to Anunghoy will transport their cargoes by means of chop boats, and will undergo search by the officers."

On the 22d October, a committee of British merchants, deputed from Hong-Kong, attended a meeting of the Hong merchants, at the residence of the superintendent, to discuss the details of a proposed plan for renewal of commercial intercourse.

The committee were informed by the superintendent, that the principles of such proposed trade, as agreed on between himself and the Chinese authorities, are comprised in the foregoing paper, and that their opinion is desired merely as to the best mode of carrying the system into operation.

The minute of the committee states:—"They understand it to be the general wish of the British community, in concurrence with the views of H. M.'s chief superintendent, that, if possible, a temporary settlement should be made for a trade outside the Bogue, and that it is highly desirable to prevent the return of the ships to Whampoa, and the British

community at Canton, until the pleasure of H. M.'s government be known. The committee deeply regret to say, from the tenor of their communications with the Hong merchants, they are apprehensive that the circumstance of one English ship, the *Thomas Coutts*, Capt. Warner, having actually proceeded inside the Bogue, in violation of the injunctions of H. M.'s chief superintendent, and the fact of the captain having signed the bond required by the Chinese government, may occasion delays and difficulties in the proposed trade outside, which would never have arisen had all the English remained firm, as they have hitherto done, in resisting the attempt made to force them into a written acquiescence in the new laws, involving the trial of foreigners by Chinese officers, and their capital punishment for dealing in opium. With these preliminary remarks, and referring again to the terms agreed on by H. M.'s chief superintendent, the committee subjoin the following memoranda of details, suggested by themselves and the Hong merchants, for the conduct of the proposed outside trade."

Then follow the details proposed by the committee, which subsequent occurrences rendered nugatory.

The *Canton Press*, October 26, sets forth a variety of objections to the new arrangement; adding: "The opium ships continue to visit the coasts, and sooner or later they must be denounced by the authorities of the places they touch at to the commissioner, who would then again have a pretext for repeating his proceedings of March last, though none of the ships' owners, captains, or consignees, then at Whampoa or Canton, were any way concerned in the smuggling. Besides, the moment is drawing near when despatches from England can be received, and whatever be their nature, it is highly desirable, that at the time of their arrival the persons of Britons be not in the power of the Chinese."

The committee of the British Chamber of Commerce "notice with satisfaction, that the chief superintendent has prevailed on the Chinese authorities to recognise the principle of conducting British trade outside the Bocca Tigris, and although the conditions are liable to serious objections, they trust these may be removed in the course of further negotiations, and cannot forbear expressing their earnest hope, that the British community will continue their support towards bringing into operation so desirable a principle, by a strict compliance with the chief superintendent's public notice of 11th inst., in abstaining from sending vessels to Whampoa."

The negotiation, it would appear, had been conducted on the part of the commissioners, by a wei-yuen, and, on their

return, at Heang-shan, the Hong merchants were met by a messenger from the commissioner, who upbraided them and the wei-yuen for having entered into the agreement to permit the discharge of British ships at Chumpee, insisting now on the British ships proceeding immediately to Whampoa and signing the new bond, threatening with destruction by fire and sword the shipping at Hong-Kong, if in three days these new orders were not complied with. The Hong merchants were ordered to convey this to Capt. Elliot and the committee of British merchants. They accordingly entreated such of the committee as had not left for Hong-Kong to consent to their ships proceeding to Whampoa, and received, of course, an answer in the negative. It is said by the official documents that the circumstance of the *Thomas Coutts* having submitted to the signing of the bond, and proceeded to Whampoa, made the commissioner believe that, by annulling the temporary arrangement, the British shipping at Hong-Kong would follow her example. The Canton paper adds, that another English vessel, the *Royal Saxon*, Capt. Towns, with a cargo of rice from Batavia, had since applied for and obtained a pilot, and left the roads of Macao for the Bogue. "The captain of this ship applied, we hear, for leave to take his wife to Whampoa; this was not granted, but he was directed to leave her at Macao, where she would be under the special protection of the Chinese authorities. Capt. Towns has, we understand, signed six copies of the bond, which will no doubt be sent up to Peking as six several compliances with the commissioner's orders; meanwhile a chop has been placarded, ordering the English to proceed immediately either to Whampoa or to their own country; all servants that were with such of the English as had returned to Macao, on the faith of the settlement agreed to last week, were again ordered to leave, and the Chinese prohibited from supplying them with provisions. About two hundred men are encamped at the barrier in tents; four hundred more are said to be in Casa Branca, and more are expected.

The following documents were published, in consequence of this new aspect of affairs:

"The High Commissioner and the Governor of these provinces having violated their engagements, made under their signets to conduct the trade outside of the port of Canton, having peremptorily demanded the murderer of Lin-wei-he, and the entrance of the ships within the port of Canton, and the signature of a bond of consent, by the commanders, to trial by Chinese officers for offences declared to be capital, or the departure of ships from

these conats in three days, the whole under menaces of destruction; the chief superintendent has now to require all commanders of British ships to read this paper to their crews; and forthwith to prepare for sea, and to proceed to Tongkoo bay, the anchorage at Hong-Kong being liable to surprise by fire-ship or war-boats."

"Macao, 25th October, 1839.

"To Capt. Smith, H. B. M. S. *Volage*."

"I have the honour to acquaint you, that I have this day received a communication from the Wei-yuen and the Kuen-min-foo, containing the violation of the agreement to conduct the trade outside of the port of Canton, lately submitted directly to me, under the signet of the high Commissioner and Governor. Their excellencies now peremptorily require the delivery of the murderer of Lin-wei-he and the entrance of the ships into Whampoa, with the signature of the Bond of Consent, or their departure from these coasts, under menaces of destruction. This shameless proceeding of the government is obviously attributable to the entrance of the ship *Thomas Coutts*, and the belief of the mandarins that their possession of hostages will enable them to constrain us into the acceptance of conditions incompatible with the honour of the British Crown and the safety of the Queen's subjects.

"Under these circumstances, Sir, I anxiously conjure you to take such steps as may seem to you to be best calculated to prevent the further entrance of British shipping within the grasp of this government, to the incalculably serious aggravation of all these dangers and difficulties. Having reference to our conversation of this morning, upon the necessity of the immediate removal of the ships to Tongkoo, I take the liberty to enclose a memorandum, which I request you will be pleased to circulate on your arrival at Hong-Kong.

"(Signed) C. ELLIOT,

"Chief Supdt. of British Trade."

"The undersigned coincides in opinion with the chief superintendent, and as Her Majesty's naval officer in command in China, he warns all captains, officers, and crews of British ships, against the danger of entering the Bogue, and putting themselves and property in the power of the Chinese authorities.

"(Signed) H. J. SMITH, Captain.

"H. M. S. *Volage*, Tongkoo, 29th Oct. 1839."

A letter dated Hong-Kong, 29th October, states, that a meeting of shipmasters was held on the 28th, when a letter was drawn up, and addressed to Capt. Elliot, pointing out to him that the ships are better protected from all risks in this anchorage than they could be at Tongkoo, and on that account declining

to move the ships unless some urgent reason were given. It adds: "It is now said that Capt. Warner of the *Thomas Coutts* has not received a document from the commissioner, holding him free of responsibility for the acts of his countrymen outside. Howqua has given a document to that effect, but his security is worth nothing."

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An affair between some opium smugglers on the west coast and the mandarin boats, in which, it is said, one of the latter was sunk, three or four men killed, and seven Chinese sent back with their tails cut off, had come to the commissioner's knowledge, and this, of course, as giving him proof of the continued existence of the opium trade, which he dared not overlook, tended to embarrass matters. He is understood to have given the most solemn pledges to the imperial government not to leave this part of the country until the opium trade shall have been completely suppressed, and having so very successfully dealt it a heavy blow in March last, it is but natural to suppose that he will again, if he can, have recourse to the same means. "Circumstances," says a Canton paper, "have since, however, changed very materially; if the trade at Whampoa were opened, only such houses as follow exclusively the legal trade of the country would go there, and they would therefore innocently be kept as hostages against the continuance of a trade with which they have no concern, over which they have no control, and which certainly would not cease whether they were retained in Canton or not. The commissioner, in his communications to Capt. Elliot, states to have been informed that vessels at Hong-Kong have sent their opium in small vessels to the coast for sale, and that though the ships should have been searched, this will by no means insure freedom from punishment to such as shall afterwards be found to have sent their opium in that manner. Besides this, we learn that several seizures of opium from Chinese have lately taken place in the river, and that the men caught have denounced the ships at Hong-kong, whence they obtained it. Such denunciation is looked upon by the Chinese as an irrefragable proof of guilt, and knowing as we do the little love Chinese in general have for truth, and moreover aware of the imperfect manner with which they pronounce foreign names, no ship on entering the river from Hong-Kong can be deemed safe from accusation and its necessary consequence, condemnation of ship, cargo, and the lives of many, if not all, of its inmates. The commissioner declares that an example must be made of one or two foreigners, and, as

such evidence, as he requires, of guilt is always at hand, he will, if the English now venture within the Bogue, certainly soon fix upon the necessary victim."

Efforts are now making to prove that the attack by the Chinese on the *Black Joke* passage-boat, supposed to have been the work of pirates, was by order of the commissioner himself, who has made a present of two hundred taels to the mandarin in command of that expedition, as a mark of his satisfaction thereat. That this present was given, the linguist, Aleuzae, deliberately asserted, in the presence of two English gentlemen, and when his truth was doubted, he appealed to the general knowledge the Chinese of this fact.

The following proclamation from the Chinese Admiral shows that it is the commissioner's determination to carry out his instructions:—

"Kwan, admiral of the Canton station, and leader of the forces (maritime) of the province, hereby issues the following proclamation, that all may know and understand.

"Whereas I have just received a communication from the high commissioner, Lin, and the viceroy of Canton, Tang, to the following effect:—

"The English superintendent, Elliot, after having delivered the opium, petitioned us, begging for permission to load his ships at Macao, to which petition we at the time gave our flat denial. The conduct of the said superintendent, from that time, has been outrageous and unreasonable in the extreme. He has not caused the empty opium ships to get under weigh; he has not caused the depraved foreigners, expelled by imperial authority, to return to their country; (some of his people) having beaten to death one of our native people, he obstinately refuses to give up the foreign murderer; the merchant vessels lately arrived he has so arranged that he will not permit them to enter the port, but allows them to sell the new drug in our seas as before; and our edicts, which have been from time to time transmitted to him, he has stubbornly refused to receive; he has even gone such lengths as in his own person to lead on foreign ships against our cruisers, specially placed for the defence of Kowlung, raising thereby disturbances, and taking advantage of our absence to fire off his guns, thus wounding our mandarins and soldiers. Our valiant troops, however, returned their fire with a noise like a thunder-bolt; upon which the foreigners, routed and dispersed, returned again to Tseem-sha-tsuy, where they cast anchor. And although, on the 7th day of the 8th moon (14th September), he (Elliot) went himself to Macao, and begged of the Portuguese governor to present a note from him to the Tung-she, Keun-min foo (or

mandarin of Casa Branca), in which he said, that, 'all he desired was peace and quietness,' yet we find that he merely commissioned him to deliver so many unmeaning words, and that there is not the slightest proof of his sincerity or submission. On the 9th day of the said month, he departed from Macao, and returned again to Hong-Kong, and on the 10th day came a foreign vessel, stealthily standing in for Kowlung, prying and spying about her, by which we can sufficiently see that he still cherishes foolish and presumptuous thoughts, and has no sense of fear or repentance at his heart. Now our mandarins and troops for sea and land service, being all assembled ready for action at the Boreen Tigris, I therefore address this communication to you, the admiral, that you draw up your fleet and army, and appoint a day when you will attack and subdue them; you must not permit them to loiter about at Tseem-sha-tsuy, forcing off their opium, and deluging the central flowery land with their poison; and other words to that effect.

"This having been duly received, I find that I, the admiral, rule over the whole of these seas; and my especial duty is to sweep them clean of the depraved and reprobate. Since then I have received the button of a leader of the army, I ought forthwith to appoint a day for the great gathering of my troops; but I, the said admiral, am descended from a family that date us far back as the Han dynasty (two thousand years ago); the line of my forefathers sprang from Ho'ung. My ancestor was the deified Emperor Kwan-foo-tze (commonly called the Mars of China); splendid and luminous was his fame! bright and dazzling the place of his imperial abode! The god-like warrior's ardent wish was to practice benevolence and virtue: his mind was grand and powerful as the winds and clouds; his heart genial and refulgent as the sun by day, or the moon by night. Now I, the said admiral, fly like an arrow to recompense the goodness of my country, and tremblingly receive the admonitions of my great ancestor. I deal not in deceits and frauds, nor do I covet the bloody laurels of the butcher. Remembering that Elliot alone is the head and front of the offence (or ringleader in crime), and that probably the bulk of the foreigners have been intimidated or urged by him, were I suddenly to bring my forces and commence the slaughter, I really fear that gem and common stone would be burnt up together. Therefore it is that I again issue this proclamation, which proceeds from my very heart and bowels, that it be promulgated abroad everywhere. Oh! ye foreigners! if ye belong to those opium ships which have already delivered up their opium, or if you are among the

number of those who have been banished the country by imperial command, ye must instantly proceed to the wide ocean, and spreading your sails get far hence. As regards the newly-arrived merchantmen, which are lying anchored here in clusters like bees, in swarms like ants, do ye try and reflect for a little, at a time like this, and under circumstances such as these, how can you expect to carry on your clandestine trade, aiming after unlawful gains by forcing into consumption your forbidden drug? As for you who are honourable merchants and follow after a lawful calling, still more ought ye not to go near to or herd with the others, lest that ye, along with them, encounter the same blazing torch; but ye ought instantly to shun such company, and behold! this may yet preserve your lives. I, the admiral, entertain for you a mother's heart; the words I speak are as true as if spoken by the lips of Buddha himself. If, indeed, Elliot can yet repent, and awake to a sense of the error of his ways, let him not object to come before me, confess his sins, and beg for mercy, in which case, I myself will intercede for him! But if he still persist in remaining obstinately doltish, as before, indulging in foolish expectations and perverse opposition, then, considering the good fortune and grandeur of our celestial empire, united with, or depending upon, all the gods of heaven, just as in the case of the robber Lintsing, when the lightning struck him at dead of night, or in the case of the rebel Chang kih nrh (the Prince Jehangir), when the banners waved, and (the earth) was covered with iron (weapons); so still supported by the spiritual protection (of my holy ancestor) will (in your case) a terrible display of our majesty be made! We have often enjoyed his divine patronage! thus, then, the very gods and spirits cannot interfere in your behalf! Oh! ye foreigners! do ye all of you lend an attentive ear to these my words! A special proclamation!

“Taoukwang, 19th year, 8th moon, and 16th day.

“Bocca Tigris, 23d September 1839.”

A letter, dated Hong-Kong Bay, 7th November, contains an account of the actual commencement of hostilities: “The two vessels of war at present here (the *Volage* and the *Hyacinth*) went up to the Bogue with Capt. Elliot to deliver a chop, which, after a little discussion, was taken by the Chinese admiral on the 3d inst., and immediately after, it appears, he ordered twenty-nine of his war junks out, with the evident object of surrounding the men of war, which was represented by the captain of the *Volage*, he ordering them at the same time to move away; they, however, persevering in

their object, Capt. Smith was compelled, in self-defence, to open his fire upon them, and an engagement of short duration was the result between the *Volage*, the *Hyacinth*, and the war junks, in which the latter suffered severely; five or six were sunk or blown up, and the rest were spared, as they were preparing to retire: whether this forbearance has been judicious or not, remains to be seen. Capt. Elliot returned to Macao most unexpectedly, and in the night all the English were warned to leave immediately, and only a few now remain. Preparations are making here by the Chinese, constructing fortifications and encampments, no doubt to operate against the fleet, and they have already attempted to carry off some gentlemen walking peaceably on shore.”

Another letter gives the following account: “Capt. Elliot had proceeded on board the *Volage*, with the *Hyacinth* in company, to Chumpee, to deliver a chop to the Commissioner, when a fleet of twenty-nine war junks sailed out, with the manifest intention of surrounding the two ships of war, and continued to close round them, regardless of repeated and urgent warning as to consequences, until it became necessary to open fire upon them; this was promptly returned by the junks, when a regular engagement ensued, and in less than half-an-hour five of the junks were sunk, another was blown up, and the remainder, many of them in a disabled state, crowded all sail to escape. This they were permitted to do; the example that had been made of them having been deemed sufficient, or rather, as it is said, Capt. Smith, of the *Volage*, having yielded to the entreaties of Capt. Elliot to discontinue the destructive fire from the ships, and permit the escape of the fugitives. It is allowed that the Chinese fought pretty well. But the only damage sustained on our side is stated to be a 12lb shot in the mizen-mast of the *Hyacinth*.”

Another letter reports, that the Chinese admiral behaved with great gallantry.

In the absence of the men-of-war, the Chinese commenced erecting batteries to act against the shipping, and so close to the beach, that it became necessary for the merchant vessels to fire, in order to dislodge the working party, in which they were successful. All the British subjects who had gone to Macao, in consequence of Capt. Elliot's recommendation, had been again obliged to quit with the greatest precipitation.

Nothing had transpired at the date of the latest accounts as to Capt. Elliot's further views.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

COMMAND OF THE TROOPS IN
AFFGHANISTAN.

General Orders by his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B., &c.

Head-Quarters, Camp Boothkha, Oct. 15, 1839.—Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, who was nominated to the command of the troops in Affghanistan in G.Os. of the 2d inst., having requested to be allowed to return to India, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief has been pleased to comply with his solicitation, to permit him to quit Cabool, and to move with Maj. Gen. Thackwell's column on the 16th inst.

Consequent on the departure of Sir W. Cotton, and subject to the approval of the Right Hon. the Governor-general, his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, in concurrence with the Envoy and Minister at the Court of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, is pleased, as a temporary measure, and for the convenience of the public service, to order the following arrangements for conducting the details of the troops in Affghanistan.

Maj. Gen. Nott, the senior officer remaining in the province, will command the troops at Quetta and in Candahar, and he will report direct through the Deputy Adjutant-general, for the information of His Exc. the C. in C.; he is likewise placed in direct communication with the Envoy and Minister, and required to comply with such requisitions for military aid, as he may receive from Mr. Macnaghten himself, or on his behalf through any of his agents.

Brigadier Sale, the next senior officer, will command the troops in Cabool, at Jellalabad, and in the garrison of Ghuznee; he is likewise required to report direct for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and placed in communication with the Envoy and Minister, to whose requisitions for troops he is directed at all times to attend.

The officers of the divisional staff being on the spot, will lend their aid to Brigadier Sale in conducting the duties of his command, until the pleasure of Lord Auckland can be ascertained as to their future disposal.

THANKS OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT
TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS—HONORARY DISTINCTION TO CORPS.

Secret Department, Camp, Paniput, Nov. 18, 1839.—Intelligence was this day received, of the arrival, within the Peshawar territory, of his Exc. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, K.C.B. and C.G.H., Com-

mander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus, with a portion of that force, on its return to the British Provinces.—The military operations under the direction of His Exc. having now been brought to a close, the Right Hon. the Governor-general has, on the part of the Government of India, to acquit himself of the gratifying duty of offering publicly his warmest thanks to His Excellency, and to the officers and men who have served under his command, for the soldier-like spirit and conduct of all ranks, throughout the late campaign, and he again cordially congratulates them on the attainment of the great objects of national security and honour, for which the expedition was undertaken.

The plans of aggression, by which the British Empire in India was dangerously threatened, have, under Providence, been arrested.—The chiefs of Cabool and Candahar, who had joined in hostile designs against us, have been deprived of power, and the territories which they ruled have been restored to the government of a friendly monarch. The Amcees of Sind have acknowledged the supremacy of the British government, and ranged themselves under its protection. Their country will now be an outwork of defence, and the navigation of the Indus within their dominions, exempt from all duties, has been opened to commercial enterprise. With the allied government of the Sikhs the closest harmony has been maintained—and on the side of Herat, the British alliance has been courted, and a good understanding, with a view to common safety, has been established with that power.

For these important results, the Governor-general is proud to express the acknowledgments of the Government to the Army of the Indus, which glorie by its valour, its discipline and cheerfulness under hardships and privations, and its conciliatory conduct to the inhabitants of the countries through which it passed, has earned respect for the British name, and has confirmed, in Central Asia, a just impression of British energy and resources.

The native and European soldiers have vied with each other in effort and endurance. A march of extraordinary length, through difficult and untried countries, has been within a few months successfully accomplished, and in the capture of the one stronghold where resistance was attempted, a trophy of victory has been won, which will add a fresh lustre to the reputation of the Armies of India.

To Lieut. Gen. Sir John Keane, the Commander-in-chief of the Army, the Governor-general would particularly declare his thanks for his direction of these honour-

able achievements—he would especially acknowledge the marked forbearance, and just appreciation of the views of the Government, which guided His Exc. in his intercourse with the Amers of Sind. He feels the Government to be under the deepest obligations to His Exc. for the unshaken firmness of purpose with which, throughout the whole course of the operations, obstacles and discouragements were disregarded, and the prescribed objects of policy were pursued, and above all he would warmly applaud the decisive judgment with which the attack upon the fortress of Ghuznee was planned, and its capture effected—nor would he omit to remark upon that spirit of perfect co-operation with which His Exc. gave all support to the political authorities with whom he was associated. Mr. Macnaghten, the Envoy and Minister at the Court of Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk, and Col. Pottinger, the Resident in Sind, have been chiefly enabled, by the cordial good understanding which has throughout subsisted between them and His Excellency, to render the important services by which they have entitled themselves to the high approbation of the Government, and His Lordship has much pleasure in noticing the feelings of satisfaction with which His Exc. regarded the valuable services of Lieut. Col. Sir Alex. Burnes, who was politically attached to him in the advance upon Ghuznee.

The Governor-general would follow His Exc. the Commander-in-chief in acknowledging the manner in which Maj. Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. and K.C.H., exercised his command of the Bengal Division throughout the campaign, and supported the honour of his country on the 23d July, and His Lordship would also offer the thanks of the Government to Maj. Gen. Willshire, C.B., commanding the 2d Infantry Division, to Maj. Gen. Thackwell, C.B. and K.H., commanding the Cavalry Division, to Brigadier Roberts, commanding the 4th Infantry Brigade, to Brigadier Stevenson, commanding the Artillery of the Army, to Brigadier Scott, commanding the Bombay Cavalry Brigade, and to Brigadier Perse, upon whom on the lamented death of the late Brigadier Arnold devolved the command of the Bengal Cavalry Brigade, as well as to the commandants of corps and detachments, with the officers and men under their respective commands, and to the officers at the head of the several departments, with all of whom His Exc. the Commander-in-chief has expressed his high satisfaction.

To Brigadier Sale, C.B., already honourably distinguished in the annals of Indian warfare, who commanded the storming party at Ghuznee; to Lieut. Col. Dennie, C.B., who led the advance on the same occasion; to Capt. George Thomson, of the Bengal Engineers, whose ser-

vices in the capture of that fortress have been noticed in marked terms of commendation by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, and to Capt. Peat, of the Bombay Engineers, and Lieuts. Durand and Macleod, of the Bengal Engineers, and the other officers and men of the Bengal and Bombay Engineers under their command, the Governor-general would especially tender the expression of his admiration of the gallantry and science which they respectively displayed, in the execution of the important duties confided to them in that memorable operation.

In testimony of the services of the Army of the Indus, the Governor-general is pleased to resolve, that all the corps, European and native, in the service of the East-India Company, which proceeded beyond the Bolan Pass, shall have on their regimental colours the word "Afghanistan," and such of them, as were employed in the reduction of the fortress of that name, the word "Ghuznee" in addition.

In behalf of the Queen's regiments, the Governor-general will recommend to her Majesty, through the proper channel, that the same distinction may be granted to them.

The Governor-general would here notice with approbation the praiseworthy conduct, during this expedition, of the officers and men attached to the disciplined force of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk. This force was newly raised, and opportunities had not been afforded for its perfect organization and instruction. But it shared honourably in the labours and difficulties of the campaign, and it had the good fortune, in repelling an attack made by the enemy in force on the day prior to the storming of Ghuznee, to be enabled to give promise of the excellent service which may hereafter be expected from it.

His Lordship has also much satisfaction in adding, that the best acknowledgments of the Government are due to Lieut. Col. Wade, who was employed upon the Peshawar frontier, and who, gallantly supported by the officers and men of all ranks under him, and seconded by the cordial aid of the Sikh government—an aid the more honourable because rendered at a painful crisis of its affairs,—opened the Khyber Pass and overthrew the authority of the enemy in that quarter, at the moment when the advance of the forces of the Shahzadeh Timoor could most conduce to the success of the general operations.

DONATION TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

Camp, Paniput, Nov. 18, 1839. — The Right Hon. the Governor-general, having taken into consideration the heavy losses and expenses incurred by the commissioned officers and European troops serving with the Army of the Indus, and being desirous

also to mark his admiration of the intrepidity and soldier-like bearing evinced by all portions of that army, European and native, during the recent campaign in Afghanistan, has been pleased to resolve, that a donation of six months' full or field batta shall be granted to the officers and fighting men of every rank attached to the army, who advanced beyond the Bolan Pass.

The Hon. the President in Council is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary for giving effect to His Lordship's resolution.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO BRIGADIERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Nov. 11, 1839.

—The Commander of the Forces, under instructions from the Right Hon. the Governor General, directs that the appointments of aides-de-camp to brigadiers with the troops serving in Afghanistan shall cease, from the date of the receipt of this order at the stations of the different brigades.

FURLONGS OF OFFICERS TO EUROPE.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Nov. 11, 1839.

—The Commander of the Forces, with the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, is pleased to intimate, that the prohibition in regard to the furlough of officers, on private affairs, to Europe, has been withdrawn.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Meerut, Nov. 30, 1839.

—The 4th local horse, in progress from the Army of the Indus, is to be divided between Ferozepore and Ludianah; the head-quarters and right wing to be stationed at the former, and the left wing at the latter post.

The detachments of 1st local horse, now at the above posts, will return to Hansi, on being relieved by the 4th corps.

On the arrival at Hansi of the above detachments of the 1st local horse, the two rissallahs of the 2d local horse now there will proceed to Bareilly, and join the head-quarters of the corps.

Dec. 6.—With a view to provide for the duties of Allygurh, and in anticipation of the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, the left wing of the 14th regt. of N.I. will move, as soon after the receipt of this order as may be practicable, to Mypooorie, for the relief of the left wing of the 34th regt., which will proceed to Allygurh, for the duties of that post, as a temporary arrangement.

On the arrival of the left wing of the 34th regt. at Allygurh, the detail of the 31st N.I., attached to the recruit depot there, will proceed to Bareilly, pursuant to the arrangement directed in G. O. of the 22d ultmo.

NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1839.

—The Queen having been most graciously pleased to appoint Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's Forces serving in the East-Indies, by a commission which was received at Calcutta on the 14th Nov., and his Exc. having received her Majesty's orders, through the General Commanding in Chief in England, dated 1st Sept. last, to proceed to take the chief command without loss of time, the Lieut. General publishes her Majesty's Commission, and directs that all reports and letters, intended for his information and orders, shall be addressed, in the absence of the Adjutant General, Queen's troops, to his Military Secretary, Head-Quarters, Calcutta.

The returns are to be transmitted, as at present, until further orders.

The following Officers are appointed on His Excellency's personal staff:

Lieut.-Col. John Luard, 21st Fusiliers, to be Military Secretary.

Capt. Gustavus William Nicolls, 21st Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieut. Gustavus N. Harrison, of the 63d Foot, to be Aide-de-Camp.

Major J. Byrne, assistant adjutant general of H.M. Forces, will be pleased to join His Excellency at Calcutta by dak, and to make arrangements for the earliest arrival at head-quarters, by water, of the several establishments under his charge.

On being vested with the command of so large a body of the army in which he has spent his life, Sir Jasper Nicolls cannot deny himself the pleasure of expressing, though briefly and feebly, his sense of the high honour conferred upon him. He has served at intervals with Her Majesty's troops in India since 1802, during which time nearly half the infantry of the army have aided in the glorious achievements by which this great empire has been gained and secured to Great Britain.

The Commander-in-Chief is certain that the same great qualities of British soldiers will ever be displayed by the corps in India, and it will be as much his pleasure, as his duty, to contribute, by every means in his power, to their comfort, happiness and honour.

Fort William, Dec. 7, 1839.—His Exc. the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, having been appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, in their letter in the public department, dated the 4th Sept. 1839, to be commander-in-chief of the Company's forces in India, and also to be an extraordinary member of the Council of India, which appointments are to take effect upon and from his assuming the command

of Her Majesty's Forces in the East-Indies, which Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls has reported, in the letter of His Excellency's Military Secretary, that he has this day done; the Hon. Court's orders, and the commission appointing Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, received with a letter from the Secretary at the East-India House, dated 16th Sept., are now read.

The oaths of office being administered to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, His Excellency takes his seat as a member of the Council of India, under the usual salutes from the ramparts of Fort William.

Ordered, that the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls be communicated to the army in general orders, and that the commission constituting His Excellency Commander-in-Chief, be read with the usual ceremonies to the troops in garrison, and at the different stations of the army.

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, as commander-in-chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1839.
—The Commander-in-Chief, being now for the third time enrolled in the Bengal army, cannot refrain from expressing the pride and satisfaction which he feels on being placed at the head of a body of troops so well known to him, whose labours he has occasionally shared, and whose high military qualities he has long respected and admired.

His Excellency is indebted to the Bengal army for the proud eminence to which he has been thus early and most unexpectedly raised. To their discipline and valour he certainly owes his elevation. If then the soldiers of this army wish that he should remain at their head in happiness, they can materially contribute to that result, by displaying the qualities which befit and adorn the positions in which they may be placed: in peace, by a cheerful submission to the laws; by a willing obedience to the rules of the service, and to the authority of every superior, whether a major-general, or a naick, and by an attentive and patient endurance at drill, of the field movements, and practice in ball firing, by which great effects are commonly produced, and in which high proficiency is never attained without much repetition: in war, by a steady enduring zeal, by a firm and willing obedience: when on duty, by vigilance unceasing, by implicit confidence in their officers, and when the enemy may be at length approached, by resolution, gallantry, and devotion to the State.

It was by these qualities that the victories of Lake and of Ochterlony were gained.

Sir J. Nicolls will ever give a cheerful attention to the comfort and welfare of the
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army, as he has always to their habits and ceremonies, even to their prejudices; he will not, however, make any compromise with insubordination or disloyalty.

The Commander-in-Chief does not address himself to the European officers on this occasion; he knows what they can do, when great energy is called for, or great intelligence required. Their zeal always rises with the demand.

As, however, eight or ten years generally elapse before a subaltern officer can expect to be placed in any command or situation likely to lead to distinction, His Exc. requests them to remember that the two avenues to his favour are a complete knowledge, and easy colloquial use, of the language of their men, and afterwards of Persian, if they aspire to higher patronage. 2d. A perfect knowledge of their duty as Company officers, involving not only a minute instruction in drill, but an intimate acquaintance with the character of every man in their respective companies.

These roads, in His Excellency's opinion, when followed with assiduity and temper, under the guidance of judgment, infallibly lead to reward and honor.

This order is to be translated (with the exception of the three preceding paragraphs) into the Devanagaree, to be read in every native troop and company, at two successive parades, and to be kept by each as a record during His Excellency's command.

The following officers are appointed to His Excellency's personal staff:

Brev. Capt. C. Graham, of the 55th Regt. N.I. to be Persian Interpreter.

Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, of the 60th Regt. N.I., to be Aide-de-Camp.

Assist. Surgeon J. S. Logan, M.D., to be Surgeon.

His Exc. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jasper Nicolls, K.C.B., is pleased to direct, that all reports, returns, and correspondence, relative to the Hon. Company's troops, shall be addressed to the Assistant Adjutant General of the Army at the Presidency, until the arrival of the Adjutant General of the Army, at head-quarters.

The Adjutant General of the Army will join head-quarters, by water, forthwith.

The Quarter Master General, and other remaining heads of departments, assistants, and office establishments, will proceed by water to the presidency, without delay.

Commanding officers of regiments will report, confidentially, through the Military Secretary, for the information of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, one captain and two subalterns, whom they consider best qualified in every respect to hold staff appointments they may already have filled, either general or regimental, and what native languages they can read, write, and speak.

Their general character will, of course,
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be taken into consideration, and care shewn in selecting only those whose manner is kind and conciliating towards the sepoy.

His Excellency deems this essential, and will appoint no officer to the staff of this army, who does not feel that it is part of his duty, while upholding the strictest discipline, to use every means in his power for the benefit of the sepoy, and for the comfort of all natives under his authority.

DRESS OF OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 7, 1839.

—The Commander-in-Chief directs that officers will discontinue the unmilitary practice of wearing coloured clothes at any time of the day, after their morning exercise.

The uniform of the corps, or of his staff appointment, full dress, or undress, according to the place and duty, should be constantly worn, when out of their own houses or lines.

The honor of wearing it is most anxiously sought for by thousands of our countrymen, and it should not be undervalued.

His Excellency dispenses with the wearing of the sword in the evening ride.

Officers holding appointments of an unmixed civil nature, are not required to conform to this rule.

THE SECOND EUROPEAN REGIMENT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 14, 1839.—All officers of the 2d European Regiment, available for regimental duty, with exception to those already with the detachment of recruits in the Garrison of Fort William, are directed to proceed without delay to Hazareebaugh, at which station the regiment is to be cantoned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS. &c.

Oct. 29. Mr. W. Tayler to officiate as magistrate and collector of Cuttack during absence of Mr. Donnelly, or until further orders.

29. Mr. W. Onslow to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Rungpore. This cancels his app. of 19th Sept. to officiate as magistrate and collector of Sarun.

Nov. 1. The app. on 18th Oct. of Mr. G. J. Morris, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Midnapore cancelled, at his own request.

Mr. R. E. Cunliffe to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, until further orders.

Capt. St. G. D. Showers, 79d N.I., aide-de-camp to Governor-general, to perform duties of magistrate in his camp, under provisions of Act XXVI. of 1836.

A. Mr. M. H. Gubbins to officiate as settlement officer in Zillah Etawah, and directed to join that app. on being relieved of his present office.

Mr. J. B. Mill to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Rohtuk, till further orders, and to join without delay.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander directed, on expiration of leave of absence granted him on 3d Oct., to proceed to Rohtuk, and assume charge of joint magistracy and deputy collectorship of that district from Mr. Mill, when that officer will confine his attention to the settlement duties of district.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell, joint magistrate and

deputy collector of Furruckabad, to assume charge of offices of magistrate and collector of Etawah, and Mr. W. Wynyard to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Furruckabad.

G. Mr. J. A. Terraneau, superintendent of Megna salt chokies, to be vested with full powers authorized by Reg. X. of 1819, to be exercised by salt agents and superintendents of chokies, in respect to trial of persons charged with offences against the laws for the protection of the salt revenue.

7. Mr. J. Davidson to officiate as secretary to Governor-general in judicial, revenue, and general department, during period of Mr. Currie's absence, or till further orders.

Mr. G. F. Franco to officiate as commissioner of Rohilkund division, and directed to proceed to Bareilly and relieve Mr. Davidson from charge of that office, on being himself relieved from duties of office of commissioner of Meerut division by return of Mr. H. S. Boulderson to his appointment.

Dr. D. Butter, officiating civil surgeon of Benares, to officiate as postmaster of Benares, till further orders.

Mr. H. Armstrong to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Ghazepore, till further orders.

Mr. S. J. Becher to officiate as magistrate and collector of Futtpore, till further orders.

Mr. W. Johnson to be a deputy collector under provisions of Reg. IX. of 1833, in Zillah Etawah.

D. Mr. J. S. Clarke to officiate as additional sessions judge for trial of commitments of districts of Allypore, Meerut, and Bolundshahur, and to exercise general powers of a sessions judge for last named district, to be ordinarily resident at Bolundshahur.

12. Mr. R. J. Rose, executive officer Hidgelee division, to continue to officiate as superintendent of roads and conservancy in Calcutta, till further orders.

14. Mr. W. E. Money to take charge of offices of magistrate and collector of Allahabad, during Mr. Montgomery's absence for a short period, on urgent private affairs.

Mr. E. M. Wyly, assistant to magistrate and collector of Agra, authorized to exercise powers of a joint magistrate and deputy collector in that zillah, so long as the collector and magistrate shall be employed on the settlement duties of district.

Mr. G. F. Franco to officiate as agent to the Governor-general at Bareilly during period of Mr. Davidson's absence, or till further orders.

19. Mr. A. Grant to be civil and sessions judge of Tirhoot, from 1st Nov.

Mr. H. S. Oldfield to be civil and sessions judge of Midnapore, from ditto.

Mr. G. Edmonstone, jun., to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Bolundshahur.

Mr. W. Strachey to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Allypore.

21. Mr. J. C. Brown to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Nudda, until further orders.

Capt. W. Murray, junior assistant to commissioner of Saugor division, to be 1st junior assistant, in suc. to Mr. McLeod.

Capt. J. Whiteford, 65th N.I., to be a permanent assistant to general superintendent of operations for suppression of Thuggee.

Lt. W. Young, 38th N.I., to be an assistant to political agent in Upper Sude.

22. Mr. A. Lang, to officiate as civil and sessions judge of Rajeshahye, until arrival of Mr. C. G. Udny, or until further orders.

29. The following arrangement, made by commissioner of the Saugor division, sanctioned, viz. —Lieut. Browne, 1st junior assistant at Seoncer, to relieve Major Low at Jubulpore; and Capt. Wheatley to officiate for Lieut. Browne, as 1st junior assistant.

30. Mr. W. Wynyard to officiate as joint magistrate and deputy collector of Moradabad.

Mr. H. Milford to be an assistant under commissioner of Meerut division.

D. &c. Mr. J. French, additional judge of Shahabad, directed to receive charge of judge's office from Mr. Udny, and to officiate as civil sessions judge of Shahabad, until arrival of Mr. Dent, or until further orders.

Mr. G. L. Martin to exercise powers of joint magistrate and deputy collector of Shahabad.

3. Mr. R. C. Italkes, assistant to magistrate of Nuddea, to be vested with special powers described by Reg. III. of 1821.

Mr. J. Alexander to officiate as collector of Moorshedabad during absence of Mr. P. Taylor on leave.

5. Lieut. Sturt to relieve Lieut. C. Scott from charge of Durrung district, in Assam.

7. Mr. F. Currie to officiate as a judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, in N.W. Provinces, during absence of Mr. Turnbull, or till further orders.

9. Thomas Bracken, Esq., to be sheriff of Calcutta during ensuing year.

11. Lieut. James Dunne to be postmaster at Hazarebaugh, from 1st Dec. v. Lieut. Robinson resigned.

Mr. H. S. Oldfield to officiate as postmaster-general, until further orders.

12. Mr. T. H. Maddock, officiating secretary to government of India with Governor-general, to be secretary to government of India in secret and political, and in legislative, judicial, and revenue departments; and secretary to government of Bengal in secret and political department, in suc. to Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, envoy and minister at court of Shah Shooja-ool Moolki.

Capt. C. Richards, 8th Bombay N.I., reported his having taken charge of the Harrowee political agency from Capt. Trevelyan, on the 7th Oct.

Capt. G. T. Marshall resumed charge of the duties of the secretary to the College of Fort William on 12th Nov.

The services of Mr. S. Bowring have been re-transferred to the Bengal presidency.

The following civil servants have reported their return to the presidency, from England, viz.—Messrs. W. S. Alexander, H. B. Brownlow, and A. Lang, on 10th Nov.; Mr. J. P. Gubbins, on 12th do.; Messrs. C. W. Steer, and W. F. Thompson, on 13th do.

The Hon. the President in Council has been pleased to attach Messrs. W. S. Alexander, H. B. Brownlow, A. Lang, and C. W. Steer, to the Bengal presidency, and Messrs. J. P. Gubbins and W. F. Thompson to the North Western Provinces.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from the 1st of May next.

Obtained Leave of Absence.—Oct. 28. [Mr. A. F. Donnelly, leave for two months, on med. cert.—Nov. 5. Mr. G. P. Thompson, leave for three months, to Calcutta, on private affairs.—Mr. J. L. Lawrence, leave for four months, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough on sick cert.—7. Mr. F. Currie, leave for three months, on private affairs.—Mr. H. S. Boulderson, leave to Calcutta, on med. cert., preparatory to furlough, from 1st Jan. 1840.—Mr. A. C. Heyland, leave for three months, on med. cert., to presidency.—12. Mr. H. M. Reid, leave for six weeks, on med. cert.—20. Mr. George Alexander, postmaster-general, leave for 18 months, to Ceylon, for health.—21. Mr. R. P. Nisbet, leave for one month, to presidency, preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—28. Mr. W. P. Goald, leave of absence, on med. cert., until sailing of ship *Seringapam*, on which vessel he has taken his passage for England.—Mr. E. Deedes, leave from 15th Dec., preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough in Jan. 1840.—30. Mr. W. Monkton, leave for one year, to the Hills, on med. cert.]

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 5. The Rev. C. Garbett, assistant chaplain, to officiate as chaplain at Cawnpore, till further orders.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 2. The Rev. M. J. Jennings, chaplain of Cawnpore, leave for two months, in extension, on med. cert.—22. The Rev. R. Everst, chaplain of Delhi, leave for 18 months, on med. cert., to proceed to the Hills, in lieu of leave to Cape of Good Hope.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

(By the Governor General.)

Camp. Nov. 12, 1839.—The following orders issued by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, confirmed, viz.—Capt. J. Nash, 43d N.I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolki, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten; date 3d Oct.—1st Lieut. John Anderson, 2d troop 2d brigade horse artillery, placed temporarily at disposal of ditto ditto, with a view to his employment under orders of Lieut. Col. Wade; date 4th Oct.—Lieut. Sturt, of engineers, placed at disposal of ditto ditto, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten; date do.—Lieut. Duraud, of engineers, with sanction of Mr. Macnaghten, and at his own request, permitted to resume his duties as surveyor to Army of the Indus, and directed to rejoin Capt. Thomson's detachment; date 5th Oct.—Capt. Hopkins, 27th N.I., placed at disposal of Envoy and Minister at Court of H. M. Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolki, and directed to report himself to Mr. Macnaghten.

Nov. 16.—Capt. J. R. Payne, Nizam's Service, to officiate as pay master of Hyderabad division of Nizam's army, during absence on furl. of Capt. A. Motte.

Major G. Hulsh, 26th N.I., to command Escort of the Governor General.

Nov. 22.—Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher, attached to civil station of Meerut, placed at disposal of Commander of the Forces, at his own request.

Nov. 25.—Capt. P. C. Anderson, 64th N.I., at present officiating as commandant of the Palace Guards at Delhi, appointed to that post.

Capt. Payne, 30th N.I., to attend his Highness the Rajah of Kishenghur during his approaching tour to Allahabad, Gya, and Juggurnath.

Nov. 26.—Major Eric Sutherland, 27th N.I., late in H.M. the Nizam's service, placed at disposal of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Nov. 29.—Cornet W. F. Tytler, 9th L.C., officiating as an assistant in office of quarter-master general of army, app. to officiate as deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. of 2d class, so long as his services shall be found necessary in Afghanistan. (This app. to have effect from day Cornet Tytler was directed to remain at Jellahabad, and place himself under orders of Capt. Paton, assist. qu. mast. general with Army of the Indus).

Capt. F. W. Anson, 18th N.I., to be a deputy assist. adj. gen. on estab., v. Maj. C. Andrews prom.

Dec. 5.—Capt. J. E. Bruere, 13th N.I., to attend the Hawni of Jesschnere during his journey to Bindrabur and to Sooring Ghat on the Ganges.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Brawler, m.d., appointed, as a temporary arrangement, to perform medical duties of civil station of Dacca.

(By the President in Council.)

Fort William, Nov. 13, 1839.—Ens. F. J. Thompson transferred from 37th N.I., to be 6th ensign to 2d Europ. regt.

Cadets of Infantry R. B. Norton, T. W. Seager, R. H. Gennys, W. W. Aubert, and Theophilus Green, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

3d L.C. Cornet G. R. Budd to be Lieut., v. Lieut. H. P. Voules retired, with rank from 12th Nov. 1838, v. Lieut. R. P. Peimether prom.

7th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Thomas D. Colyear to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet J. Staples to be Lieut., from 23d April 1839, in suc. to Capt. H. Halhead retired.

Infantry. Major O. Stubbs to be lieut. col., v. Lieut. Col. B. Sismore retired, with rank from 8th Oct. 1839, for augmentation of 2d Europ. regt.

27th N.I. Ens. Chas. Harris to be Lieut., v. Lieut. S. Arden retired, with rank from 8th Oct. 1839, v. Lieut. T. Plumbe prom.

43d N.I. Lieut. and Brev. H. Lyell to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. A. Trotter to be Lieut., from 10th Oct. 1839, in suc. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. Shepherd Hart dec.

44th N.I. Capt. Wm. H. Wake to be major, Lieut. J. Wemyss to be capt. of a company, and Ens. C.

Wright to be lieutenant, from 8th Oct. 1839, in suc. to Major O. Stubbs prom.

71st N.I. Capt. and Brev. Maj. John S. Marshall to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. James Rind to be capt. of a company, and Ens. P. G. Robertson to be lieutenant, from 6th Aug. 1839, in suc. to Major J. Davis retired.

Assist. Surg. A. Walker (1st) to be surgeon, v. Surg. H. Cooper retired, with rank from 22d Oct. 1839, v. Surg. T. C. Brown, m.d., dec.

Nov. 20.—Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, whose app. to serve on staff of the army in Bengal, in suc. to Maj. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, was announced in G.O. to H.M. forces dated 18th July last, having reported his arrival, admitted on staff of this presidency, from present date.

Nov. 25.—Regt. of Artillery. Capt. and Brev. Maj. Roderick Roberts to be major, 1st-Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. H. Ludlow to be capt., and 2d-Lieut. W. H. Delamain to be 1st-lieut., from 20th Oct. 1839, in suc. to Major G. M. C. Campbell dec.

Lieut. Wm. Jarvis, 42d N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 14th Nov. 1839.

Cadets of Infantry S. R. Jenkins, W. C. Clifton, H. R. Shawe, James Marquis, Reginald Ouseley, R. N. Tronson, and J. C. Remington, admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Messrs. George Harper and W. H. B. Ross admitted on estab. as assistant surgeons.

Lieut. G. H. Whistler, 72d N.I., to do duty with Arracan Local Battalion.

Dec. 2.—30th N.I. Capt. Thomas McSherry to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. E. Loft to be capt. of a company, and Ens. G. E. Nicolson to be lieutenant, from 1st Dec. 1839, in suc. to Major Malcolm Nicolson retired.

The services of Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander placed at disposal of Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal for temporary employment, as officiating assist. surg. of Dacca.

Dec. 9.—25th N.I. Lieut. A. C. Ralney to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. F. B. Wardrop to be lieutenant, from 24th Nov. 1839, in suc. to Capt. T. O. O'Beirne dec.

Lieut. R. H. Seale, 20th N.I., to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 7th Dec. 1839.

Dr. Duncan MacRae to officiate for Assist. Surg. K. McKinnon, in Tirhoot, during his absence on med. cert.

Assist. Surg. Henry Walker app. to medical charge of civil station of Gawalparah in Assam.

Assist. Surg. E. H. Allingham, of this estab., having been absent from India for more than five years, his name directed to be struck off army list.

Dec. 16.—Assist. Surg. Robert McIntosh to be surgeon, from 16th Dec. 1839, v. Surg. M. Dyer retired.

The following Officers of Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from dates expressed:—1st Lieuts. John Anderson, C. S. Reid, Edward Sunderland, and E. P. Master, artillery, all from 16th Dec. 1839.—Lieut. R. S. Trevor, 3d L.C., from 11th Dec. 1839.—Lieuts. J. T. Gordon, 18th N.I.; V. Lamb, 51st do.; and Chas. Wyndham, 35th do.; all from 11th Dec. 1839.

Lieut. the Hon. R. B. P. Byng, 62d N.I., who was app. in orders under date 15th Sept. 1838, to act as sub-assist. in stud. department, during absence of Capt. Spottiswood on field service, to continue to act in that capacity from date of Capt. Spottiswood's return, during absence of Capt. Thomas on sick leave to Cape.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. R. Colnett, barrack-master of Fort William and superintendent of gentlemen cadets, being about to proceed to Europe on furlough, the following arrangements to take place until further orders, &c.—Capt. Fitzgerald, garrison engineer, immediately to relieve Maj. Colnett from his duties as barrack-master, and the officiating fort adjutant to take charge of cadet establishment, on Maj. Colnett's embarkation.

(By the Commander of the Forces.)

Head-Quarters, Nov. 4, 1839.—Assist. Surg. T. Russell, Rajpootana agency, directed to afford medical aid to 74th N.I. as a temp. arrangement, v. Surg. Brown dec.; and Assist. Surg. A. Kier, m.d., Joudpore legion, to detail of European artillery and 2d N.I., date Joudpore 22d Oct.

Surg. C. Renny removed from 4th L.C. to 2d N.I., and Surg. A. Pringle, m.d., from latter to former corps.

Lieut. J. Laughton, of engineers, to do duty with corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join head-quarters at Delhi.

Nov. 5.—Capt. A. Stewart, Europ. regt., to do duty with dépôt of the corps at Agra, until further orders.

Assist. Surg. M. A. B. Gerrard to do duty with 2d N.I. at Ferozepore, and directed to join.

Nov. 6.—Lieut. S. J. Saunders, 41st N.I., to be adj. to 1st recruit dépôt bat., and directed to join at Juanpore without delay.

Nov. 7.—Assist. Surg. N. Collyer and C. M. Henderson, m.d., to do duty, former with 22d, and latter with 74th N.I.; date 30th Oct.

Cornet W. Wyld to act as adj. to 4th L.C., during absence of Lieut. and Adj. M. R. Onslow, or until further orders; date 31st Oct.

The following removals and postings of field officers directed:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir T. Whitehead, k.c.b. (on furlough), from 68th N.I. to new Europ. regt.; Col. W. Vincent, new prom., to 68th N.I.; Lieut. Col. R. Rich from 22d N.I. to new Europ. regt.; Lieut. Col. R. Seymour from 74th to 22d N.I.; Lieut. Col. R. Benson, new prom. (on staff employ), to 68th do.; Lieut. Col. R. Ross, new prom. (on staff employ), to 74th do.; Lieut. Col. G. Kingston, new prom., to new Europ. regt.; Lieut. Col. R. Fernie, new prom. (on furl.), to 37th N.I.

The Judge Advocate General directed to proceed from Meerut to presidency.

Veterinary Surg. W. McDermott removed from 4th troop 3d brigade horse artillery, and posted to 2d L.C., v. Bicknell app. to Stud. Department.

Nov. 8.—Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Mast. C. M. Gascoyne, 5th L.C., to act as detachment staff with troops on escort duty with Governor-general; date 25th Oct.

Surg. B. Wilson, 6th N.I., app. to medical charge of 4th dépôt battalion; date Bareilly 1st Nov.

Surg. C. Mottley, 3d, app. to medical charge of 57th N.I., v. Assist. Surg. Malcolm dec.

Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I., permitted to proceed to Benares, and await arrival of his regt. at that station.

Cornet W. Alexander to do duty with 8th, instead of 6th L.C., as formerly notified.

Nov. 9.—Surg. W. Darby, 1st L.C., to resume medical charge of staff at Necmuck; date 31st Oct.

Unposted Ens. A. N. Cole, at present with 23d, permitted to join and do duty with 49th N.I.

Nov. 11.—Capt. F. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., to officiate as deputy assist. adj. gen. of Saugor division, until arrival of Capt. G. A. Brownlow, in room of Brev. Maj. C. Andrews prom.

Surg. J. Menzies and Assist. Surg. A. Murray, m.d. (on furl.), removed from 10th to 55th N.I.; and Surg. W. Dyer and Assist. Surg. J. S. Sutherland, from latter to former corps.

Nov. 12.—Lieut. J. Inglis to act as Interp. and qu. mast. to 15th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Carnegie; date 25th Oct.

Capt. R. D. White, 69th N.I., to act as deputy assist. adj. general of Saugor division, v. Andrews prom., as a temp. arrangement; date 1st Nov.

Surg. J. Menzies, 10th N.I., to receive medical charge of 55th and 63d regts., from Surg. D. Butler, m.d., proceeding to join his app. of civil surg. at Benares; date Lucknow 31st Oct.

Assist. Surg. G. Turner, W. Martin, and R. R. Kinsey, directed to proceed with, and afford medical aid to, detachments of recruits, &c. of H.M. regts. proceeding from presidency to Upper Provinces.

2d Bat. Artillery. 2d-Lieut. G. Kirby to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Madden prom.

Nov. 15.—Assist. Surg. K. W. Kirk, m.d., to receive medical charge of 3d comp 3d bat. artillery, from Surg. G. Turnbull, 28th N.I., and proceed with it to Benares; date Dinapore 2d Nov.

Nov. 18.—Ens. E. J. Boileau, 1st Europ. regt., at his own request, removed to 35th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Nov. 19.—Surg. J. Baillie (on furl.) removed from 62d, and posted to 13th N.I., and Surg. J. Griffiths

from latter to former, which he will join on its arrival at Nusseerabad.

Ena. H. M. Wilson to do duty with 67th N.I. at Secrole, Benares, and directed to join.

Nov. 20.—Col. C. W. Hamilton, 61st N.I., app. to temporary command of Benares division, during absence, on leave, of Maj. Gen. James Cock (with sanction of Governor-general).

Assist. Surg. J. S. Haig to proceed to Kotah and afford medical aid to that agency; date Rajpootana 8th Nov.

8th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. S. Price to be interp. and qu. mast., and Lieut. W. A. J. Mayhew to be adj., v. Naylor and Talbot transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

Lieut. T. James, 21st N.I., to be adj. of Bareilly depot bat., v. Mayhew.

Nov. 22.—Ena. J. G. Stephen, 60th, at his own request, removed to 8th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Nov. 23.—Surg. E. T. Harpur, 67th, to afford medical aid to 41st N.I. and artillery at Benares, v. Assist. Surg. D. MacNab, M.D., app. to civil station of (Shazepore); date 14th Nov.

Assist. Surg. N. Collier, with 22d N.I., to receive medical charge of detail of European artillery with Lieut. Col. R. Rich's detachment, from A. sist. Surg. A. Keir, M.D., of Joudpore legion; date 13th Nov.

2d Lieut. H. Lewis, 2d comp. 3d bat. artillery, app. to charge of Saugor magazine, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Huckle proceeding to join his app. at Dum-Dum; date 20th Sept.

Lieut. F. C. Minchin, 67th N.I., to act as interp. to a detachment of H.M. troops proceeding to Upper Provinces, v. Lieut. J. Metcalfe, 3d N.I.; date Benares 8th Oct.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins removed from 46th to 61st N.I., and Lieut. Col. T. Fiddes from latter to former corps.

Maj. G. Brooke, 1st brigade horse artillery, app. to command of Meywar division of art., and directed to join.

Ena. W. S. Ferris, at his own request, removed from 51st to 12th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Nov. 25.—Ena. C. Harris to act as interp. and qu. mast. to 27th N.I., v. Plumbe prom.; date 13th Nov.

Lieut. H. M. Travers to officiate as adj. to left wing 8th N.I., during its separation from regimental head-quarters; date 8th Nov.

Assist. Surg. J. Steel, M.D., of 27th, to receive medical charge of 2d N.I., and Assist. Surg. W. Brydon, doing duty with 5th do., of 3d comp. 2d bat. artillery, from Surg. A. Pringle, M.D., app. to 4th L.C.; date Ferozepore 14th Nov.

Surg. I. Jackson (on furl.) removed from 8th to 14th N.I., and Surg. R. Foley, M.D. (new prom.), posted to 8th do.

Assist. Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., removed from Sirmoor bat. to 2d local horse, and Assist. Surg. G. E. Christopher app. to Sirmoor bat.

Mhairanarah Local Bat. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. J. Cade, 13th N.I., to be adj., v. Burnett permitted to resign the appointment.

Nov. 28.—Assist. Surg. W. Shillito, 49th N.I., directed to place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of Agra circle, until further orders; date 23d Nov.

Assist. Surg. E. T. Downes (on furl.) removed from 15th to 26th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Wood posted to 15th N.I., and directed to join.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. J. C. Innes, interp. and qu. mast. of 61st N.I., to receive charge of execut. v. engineer's office from Lieut. Glasford proceeding to Bareilly; date 12th Oct.

Lieut. J. L. Walker to act as adj. to 71st N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. Bristow; date 20th Nov.

Assist. Surg. H. Irwin to afford medical aid to 49th N.I. until relieved by Assist. Surg. W. Shillito; date 21st Nov.

Assist. Surg. Irwin directed, on being relieved from his present charge, to do duty under orders of superintending surgeon of Agra circle.

The following removals of field officers directed:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) R. Hampton, from 48th to 27th

N.I., and Col. E. F. Waters, C.B., from latter to former corps; Lieut. Col. H. Hall, C.B. (on furl.), from 52d N.I. to new Europ. regt., and Lieut. Col. G. Kingston from latter to former.

Lieut. C. C. Pigott, 18th N.I., app. adj. to the regt., v. Norgate prom.

Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, M.D., removed from 28th, and posted to 57th N.I.

Ena. H. Strachey, 66th N.I., to assist Lieut. H. Fraser, executive engineer, in conducting details of road-work entrusted to him; date Cawpore 23d Nov.

Lieut. W. Jervis, 42d N.I., to be adj. to Allypore recruit depot, v. Pigott nominated to that situation in his own regt.

Nov. 30.—12th N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. the Hon. R. V. Powys to be interp. and qu. mast., v. Atkinson transf. to 2d Europ. regt.

Cornet O. Hamilton, 4th, at his own request, transf. to 7th L.C., as junior of his rank.

Unposted Ena. A. N. Cole permitted to do duty with right wing 34th N.I. at Agra until arrival at that station, in progress to Cawpore, of 49th regt., with which corps he was app. to do duty in orders of 9th Nov.

Dec. 2.—Lieut. W. E. Andrews, 73d N.I., to do duty with Sylhet L.I., and to assume command of four companies of that bat. at post of Luckpore, as a temporary measure; date 30th Oct.

Cornets C. W. Radcliffe and D. Bayley, who were brought on effective strength of cavalry in Orders of 11th Nov., posted to 4th L.C., under orders to proceed to Necmuh.

Dec. 3.—Capt. J. Corfield, 1st N.I., to assume charge of depot battalion at that post, until arrival of Major Earle; date 6th Nov.

Dec. 4.—Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown to make over medical charge of 7th L.C. to Surg. W. S. Stiven, 19th N.I., and proceed without delay to Landour, and afford medical aid to recovered men returning to the plains from the depot; date Meerut, 23d Nov.

Assist. Surg. W. Shillito, 49th N.I., to receive medical charge of right wing of 34th, and sick of 33d N.I. left at Agra, from Surg. Woodburn; date 24th Nov.

Surg. J. S. Toke, 1st, to afford medical aid to 25th N.I., until arrival of Assist. Surg. Davies; date 1st Oct. last.

Capt. C. Norgate to act as adj. to 18th N.I., as a temp. arrangement; date 17th Nov.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. Col. O. Stubbs (new prom., and on staff employ) posted to 32d N.I.

Capt. O. Baker, 2d comp. 3d bat. artillery, on expiration of his present leave, to do duty with artillery at Dum-Dum, until end of practice season; date 17th Nov.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Gulbe, on being relieved by Surg. Palgrave from medical charge of right wing 44th N.I., to proceed to Banda, and receive charge of left wing of same regt. from Assist. Surg. Macdonald; date Cawpore, 29th Nov.

Lieut. A. J. Mackay to act as adj. to 16th N.I., during indisposition of Lieut. Balderston; date 1st Nov.

The undermentioned Ensigns posted to corps, and directed to join:—Ensigns L. A. Cook to 36th N.I., at Jumaupore; H. J. Guise 28th do., at Dinapore; F. J. Elsegood 25th do., proceeding to Barrackpore; E. A. Rowland, 21st do., under orders to proceed to Moradabad; Wm. Hampson, 14th do., at Futehghur; H. S. Money, 8th do., at Bareilly; Frederick Aubert, 30th do., at Necmuh; John Nicholson, 27th do., at Ferozepore; W. C. Watson, 47th do., at Barrackpore; H. E. Young, 36th do., at Jumaupore; Horace Watson, 41st do., at Secrole, Benares.

Dec. 6.—Surg. J. Row, 58th, to receive medical charge of 57th N.I. from Surg. C. Mottley, 3d regt.; date 19th Nov.

The undermentioned Ensigns, recently admitted into service to do duty with corps, viz.—D. M. D. Law, W. R. Prout, and C. P. St. J. Law, with 61th N.I., Berhampore; J. St. George, 68th do., Allahabad; and E. Dinning and E. Bradford, 69th do., Berhampore.

Lieut. Col. T. M. Taylor (new prom., and on staff employ) posted to 10th L.C.

7th L.C., Cornet R. Boulton to be interpreter and qu.-master.

Dec. 7.—Ensigns T. W. Seager and T. Green, recently admitted into service, to do duty with 69th N.I., at Berhampore.

The Meerut division order of 14th Nov., directing all reports of the division to be made to Maj. Gen. J. W. Fast, confirmed.

Lieut. W. H. Tombs, 5th N.I., to act as adj. to 4th depot bat., until arrival of Lieut. and Adj. James; date 27th Nov.

Lieut. G. E. Herbert, 9th L.C., to act as adj. to a detachment proceeding on duty to Pokur, under command of Brev. Maj. S. L. Thornton, 13th N.I.; date Nusseerabad, 14th Nov.

The following removals of division staff officers directed—Assist. Adj. Gen. Capt. J. D. Douglas from Benares to Meerut division; Assist. Adj. Gen. Capt. D. Thompson from Meerut to Dinapore division, but to continue in his present situation until relieved by Capt. Douglas; Deputy Assist. Adj. Capt. W. G. Cooper from Sirhind to Benares division; Deputy Assist. Adj. Gen. Capt. F. W. Anson posted to Sirhind division.

Dec. 9.—Assist. Surg. E. Hare to assume medical charge of detachment of recruits proceeding under command of (Capt. P. Dore, H. M. 3d Buffs, to Meerut; date 26th Nov.

Capt. T. H. Scott, 30th N.I., to do duty at convalescent depot, Landour, during present cold and ensuing hot season.

Capt. A. Stewart, 1st Europ. regt., to remain at Agra, in charge of sick, women, and children, of that corps, who may be left at that station on departure of the depot, under orders to proceed to Afghanistan.

Lieut. E. C. F. Beaumont permitted, at his own request, to resign app. of interp. and qu.-master to 32d N.I.

Lieut. J. E. Cheetham, inv. est., permitted to reside, and draw his pay and allowances, at Presidency.

Ena. H. Watson, at his own request, removed from 41st and posted to 17th N.I., as junior of his rank.

Dec. 10.—The following removals and postings to take place in regt. of artillery:—Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. H. Woodroffe (on staff employ) from 3d comp. 1st bat. to 4th troop 2d brigade; Capt. F. Brind from 1st comp. 4th bat. to 1st comp. 1st bat.; Capt. E. H. Ludlow (new prom.) to 1st comp. 4th bat.; 1st Lieut. W. K. Warner (on furl.) from 2d comp. 5th bat. to 3d comp. 5th bat.; 1st Lieut. W. H. Delamain (new prom., and on furl.) to 2d comp. 5th bat.; 2d Lieut. W. Hay (on furl.) from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 1st comp. 5th bat.

(By the Commander-in-chief.)

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Dec. 10, 1830.—Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., of H.M. service, to command Meerut division until further orders, and directed to join.

Dec. 12.—The following postings and removals ordered:—Surgs. H. M. Tweddell (on furl.) to 21st N.I.; John Magrath (new prom.) to 37th do.; E. J. Yeatman, M.D. (on furl.) from 42d to 43d do.; A. Walker, 1st (new prom.) to 42d do.

Unposted Cornet D. Bayley to do duty with 5th L.C. at Kurnaul, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton, now with H.M. 21st Fusiliers, app. to medical charge of 65th N.I. at Khyouk Phyou, in Arracan, during indisposition of Assist. Surg. W. Bogie, M.D., or until further orders, and directed to join.

Dec. 14.—Maj. Wm. Thain, H.M. 21st Fusiliers, app. aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, C.B.

Transferred to Invalid Establishment.—Dec. 16. Capt. James Maclean, 11th N.I., at his own request.

Permitted to Resign the *Se vice*.—Dec. 2. Major Malcolm Neilson, 30th N.I., and commanding Meebudda Sebundy Corps, on pension of his rank, from 1st Dec. 1830.

Permitted to Retire.—Dec. 9. Surg. Wm. Dyer, on pension of his rank, from 16th Dec. 1830.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been declared by district committees to be qualified to perform the duties of interpreter, are exempted from further examination in the native languages, except by the Examiners of the College of Fort William, which it is expected they will undergo whenever they may visit the presidency, viz.—Lieut. G. Ramsay, 25th N.I.; Lieut. R. Price, 67th do.; Cornet R. Christie, 5th L.C.; Cornet R. Boulton, 7th do.; Ena. J. Gordon, 6th N.I.; Lieut. G. W. S. Hicks, 8th do.; Ena. J. G. Stephen, 8th do.; Lieut. H. F. Dunsford, 59th do.; Ena. J. G. Holmes, 59th do.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 18. Capt. H. Chere, 74th N.I.; Brev. Capt. Joshua Wilcox, 4th do.—25. Lieut. Col. P. Brewer, 69th N.I.; Capt. J. R. Birrell, 11th do.; Capt. C. Chester, 23d do.; Capt. John Bracken, 29th do.; Capt. J. C. C. Gray, 18th do.; Lieut. G. A. Fisher, 1st do.; Lieut. E. P. Bryant, 68th do.; Lieut. C. G. Walsh, 14th do.; Ena. C. H. Woodhouse, 63d do.; Riding Mast. U. Jordan, 7th L.C.—Dec. 2. Lieut. V. F. T. Turner, 1st L.C.; Lieut. S. B. Goad, 1st do.; Lieut. J. F. Grounds, 46th N.I.—16. Capt. W. F. Grant, 63d N.I.; Lieut. F. Samler, 10th do.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 25. Maj. Gen. Alex. Lindsay, C.B., artillery, on private affairs.—Dec. 2. Major Robert Lowe, 34th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. Thos. Wallace, 3d N.I., for health.—9. Maj. Gen. Alex. Duncan, colonel 5th N.I., on private affairs.—Capt. W. C. Hicks, 3d N.I., for health.—18. Ena. Robert Shaw, 23d N.I., for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 25. Ena. P. C. Clark, 41st N.I., for two years, for health.—Lieut. Col. R. Ross, 74th N.I., and political agent at Jyepore, for two years, for health.

To New South Wales.—Nov. 18. Maj. Gen. W. C. Baddeley, C.B., col. of 74th N.I., for two years, on med. cert. (via Cape).

To visit Presidency.—Nov. 4. Brev. Maj. G. Barker, 33d N.I., from 28th Oct. to 28th April 1840, on med. cert.—5. Maj. T. R. Macqueen, 45th N.I., from 12th Nov. to 20th March 1840, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered, Arracan local bat., from 28th Nov. to 1st Feb. 1840, on ditto.—7. Lieut. and Adj. M. R. Onslow, 4th L.C., from 10th Nov. to 10th March 1840, in extension, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.—Lieut. R. Lowry, 21st N.I., and Lieut. A. H. Corfield, 2d Europ. Regt., from 1st Nov. 1839 to 10th March 1840, preparatory to ditto on ditto.—Capt. M. Hughes, 44th N.I., from 10th Nov. 1839 to 10th March 1840, ditto ditto.—8. Lieut. H. C. Gilmore, 59th N.I., from 15th Nov. to 15th Feb. 1840, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furl.—Maj. C. D. Wilkinson, 28th N.I., from 20th Nov. to 20th Dec., on private affairs.—9. Lieut. W. St. L. Mitchell, 13th N.I., from 15th Nov. to 15th May 1840, on private affairs.—11. Veterinary Surg. J. Purves, 4th L.C., from 5th Nov. to 1st May 1840, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe, on private affairs.—Capt. J. Free, 10th L.C., from 1st Dec. to 1st June 1840, preparatory to ditto on ditto.—Capt. W. C. Ormsby, 63d N.I., from 1st Dec. to 31st March 1840, preparatory to ditto on ditto.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Alston, 68th N.I., from 1st Dec. to 1st March 1840, preparatory to ditto on ditto.—12. Capt. J. Moore, 10th L.C., from 1st Dec. to 1st June 1840, on private affairs, and apply for furl.—15. Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N.I., from 31st Oct. to 31st Dec., on med. cert., and apply for leave to sea.—21. Lieut. James Sleeman, 73d N.I., for one month, on private affairs.—25. Capt. H. P. Hughes, artillery, from 10th Dec. to 10th May 1840, preparatory to applying for permission to retire from the service.—Capt. T. Cooke, 17th N.I., from 1st Dec. to 31st May 1840, and apply for furl. to Europe.—Veterinary Surg. J. Hough, 7th L.C., from 15th Dec. to 15th April 1840, and apply for ditto.—28. Lieut. H. C. James, 32d N.I., from 1st Oct. to 31st Jan. 1840, for purpose of appearing before Examiners of the College of Fort William.—29. Mr. R. B. Duncan, civil assist. surg. of Agra, for four months, from 1st Jan. 1840, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—30. Lieut. G. H. Whistler, 73d N.I., from 5th Dec. to 5th June 1840, preparatory to applying for ditto, on private affairs.—39. Capt. M. Smith, principal assistant at Hoshungabad, for

three months, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—Dec. 4. Ens. R. A. Ramsay, 35th N.I., from 31st Dec. to 8th March 1840, in extension, on private affairs.—5. Capt. T. Plumbe, 27th N.I., from 1st Det. to 30th April 1840, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furlough. 3. Brev. Capt. M. Smith, 23d N.I., for three months, from 1st Nov. last, on med. cert., preparatory to applying for leave to sea.—16. Capt. J. L. Mowatt, deputy com. of ordnance, Cawnpore, for six months, from 26th Jan. 1840, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—6. Mr. R. B. Cumberland, civil assist. surg. of Pooree, for one month, for health.

To the Hills north of Deyrah.—Nov. 6. Capt. E. Madden, artillery, from 1st Nov. 1839 to 10th Nov. 1840, in extension, to remain on med. cert. (permitted to reside at Simla).—Cornet E. W. C. Plowden, 5th I.C., from 20th Dec. 1839 to 10th Nov. 1840, do. do.—Capt. T. Moore, 8th I.C., from 31st Jan. to 10th Nov. 1840, do. do.—Capt. G. R. Talbot, 2d Europ. regt., from 15th Feb. 1840 to 10th Nov. 1840, do. do.—Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th N.I., from 6th Nov. 1839 to 6th Nov. 1840, do. do.—Capt. J. H. Smith, 62d N.I., from 1st March 1840 to 10th Nov. 1840, do. do.—Capt. F. Kuyvet, 64th N.I., from 28th Oct. 1839 to 10th Nov. 1840, do. do.—Capt. F. Angelo, deputy judge adv. gen. Sirhind division, from 16th March 1840 to 10th Nov. 1840, do. do.—25. Major A. Goldie, 47th N.I., in extension, for one year, from 1st March 1840 to 1st March 1841, on med. cert.

To Simla.—Nov. 13. Brev. Maj. W. Ramsay, major of brigade, Delhi, from 10th Dec. to 10th March 1840, in extension, on med. cert.—Lieut. R. Ramsay, 10th N.I., from 30th Nov. 1839 to 30th Nov. 1840, in extension, on ditto.—Capt. C. Douglas, 14th N.I., from 31st Dec. to 15th Feb. 1840, in extension, on ditto.—Capt. R. Wyllie, major of brigade, Meywar, from 30th Nov. 1839 to 30th Nov. 1840, in extension, on ditto.—Lieut. E. Sunderland, horse artillery, from 5th Nov. 1839 to 5th Nov. 1840, in extension, on ditto.—2d Lieut. T. Brougham, artillery, from 1st Jan. to 1st Oct. 1840, in extension, on ditto.

To the Hills.—Dec. 3. Lieut. W. Jones, corps of engineers, for one year, on med. cert.

To proceed on the River.—Nov. 8. Capt. T. O. O'Beirne, 25th N.I., from 26th Oct. to 26th April 1840, on med. cert.—13. Capt. W. G. Cooper, deputy assist. adj. gen. Sirhind division, from 15th Nov. to 1st Jan. 1840, on med. cert.—18. Surg. G. Craigie, M.D., 15th N.I., from 30th Oct. to 1st March 1840, in extension, on med. cert.

To Cawnpore.—Nov. 13. Lieut. A. N. M. MacGregor, 66th N.I., from 12th Oct. to 12th Dec., on med. cert.

To Kurrul.—Nov. 11. Lieut. Col. C. P. King, 4th L.C., from 16th Nov. to 16th Feb. 1840, to remain in the vicinity, on private affairs.

To Agra.—Nov. 16. Brev. Maj. W. H. Earle, 39th N.I., from 5th Nov. to 31st Jan. 1840, on private affairs (also to Fettehgarh).

To Barrackpore.—Nov. 16. Lieut. W. Edwards, 18th N.I., from 3d Aug., and await arrival of his regt.

To Muttra.—Nov. 20. Capt. P. F. Story, 9th L.C., from 1st Dec., and await arrival of his regt.

To Nusseerabad.—Nov. 7. Major A. Spens, 74th N.I., from 26th Nov. to 26th Jan. 1840, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Nov. 18. Capt. J. Paton, of artillery, and 1st assistant to resident at Lucknow, for six months, from 1st March 1840, preparatory to applying for permission to resign the service.

To Nulgherry Hills.—Nov. 25. Lieut. W. F. Eden, 2d assistant to resident at Indore, for one year, from 1st Jan. 1840, on med. cert.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 18. Lieut. Gen. Gordon, 50th N.I., commanding enroute of resident at Nepal, from 10th Dec. to 10th March 1840, on private affairs.—28. Mr. G. Lamb, civil surgeon of Daeca, for three months, from 1st Jan. 1840, preparatory to his taking furlough to Europe.—Dec. 2. Mr. C. MacIntyre, civil assist. surg. of Furreedpore, for one month, on private affairs.—Nov. 22. Capt. George Thomson, 40th N.I., sub-assist. com. gen., for four months, on private affairs.—Dec. 9. Assist. Surg. K. McKinnon, of Tirhoot, for three months, on med. cert.—5. Mr. G. G. McPherson, civil surgeon of Moorshedabad, from 15th Dec. to

15th Feb. 1840, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe on sick cert.—Lieut. C. Scott, assistant to commissioner of Assam, for four months, on private affairs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

D.v. 16.—The following officers to have rank of Captain by brevet in East Indies only:—Lieut. A. G. Moorhead, 26th F., from 26th May 1837; Lieut. W. B. Staff, 26th do., from 4th Dec. 1839.

FURLOUGH.

To England.—Oct. 25. Lieut. Warde, 4th I. Drags., for two years, on private affairs.—Lieut. Andrews, 21st Fusiliers, ditto ditto.—Nov. 1. Surg. W. Milligan, 17th F., for twelve months, for health.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. Hook, 41st F., and to report himself to the Adj. Gen., Horse Guards.—2. Capt. Richard Price, 41st F., for two years, for health.—Lieut. and Adj. Brownrigg, 9th F., for two years, he first resigning the regimental adjutancy.—Lieut. Robinson, 9th F., for two years, on private affairs.—Lieut. DuBourdon, 31st F., for one year.—30. Lieut. C. K. Macdon, 43th F., for two years, for health.—Dec. 16. Brev. Maj. Hagarth, 26th F., for two years, on private affairs.

ARMY IN AFGHANISTAN.

LIST OF SHAH SHOOJA'S FORCE.

Staff (Head quarters, Cabul).—Maj. Gen. Simpson, commanding:—A.D.C.; Capt. Troup, brigade-major; Capt. Johnson, commissariat officer and pay master; Capt. Lawrence, 2d L.C., auditor; Capt. Hutton, assist. com. Candahar; Lieut. Shaw, ditto, Shikarpore; Ens. Milne, ditto, Bamian; Ens. Dallas, ditto, Cabul.

Horse Artillery (Head quarters, Candahar).—Capt. W. Anderson, commanding; Lieut. G. L. Cooper, commanding 1st troop, Shawl; Lieut. F. Turner, 2d troop, Candahar; 2d Lieut. Hawkins, adjutant.

Garrison Artillery.—Capt. Backhouse, commanding artillery, Ghuzni (organizing a mountain train); 2d Lieut. C. Green.

1st Regt. Cavalry (Cabul).—Capt. Christie, commanding; Lieut. P. Nicolson, adj.; Lieut. Crawford, 3d Bombay N.I.

2d Regt. Horse (Candahar).—Capt. Anderson, commanding (on leave); Lieut. Walker (4th Lancers), in charge; Lieut. Le Geyt (1st Bombay L.C.), adj.; Lieut. Gausson, 42d.

1st Regt. Infantry (Shawl).—Capt. Bean, commanding (officiating political agent, Shawl); Capt. Griffin, 24th, in charge; Lieut. Codrington, adj. (commanding Provisional Battalion, Shikarpore); Lieut. Travers, 23d Bombay N.I.

2d Regt. Infantry (Candahar).—Capt. Macan, commanding; Lieut. Hoppe, adj.; Ens. Podmore, Bombay N.I.

3d Regt. Infantry (Cabul).—Capt. Craigie, commanding; Lieut. McKean, adj.; Lieut. McDonald, 19th Bombay N.I.

4th Regt. Infantry (Bamian).—Brev. Capt. W. F. Hay, Europ. regt., commanding; Ens. Conolly, adj. (on detached duty); Lieut. Broadfoot, Europ. regt., acting adj.; Lieut. Golding, 35th N.I.

5th Regt. Infantry (Candahar).—Capt. Woodburn, commanding; Lieut. Spence, adj.

Provisional Bat. (Shikarpore).—Lieut. Codrington, 1st Infantry, commanding; Lieut. Travers, 1st Infantry, doing duty.

Medical Department.—Surg. Forsyth, head quarters; Assist. Surg. Baddeley, Candahar; Assist. Surg. McKinnon, Bamian; Assist. Surg. Rae, with 5th regt.

Afghan Levies.

Local Corps, &c.—2d Lieut. R. Warburton, commanding the King's guns; Lieut. Sturt, engineer to H. M. Shah Shooja; Capt. Taylor, Europ. regt., and Lieut. Trevor, 3d L.C., pay-masters and mustering officers to the Afghan Mounted Levies; Lieut. Maule, artillery, commanding Kohistani and Afghan Levies.

1st Local Corps of Infantry.—Capt. H. P. Burn, 1st N.I., commanding; Lieut. Hillierston, 33d N.I., adjutant; Lieut. Caulfield, 68th N.I.

2d Local Corps of Infantry (at All Musjid).—Capt. Ferris, 50th N.I., commanding; Lieut. Dowson, 5th, adjutant.

The King's Guards.—Capt. Nash, commanding.

DISTRIBUTION LIST OF THE ARMY OF OCCUPATION AND H.M. FORCES.

Cabul.—H.M. 13th L.I.; wing 48th N.I.

Bamian.—4th troop 3d brigade Bengal horse artillery; 4th L. Infantry, H.M.S.S.F.

Jalalabad.—2d L.C.; No. 6 light field battery; 4th brigade Infantry; wing 48th N.I.; detachment 1st local horse; 1st regt. cavalry, S.S.F.; 3d Infantry, S.S.F.

Candahar.—43d N.I.; 2d troop horse artillery, S.S.F.; 2d cavalry, S.S.F.; 2d Infantry, S.S.F.; 5th Infantry, S.S.F.

Shawl.—31st N.I.; 43d N.I.; 1st troop horse artillery, S.S.F.; 1st Infantry, S.S.F.

Ghuzni.—10th N.I.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Nov. 19. H.C. ship *Amherst*, from Akyab; *Wanderer*, from Liverpool.—2d. *Dauvitass*, from London; *Bloemre*, from Liverpool; *Maidstone*, from London; *Sumatra*, from Padang; *Mogul*, from Havre; *Rising Star*, from Point de Galle.—21. *Helen*, from Cape; *Duke of Bedford*, from London; *Colombo*, from Madras; *Balguerie*, from Bordeaux; *Pilot*, from Marseilles.—23. *Tenasserim*, from Penang; *Arethusa*, from Madras and Masulipatam.—25. *Ripley*, from Liverpool, Madeira, and Madras.—Dec. 6. *Cadrea Summatanne*, from Moulin.—7. *H.M.S. Conway*, from Rangoon.—8. *Roseland*, for Mauritius.—9. *Hydrone*, from Bombay.—11. *Intrepid*, from Liverpool and Cape; *Orison*, from Balasore.—12. *Diane*, from Bordeaux; *Samuel Baker*, from South Australia.—13. *Catherine*, from Rangoon; *Swift*, from Singapore.—14. *Sultana*, from China and Singapore.—15. *Victoria*, from Penang; *Futty Rohoman*, from Muscat, Singapore, and Penang.—16. *Imogen*, from Liverpool.—17. *Lord Hungerford*, from London and Cape.—18. *Edward Robinson*, from London and Madeira; *Buteshire*, from Greenock and Bombay; *Ernaad*, from Rangoon.

Sailed from Saugor.

Nov. 16. *Stalkor*, for Bombay.—18. *Justina*, for Batavia; *Snern*, for London.—19. *Governor Doherty*, for Cuttack.—21. *Algerine*, for Singapore.—21. *Royal Sovereign*, for London; *Royal Saxon*, for Liverpool; *Flora McDonald*, for Moulin.—22. *Water Witch*, for Singapore.—23. *Arabian*, for Penang, Singapore, and China; *Suffren*, for Bourbon; *Tins*.—25. *Roseland*, for Bristol; *Janet Boyd*, for Glasgow; *Senna*, for Dundee; *Isadora*, for Madras and the Coast.—27. *Pirnis*, for Moulin; *Rhizabeta*, for Moulin; *Middlethian*, for London; *Hilghlander*, for Liverpool; *Caracir*, for Madras.—28. *Seppings*, for Mauritius; *Myrtha*, for Mauritius; *Sarah and Elizabeth*, for N.S. Wales; *William Lockerty*, for Cork.—Dec. 2. *Antares*, for Moulin; *Jeune Laure*, for Bordeaux.—3. *Soo-uth Jamal*, for Moulin and Rangoon; *John Fleming*, for Coast, Madras, Cape, and London; *Snipe*, for Moulin; *Richard*, for Liverpool; *William Gale*, for Mauritius.—5. *Owen Glendower*, for London; *Arab*, for Boston; *Falcon*, for Mauritius.—7. *Cocajee Family*, for Singapore.—8. *John Hepburne*, for Moulin.—9. *Cecilia*, for Mauritius.—10. *Colconda*, for Red Sea.—11. *Mauritien*, for Bourbon.—12. *Patriot*, for Penang and Singapore.—13. *Isabella Cooper*, for Liverpool; *Rising Star*, for Point de Galle; *Indien*, for Bordeaux.—18. *Hooghly*, Bayley, for Mauritius; *Ashman*, for Juddah; *Annabeta*, for Cowes; *Ragina*, for Bombay; *Tamar*, for N.S. Wales; *Mariam*, for Madras.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 2. *Shaw-in-Shaw*, for Red Sea.—16. *Futle Currin*, and *Forth*, both for Juddah; *Washington*, for Philadelphia; *Princess Victoria*, for London.—18. *Plantagenet*, for Cape and London.—19. *Inez*.—21. *Seringapatam*, for London.—*Patriot Queen*, for Liverpool; *Lord Lowther*, for London.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Dec. 31).—Dead weight tonnage is very scarce, and not available even at the quotations, which are the same as given by last month.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 18. At sea, on board the *Duke of Bedford*, the lady of S. P. Goad, Esq., 1st L.C., of a son.
Oct. 24. In the sillah Klahnaghur, the wife of J. W. Grange, of a daughter.
Nov. 4. At Shajehanpore, the lady of A. Chalmers, M.D., surgeon 45th N.I., of a daughter.
5. At Meerut, the lady of Superintending Surgeon G. P. yfar, of a son.
7. At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Capt. F. B. Todd, 11th N.I., of a daughter.
8. At Allypore, the lady of Lieut. W. Jervis, 42d N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. Henry Thornton, of a daughter.
9. At Delhi, Mrs. Robert Nixon, of a son.
12. At Allahabad, Mrs. Kennedy, of a daughter.
13. At Patna, the lady of C. Beadon, Esq., C.S., of a son.
— At Agra, the wife of Mr. H. S. Richards, of a daughter.
14. At Serampore, the lady of F. E. Elberling, Esq., of a daughter.
15. At Gwalior, the lady of Robert Hamilton Irvine, M.D., surgeon to the Gwalior residency, of a son.
18. At Loodianah, the lady of Lieut. G. Hamilton, 53d N.I., of a son.
19. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. Locken, Denegal Marine, of a daughter.
— Mrs. John Ridley, jun., of a daughter.
21. At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. Buttanshaw, 7th N.I., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. Col. Luard, of a daughter.
— At Barrackpore, the lady of C. J. H. Perrear, Esq., adjutant, 50th N.I., of a daughter.
22. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. James Slesmore, of a daughter.
— At Patna, the lady of J. C. Dick, Esq., C.S., of a son.
— At Calcutta, the lady of H. L. Christians, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Belvedere, Mrs. C. R. Prinsep, of a son.
23. At Gwalparah, the lady of John Strong, Esq., sub-assistant, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of W. Martin, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Agra, the wife of Mr. F. Frost, Agra commissariat, of a daughter.
— Mrs. F. George, of a daughter.
24. At Calcutta, the wife of Capt. G. B. Brock, of a son.
25. At Calcutta, the lady of W. D. H. Ochme, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Patna, the lady of C. Chapman, Esq., civil service, of a son.
27. At Calcutta, the lady of J. M. Vos, Esq., of a son.
— Mrs. C. Kerr, of a daughter.
28. At Dum Dum, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Kaye, artillery, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. F. Pereira, General Post Office, of a son.
29. At Calcutta, the lady of James Ogilvie, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Alexander Anderson, civil engineer, of a daughter.
— At Calcutta, the lady of Charles Lyall, Esq., of a daughter.
30. In Russell Street, Chowringhee, Mrs. Colquhoun, of a son.
— In Kyd Street, the lady of A. de H. Larpent, Esq., of a son, still-born.
Dec. 1. At Allahabad, the lady of B. Taylor, Esq., civil service, of a daughter.
— At Dacca, the lady of A. Nazir, Esq., of a daughter.
— At Futtighur, Mrs. Edmund Jennings, of a daughter.
3. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. W. Freeth, 58th N.I., of a son.
— Mrs. G. Cooke, of a daughter.
5. At Jessore, Assam, the lady of Lieut. J. T. Gordon, 3d in command, 1st Assam Soubury Corps, of a son.

- Mrs. Von Lintzy, of a daughter.
- 6. At Gorruckpore, the lady of Hugh Gibbon, Esq., of a daughter.
- At Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Bryant, of a son.
- 9. At Calcutta, the lady of T. Tweddle, Esq., jun., of a daughter.
- At Berhampore, the lady of W. A. Pringle, Esq., of a son.
- 12. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Edward Townsend, of a daughter.
- 14. At Benares, the lady of Lieut. F. R. Ellis, 41st N.L., of a son.
- 19. At Barrackpore, the lady of C. Maxwell, Esq., 18th regt., of a son.
- 20. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. R. B. Boswell, of a daughter.
- Lately.* At Allahabad, Mrs. W. Johnson, of a son, still-born.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 4. At Calcutta, Francis Weston Jones, Esq., to Miss Frances Ann Hughes.
- 12. At Calcutta, W. F. Pennington, Esq., executive officer, Midnapore division, to Janet McKill, second daughter of the late James Russell, Esq.
- 13. At Calcutta, George Edwin South, Esq., to Miss Sophia Anne D'Egville.
- 19. At Kurnaul, Lieut. Robert Waller, horse artillery, to Anne Caroline, eldest daughter of Major Charles Griffiths, 37th N.L.
- At Calcutta, the Rev. G. Pickance to Mary, second daughter of the late Archibald Duff, Esq., and sister to W. H. Duff, Esq., attorney-at-law, Calcutta.
- 20. At Calcutta, Alexander S. Sowers, Esq., to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of Christopher Middlemass, Esq., East Lothian, North Britain.
- 23. R. Allen, Esq., surgeon, H.C.S. *Anherst*, to jemima, only daughter of James Thompson, Esq., Maldstone, Kent.
- At Dum-Dum, Wm. Shirriff, Esq., of the Bengal medical service, to Elizabeth Frances, daughter of Major Wood, Bengal horse artillery.
- 26. At Calcutta, Robert Bensley Thornhill, Esq., of the civil service, to Mary White, youngest daughter of G. J. Siddons, Esq., late of the Bengal civil service.
- At Calcutta, Mr. J. G. Parker, of the Government Lithographic Office, to Miss Sophia Matilda Cowley.
- 27. At Calcutta, Archibald Grant, Esq., solicitor, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Capt. Alex. Knox, of Edinburgh, of her Majesty's military service.
- Dec. 3. At Calcutta, John Boyle, Esq., to Louisa Emilia, daughter of George Barton, Esq., of Coolbariah.
- 16. At Calcutta, Lieut. Goodriche A. Fisher, 1st B.N.L., to Emily Georgiana, youngest daughter of the late Capt. M. S. Hogg.
- 17. At Calcutta, J. T. D. Cameron, Esq., of La Martinere, to Miss Martha Hyde, of the Upper Orphan School, Kidderpore.
- At Calcutta, J. N. T. Wood, Esq., to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. James Montgomery, of Sulkeah.
- 18. At Calcutta, Gibson R. French, Esq., to Margaret, fifth daughter of the late John Gilmore, Esq.
- 19. At Calcutta, James Graves, Esq., A.B., of Trinity College, Dublin, to Frances Elizabeth Josephine Savigny.
- At Chinsurah, Robert Nicholson, Esq., of the 21st Fusiliers (only son of the late Alex. Nicholson, Esq., captain in H.M. 84th regt.), to Louisa Frances, second daughter of Philip Jean, Esq., paymaster of the same regiment.

DEATHS.

- Oct. 10. At Candahar, of diarrhoea, Brevet Major S. Hart, 43d regt. N.L., aged 47.
- 21. Whilst on board the *Hero of Malacca*, on the passage from Calcutta to Ceylon, Major G. N. C. Campbell, of the Bengal artillery, 5th son of the late Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Fairfield, N.B.
- Nov. 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Chalcraft, aged 24.
- 8. At Dholpoor, on her way from Gwallor to Agra, Mrs. Aurelia D'Crus, fourth daughter of the late J. J. Vasconcellos, Esq., aged 27.
- 17. At Calcutta, Miss Caroline Baptist, aged 18.
- 19. At Calcutta, Thomas Fergusson, Esq., late a merchant of this city, aged 55.
- 22. At Calcutta, Archibald Liddell, Esq., aged 27.
- 23. At Dacca, George Hartley, Esq., aged 30.

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- 24. At Calcutta, the Rev. Wm. Greenwood, acting chaplain of Burdwan, aged 56.
- At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of L. A. Richy, Esq., aged 23 years.
- At Calcutta, Roger Dias, Esq., aged 32.
- Capt. T. O. O'Sierrne, of the 26th regt. N.I. He died three marches from Cawnpore on the Allahabad road.
- 25. At the manufactory of Chorakolly in the No-hatta concern, Jessore, Monar. S. V. Le Bailly.
- 27. At Rajmahal, Mrs. C. C. Bruce, aged 19.
- 28. At Calcutta, Eliza, wife of Henry Martindell, Esq., secretary to the Military Fund.
- At Chowringhee, Augusta Sophia, only daughter of C. G. Udny, Esq., C.S., aged five years.
- Dec. 2. At Diamond Harbour, Mr. Alex. C. Jones, of the Custom House, youngest brother of the late C. W. Jones, Esq., in his 26th year.
- 3. At Calcutta, Mr. Thomas Linton, of the Hon. Company's Dispensary, aged 27.
- 7. At Calcutta, Charlotte, wife of Mr. James Taylor, of the H.C. Mint, aged 42.
- 9. At Purneah, Mr. W. Howell.
- 10. At Calcutta, Mr. John Otto, aged 41.
- 11. At Jessore, suddenly, of pulmonic affection of the lungs, Robert Peel, Esq.
- 12. At Calcutta, Geo. Scott Hills, Esq., of Kishnagur, aged 30.
- 15. At Calcutta, Thomas James Taylor, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Carr, Tagore, and Co., aged 35. He was formerly a captain in the Madras cavalry.
- 16. At Calcutta, at Spence's Hotel, Major Ellis, of 11th M. 62d regt., aged 20.
- Lately.* At Patna, Henry Douglas, Esq., a civil servant of 1779, on the annuity list, leaving, it is said, twenty-five lacs of rupees.
- At Cawnpore, Dr. Nicholas Joseph Chatterboff, commonly called the Russian spy.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS, &c.

SERVICES OF COL. MORISON, C.B.

Fort St. George, Nov. 19, 1839.—

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Colonel Morison, C.B., of the Regiment of Artillery, to return to Europe on furlough, and to embark from Calcutta.

Colonel Morison's character and merits are so well known, and the position which he lately held in the Supreme Council is so distinguished and honourable, that it may appear an act of supererogation if not of presumption, in the local Government of this presidency, to renew upon this occasion the expression of the high sense which it has ever entertained of his services.

The Governor in Council cannot, however, allow himself to be deterred from recording his sentiments on the departure to Europe of an officer, the whole tenor of whose public life has done so much honour to the army and the presidency to which he belongs, and whose reputation is identified with one of the most important departments in the public service.

His Lordship in Council would particularly draw the attention of the young officers of the Madras army to the career of Colonel Morison. Appointed originally to the line, he owed his transfer to the artillery to his superior attainments, which soon caused him to be selected to superintend the instruction of the young officers of that corps in the higher branches of professional study.

(2 I)

Subsequently, Colonel Morison was placed in charge of the Surveyor General's department at this presidency, the duties of which office were conducted by him with his usual ability, and to the entire satisfaction of Government and the Honourable Court.

On the formation of the commissariat department, Colonel Morison was selected to preside over it.

The eminent success which attended his system of organization and management has repeatedly called forth the acknowledgments of this Government and the high approbation of the Honourable Court of Directors, and fully attests his superior qualifications for the laborious and difficult task which was imposed upon him.

At a later period, he was transferred to the responsible and distinguished post of Resident in Travancore: having thus held the highest appointments in the scientific, administrative, and political branches of the public service under this presidency.

Of the high and important functions which he has since discharged, it is not the province of this Government to speak. It is perhaps sufficient to observe, that he was the first military man appointed under the provisions of the new Charter Act to a seat in the Supreme Council of India, and that since the days of Lord Clive no other officer on the Madras establishment has enjoyed a similar distinction.

DRESS OF THE 13th N. I.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 2, 1839.—Under the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council, the Officer Commanding the Army in Chief directs that the facings of the 13th regt. N I. be changed from red to white.

MILITARY FURLONGHS TO EUROPE.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 3, 1839.—The Officer Commanding the Army in Chief is pleased to intimate, that the prohibition to forward applications for officers to return to Europe on private affairs, which was published in G. O. C. C. 6th Sept. 1838, has been withdrawn.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements of corps are ordered; dates 29th Nov., 3rd Dec., and 10th Dec. 1839:

H. M. 13th L. Drags. from Bangalore to the presidency, preparatory to embarkation for England.

H. M. 39th Regt., Bellary to Kamptee.

1st Europ. Regt., Kamptee to Bellary.

45th N. I., Trichenopoly to Quilon.

9th do. Quilon to Cannanore.

4th do. Cannanore to Bellary.

10th do. Bellary to Trichenopoly.

24th do. Palaveram to Penang.
-12th do. Penang to Palaveram.

NIZAM'S ARMY—CAPT. MORTET.

General Orders by the Officiating Resident, dated Hyderabad Residency, Sept. 20, 1839.—“On the return of Capt. Mortet to Europe, on leave of absence, the Officiating Resident is happy to be able to state his entire approval of this officer's services from his first entry into the Nizam's army up to the present date, embracing a period of 22 years, and to express his cordial participation in those general feelings of respect entertained towards Capt. Mortet by the officers of the army, which are due to the exemplary correctness of both his private and public conduct.”

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

New. 19. W. Lawie, Esq., to act as collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, on being relieved by Mr. Walker from his present office, during absence of Mr. Blane on other duty, or until further orders.

Assist. Surg. W. Middlemass to be assay master.

96. R. A. Bannerman, Esq., to be agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Ganjam, under Act 24 of 1839.

W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to be agent to ditto in Vizagapatam, under Act 24 of 1839.

Major J. Campbell, 41st N. I., to be principal assistant to agent to ditto in Ganjam, for tract placed under jurisdiction of the agent by Act 24 of 1839.

Capt. Richard Hall, 49th N. I., to be assistant to agent to ditto in Ganjam, for ditto ditto.

T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be principal assistant to collector and magistrate and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam.

W. H. G. Mason, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate and agent to ditto in Vizagapatam.

J. F. Bury, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate and agent to ditto in Vizagapatam.

A. Sutherland, Esq., to be assistant to collector and magistrate and agent to ditto in Ganjam.

Lieut. W. J. Wilson, 43d N. I., to act, during employment of Mr. Mason on other duty, or until further orders, as assistant to agent to ditto in Vizagapatam for tracts placed under jurisdiction of that officer by Act 24 of 1839, in that district.

Dec. 6. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., to be sub-collector and joint magistrate of Tanjore, but to continue to act as principal collector and magistrate.

16. A. E. Angelo, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Chingleput, during absence of Mr. Horseley on leave, or until further orders.

J. L. Johnson, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for ensuing year.

Lieut. W. K. Worster, artillery, to be superintendent of government roads.

Lieut. E. Slack, 13th N. I., to be deputy superintendent of government roads.

90. H. F. Dumergue, Esq., to act as judge and criminal judge of Canara, during absence of Mr. Bird on leave, or until further orders.

Hon. W. H. Tracy to act as assistant judge of Adawlut of sillah of Canara, under Reg. VII. of 1809, during employment of Mr. Dumergue on other duty, or until further orders.

E. P. Thompson, Esq., acting principal collector and magistrate of Malabar, received charge of that district from T. W. Goodwyn, Esq., acting sub-collector and joint magistrate, on the 31st Oct.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Maclean reported his having taken charge of the residency of Travancore and Cochin on the 1st Nov.

Capt. A. Douglas reported his having taken charge of the Tanjore residency, on the 14th Nov.

P. Grant, Esq., collector and magistrate of Masulipatam, received charge of that district from E. Peters, Esq., acting head assistant to the collector and magistrate, on the 24th Nov.

J. Walker, Esq., acting judge and criminal judge of Cuddapah, received charge of the Zillah Court at that station, from W. Lavie, Esq., on the 29th Nov.

W. Lavie, Esq., acting collector and magistrate of Cuddapah, received charge of that district, from J. H. Cochrane, Esq., sub-collector and joint magistrate, on 29th Nov.

E. B. Glass, Esq., judge and criminal judge of Visagapatam, took charge of the Zillah Court at that station on the 2d Dec.

R. H. Williamson, Esq., and John Ratliff, Esq., reported their arrival at Mangalore on the 5th Dec.

The undermentioned civil servants attained to rank on the dates specified, viz.—Mr. C. R. Baynes, as senior merchant, on 19th Nov. 1839; Mr. C. Whittingham, and Mr. S. D. Birch, as junior merchants, on 9th do.

Annuities.—The following gentlemen have accepted annuities from the Civil Fund; date 19th Dec. 1839:—J. G. Turnbull, J. B. G. P. Paske, Wm. Hudleston, and James Haig, Esqrs.

Furloughs, obtained leave of Absence, &c.—Nov. 14. C. Whittingham, Esq., in extension, for one month and fifteen days, on private affairs.—20. E. Peters, Esq., for two months, to Calcutta, on private affairs.—30. A. Whittingham, Esq., to England, on sick cert., with benefit of the absentee allowance.—Dec. 10. R. Grant, Esq., for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.—13. J. B. G. P. Paske, for three months, to presidency, on private affairs.—16. W. H. Bayley, Esq., deputy sec. to Govt., an extension until 1st Feb. 1841, on sick cert.—E. E. Ward, Esq., in extension until 31st Aug. next, on sick cert.—17. J. Harseley, Esq., for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.—G. Bird, Esq., until 1st June next, to Neilgherries, on sick cert.—T. Pycroft, in extension, for four weeks.—20. H. M. Blair, Esq., in extension, for five weeks, on private affairs.—J. Goldingham, Esq., for one month, to presidency, on private affairs.—G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., in extension, for one month.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 15, 1839.—*Cavalry.* Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) John Collette to be colonel, v. Dallas dec.; date of com. 12th Aug. 1839.

2d M. Europ. Regt. Lieut. H. C. Taylor to take rank in army from 29th May 1839, v. Whitty retired.—Ena. W. D. Mainwaring to be Lieut., from 8th Oct. 1839, to complete etab.

Nov. 19.—2d L.C. Cornet G. W. Russell to be adj.

11th N.I. Ena. C. F. F. Halsted to be qu. master and interpreter.

20th N.I. Lieut. H. J. Brockman to be qu. master and interpreter.

Deputy Commissary George Gibson to take rank of Lieut. on the Veteran etab.; date of com. 8th Nov. 1839.

Lieut. Henry Harriott, 39th N.I., to act as paymaster in Ceiled Districts on Capt. Stockwell's responsibility, during his absence.

Nov. 22.—Major Malcolm McNeill, 6th L.C., to command Right Hon. the Governor's Body Guard.

Lieut. R. S. Wilson, 53d N.I., to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions, during employment of Capt. Thorpe on other duty, or until further orders. (This app. since cancelled).

Maj. Gen. James Welsh permitted to return to Europe, and to embark for Visagapatam, resigning command of Northern division of army from date of his embarkation.

Assist. Surg. Peter Roe, M.D., to be sillah surgeon of Mangalore.

Nov. 26.—Assist. Surg. H. S. Bries to be surgeon, v. James Bell dec.; date of com. 24th July 1839.

2d N.I. Lieut. C. H. Wilson to be adjutant.—Lieut. E. Baker to be qu. master and interpreter.

Nov. 29.—The services of W. T. Nicolls, 24th N.I., placed at disposal of Supreme Government, with a view to his being app. to the Nisam's service.

Dec. 3.—5th L.C. Cornet L. Barrow to be Lieut., v. Russell dec.; date of com. 24th Nov. 1839.

Capt. W. P. Deas, 6th L.C., to act as superintendent of family payments and pensions, during employment of Capt. Thorpe on other duty, or until further orders.

Capt. John Gunning, 17th N.I., to be assistant to officer commanding the Neilgherry Hills and postmaster at Ootacamund.

Capt. W. Cantle, 18th N.I., to be fort adjutant at Trichinopoly so long as his corps may continue to form part of force composing that garrison.

19th N.I. Lieut. H. D. Sheppard to be qu. master and interpreter.

46th N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Rowlandson to be adjutant.

Lieut. Samuel Best, corps of engineers, to be 1st assistant to civil engineer in 8th division, but to continue to act as civil engineer in same division.

Dec. 6.—32d N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) M. J. Rowlandson to be capt. and Ena. W. T. Williams to be Lieut., v. W. W. Baker dec.; date of com. 30th Nov. 1839.

Brev. Col. John Leslie, K.H., H.M. 4th regt., to be a brigadier of 2d class, and to command Trichinopoly.

Dec. 10.—21st N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Rickards to be qu. master and interpreter.

Cadets of Infantry H. H. McLeod and C. E. Searle admitted on etab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. T. F. Fernandez, M.D., G. Evans, and A. H. Ashley, permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Agreeably to instructions from the Government of India, the appointment of Capt. J. B. Gough, H.M. 3d L.Drags., to act as military secretary to the Major-general commanding the forces, from 6th Oct. 1839, cancelled.

The services of Lieut. R. S. Wilson, 52d N.I., replaced at disposal of the Major-general commanding the forces, for regimental duty.

Dec. 13.—Capt. J. H. Cramer, 2d Europ. regt., to be secretary to Clothing Board, but to continue to act as deputy secretary to Government in military department.

5th N.I. Lieut. J. J. O. Stuart to be adjutant.

Assist. Surg. A. C. B. Neill, M.D., to act as sillah surgeon of Cuddapah, during employment of Assist. Surg. Campbell on other duty, or until further orders.

Dec. 17.—The undermentioned officers of artillery to have rank of capt. by brevet, from 16th Dec., viz.—1st Lieuts. J. C. McNair, George Briggs, John Maitland, Montague Watts, A. J. Begbie, and F. J. Brown.

Lieut. W. K. Worster, artillery, to be barrack-master of Fort St. George.

Maj. Gen. Allan, C.B., to command Mysore division of army, during period that Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., may continue in command of Madras army, or until further orders.

Dec. 20.—Major G. Fryer, 10th N.I. (deputy sec. to Government in military department), to act as superintendent of gunpowder manufactory, during absence of Capt. Taylor on sick cert., or until further orders.

Lieut. C. A. Butler, 21st N.I., acting sub-assist. com. gen., to be sub-assist. commissary general.

Capt. F. L. Nicolay, 29th N.I., acting sub-assist. com. gen., to be sub-assist. commissary general, to complete etab.

Capt. J. B. Gough, H.M. 3d L.Drags., to be military secretary to Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B., commanding the forces, from 7th Dec.

2d N.I. Lieut. George Carr to be adjutant.

Cadets of Infantry T. C. Anley, A. N. Rich, Fred. Crewe, C. R. Fraser, P. R. J. Wood, T. C. Longcroft, Chas. Malden, H. Le F. Hughes, A. M. Hadden, R. E. Conyn, T. Tripe, and J. F. Douglas, admitted on etab., and prom. to ensigns.

Assist. Surg. W. Moorhead permitted to enter on general duties of army.

Lieut. J. G. Johnston, corps of engineers, to be

1st assistant to civil engineer in 6th division, but to continue to do duty with sappers and miners until further orders.

(By Maj. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B.)

Head-Quarters, Nov. 12, 1839.—Ens. R. W. D. Nickle, at his own request, removed from 1st M.E.R. to 30th N.I., which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. C. E. M. Walker.

Nov. 13.—The undermentioned young officers (recently arrived and promoted) to do duty, *viz.*—Ensigns H. St. G. Hartwell and Fred. Grierson, with 37th N.I.; R. C. Oakes, with 24th do.

Nov. 15.—Ens. F. Cunningham, 23d L.I., removed from doing duty with 19th N.I., and will proceed to join head-quarters of his corps at Mangalore.

The removal of Ens. Septimus Gibbon from 42d to 4th N.I., on 8th Nov., cancelled at his own request, and he is directed to proceed to join his regt. on 1st Dec.

Nov. 16.—Ensigns A. W. Grant, 11th N.I., and S. Gibbon and F. J. M. Mason, 42d do., to proceed to join their respective regiments *via* Secunderabad, the officer commanding which station to arrange for their progress thence to their several destinations.

Nov. 21.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Col. and Maj. Gen. J. Collette (late prom.) to 7th L.C.; Lieut. Col. J. Morison from 6th to 4th do.; Lieut. Col. D. Macleod from 4th to 6th do.

Nov. 22.—Lieut. George Gibson, invalid (stab.), posted to 2d Nat. Vet. Battalion.

The following removals ordered:—Asst. Surg. A. H. Ashley, from general hospital, to do duty with 2d M.E. regt.; J. T. Blenkins, from 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with H.M. 94th regt.; T. F. Fernandes, M.D., from general hospital, to do duty with H.M. 41st regt.; H. E. Hadwen, from 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with 3d bat. artillery; A. Cheyne, M.D., from 2d bat. artillery, to do duty with 1st M.E. regt.

Nov. 26.—The following removals ordered in Artillery:—Capt. C. Middlecoat from 3d to 2d bat.; P. J. Begbie from 4th to 3d do.; T. Ditmas, from 2d to 4th do.

Nov. 27.—Capt. W. G. White, 35th N.I., to act as asst. qu. mast. general Nagpore Subsidiary Force, during absence of Capt. Gordon, or until further orders.

Asst. Surg. A. H. Ashley, recently app. to do duty with 2d M.E. regt. L. Inf., to join detachment of that regt. under orders to proceed to Arnee from the Mount.

Asst. Surg. H. W. Porteous posted to 2d bat. artillery.

Nov. 28.—Ens. G. F. Luard, at his own request, removed from 52d to 19th N.I., which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. A. T. Wilde.

Nov. 29.—Capt. N. Johnson, 26th, to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 18th N.I., until further orders.

Capt. S. R. Hicks, 35th, to act as adj. to 41st N.I., until further orders.

Nov. 31.—Capt. A. A. Musalls, 2d N.V.B., re-appointed to command of detachment at Ongole.

Capt. W. Herford removed from 2d to 1st Native Veteran Battalion.

Dec. 2.—The duties of the IX. district directed to be conducted by the deputy judge advocate general of the V. district, until further orders.

Capt. C. W. Nepean removed from the IX. to the VI. district.

Capt. J. H. Cramer removed from VI. district to Moulmein.

Brev. Maj. P. Thomson, 2d M.E.R., acting deputy judge adv. general, to act at Moulmein during absence of Capt. Cramer on other duty, or until further orders.

Brev. Maj. Thomson, on being relieved by Capt. Nepean, to proceed to presidency and place himself under instruction of the officiating judge advocate general of army.

Dec. 3.—Ens. Alfred Cooper, at his own request, removed from 28th to 46th N.I., which corps he will join and rank next below Ens. A. K. C. Kennedy.

Dec. 4.—Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, 3d L.C., to act

as deputy asst. adj. general Centre division, during absence of Capt. Deas on other duty.

Lieut. J. H. Bourdieu removed from 2d bat. artillery to horse brigade, and Lieut. F. C. Vardon from latter corps to 2d bat. artillery.

Asst. Surg. Arthur Cheyne, M.D., recently app. to do duty with 1st M.E.R., to proceed to Secunderabad and await arrival of regt. at that station on route to Bellary.

The following removal and posting ordered:—Surg. F. Godfrey from 1st to 49th N.I.; and Surg. H. S. Brice (late prom.) posted to 1st do.

Asst. Surg. J. T. Blenkins, doing duty with H.M. 94th regt., permitted, on his way to Cannanore, to remain at Mercara for one month.

The undermentioned Cornet of Cavalry and Ensigns of Infantry posted to Regiments specified, *viz.*—3d Cornet T. H. Evans to 6th L.C., and to join without delay;—2d Ens. A. M. Cleghorn to 4th N.I., and to join under orders which will be issued by the adj. general; 3d Ens. J. N. H. Maclean to 32d do., and to report himself at adj. general's office for orders; 3d Ens. J. P. Frye to 22d do., and to report himself do. do.; 3d Ens. J. Gordon to 4th do., and to join under orders which will be issued by the adj. general; 5th Ens. W. H. West to 1st M.E. regt., and to proceed to Bellary and await arrival of regt.; 3d Ens. C. J. Bradley to 24th do., and to join; 3d Ens. J. C. Giffard to 12th do., and to wait further orders; 3d Ens. E. B. Marsack to 13th do., and to join; 6th Ens. A. J. Cattle to 1st M.E. regt., and to proceed to Bellary and await arrival of regt.; 3d Ens. E. J. Lawder to 41st do., and to join; 4th Ens. V. Lane to 17th do., and to report himself at the adj. general's office for orders; 4th Ens. F. Walker to 47th do., and to report himself at do.; 4th Ens. W. A. Greenlaw to 32d do., and to report do.; 4th Ens. F. Grierson to 22d do., and to report do.; 4th Ens. St. George Hartwell to 46th do., and to report do.; 4th Ens. R. C. Oakes to 40th do., and to report do.

The undermentioned Ensigns of Infantry (several not arrived) posted to Corps, *viz.*—4th Ensigns H. M. McLeod to 29th N.I.; C. Ascalupus Searle to 30th N.I.; W. J. Doveton to 36th do.; T. C. Ansley to 9th do.; A. N. Rich to 33d do.; F. Crewe to 7th do.; C. R. Fraser to 29th do.; P. R. J. Wood to 4th do.; W. H. Crichton to 39th do.; 7th Ens. H. F. H. Jourdan to 1st M.E. regt.—4th Ensigns T. C. Longcroft to 16th N.I.; C. Maidman to 24th do.; H. Le Fleming Hughes to 31st do.; A. M. Maddison to 50th do.; R. E. Comyn to 42d do.; L. Tripe to 12th do.; J. F. Douglas to 21st do.; W. C. Callow to 49th do.; W. J. Tweedie to 35th do.; T. H. L. Miller to 52d do.; J. L. Heathorn to 3d do.; E. F. Burton to 13th do.; J. F. Trist to 25th do.

Dec. 7.—Capt. C. Butler, and Lieut. H. Houghton, 1st M.E.R., directed to proceed with detachment of 2d Europ. L.I., ordered to Arnee from the Mount, and afterwards to proceed to Bellary and there await arrival of their own corps.

Asst. Surg. S. K. Parson removed from doing duty with 1st, and posted to 2d M. Europ. regt.

Dec. 11.—Ens. A. J. Cattle, 1st M. Europ. regt., to do duty with detachment of 2d do. until its arrival at Arnee, from whence he will proceed under charge of Capt. Butler to Bellary to await arrival of his corps at that station.

Dec. 13.—Lieut. J. G. Nelli, 1st M. Europ. regt., to act as deputy asst. adj. gen. Centre division, until arrival of Capt. G. B. Arbuthnot, or until further orders.

Lieut. J. M. Walhouse, 1st M. Europ. regt., directed, after having delivered over charge of detachment of 2d M.E.L.I. at Arnee, to proceed to the Mount, and assume charge of details of 1st regt. at that station.

Lieut. V. C. Taylor, 3d L.I., permitted to visit Arnee during leave of absence granted to him on 9th Nov. last.

Ens. J. C. Giffard, 12th N.I., to continue to do duty with 32d do. until return of his corps to the coast, when he will proceed to join.

Asst. Surg. J. Kennedy, M.D., removed from H.M. 4th regt., to do duty under superintending surgeon Malabar and Canara.

Dec. 14.—Asst. Surg. G. F. H. Primrose, B.A. removed from H.M. 36th regt. to do duty under superintending surgeon of Ceded Districts.

Dec. 16.—Capt. J. Dickson, 50th regt., to be considered as having acted as adj. of that corps from 21st Oct. 1839.

Dec. 18.—Assist. Surg. B. G. Evans removed from doing duty at general hospital, to do duty with H.M. 4th regt.

Dec. 19.—The following removals and postings ordered:—Surg. J. L. Geddes from 44th N.I. to 2d E.L.I.; Surg. D. Vertue to 44th N.I.; Assist. Surg. McKenna to 44th do; Assist. Surg. R. Maginness, in med. charge of detachment of artillery at Trichinopoly, to 45th do.

Veterinary Surg. M. W. Lloyd removed from doing duty with 5th, to do duty with 8th L.C.

Examinations.—Cornet G. W. Russell, 2d L.C., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Jaulnah, has been reported qualified as adjutant.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Rowlandson, 46th N.I., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Mangalore, has been reported qualified as interpreter. The usual moon-shee allowance to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Rickards, acting quarter-master 21st regt., having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by a Committee at Ahmednuggur, has been reported fully qualified as interpreter.

The undermentioned officers having been examined in the Hindoostanee language by the Military Examining Committee at the College, have been reported upon as follows:—Capt. F. L. Nicolay, 29th, and Lieut. C. A. Butler, 21st regt., qualified for the ordinary duties of interpreter; and Ens. A. Robinson, 13th regt., as having made creditable progress, entitling him to the usual moon-shee allowance, which is to be disbursed to him accordingly.

Off-Reckonings.—In consequence of the death of Col. (Lieut. Gen.) Sir Thomas Dallas, &c. &c., of the cavalry, the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings, is authorized:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir David Foulis, &c. &c., and Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir J. L. Lushington, &c. &c.—each a half share) from the Off Reckoning Fund, from 13th Aug. 1839.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Nov. 19. Lieut. Edw. Baker, 33d N.I.—26. Lieut. S. G. C. Renaud, 1st M.E. regt. (*via* Bombay).—Dec. 13. Capt. W. Russell, 18th N.I.—24. Capt. J. W. Stretzell, 1st L.C.; 1st Lieut. R. Henderson, engineers; Capt. A. R. Rose, 50th N.I.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Bates, 40th N.I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 19. Col. Morison, &c. &c., regt. of artillery (to embark from Calcutta).—26. Lieut. Col. B. McMaster, 23d L. Inf., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—Lieut. Col. John Anderson, 46th N.I. (to embark from do.).—Dec. 3. Lieut. F. C. Vardon, artillery, for health.—Capt. G. A. Harrison, 41st N.I., for health (to embark from Vizagapatam).—6. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Thos. Coles, 16th N.I., for health.—13. Capt. E. A. Humphreys, 8th L.C.—Lieut. G. Cumine, 8th L.C., for one year, ceasing to draw pay from date of his embarkation.—Lieut. Edward Down, 8th L.C.—Capt. C. Fladgate, 18th N.I. (to embark from Bombay).—17. Capt. C. B. Lindsay, 3d L.C., barrack master of Fort St. George, for health.—Ens. G. E. Taylor, 18th N.I., for health (to embark from Western Coast).—20. Capt. C. H. Best, artillery.—Lieut. W. G. Beagin, 3d N.I., for one year, ceasing to draw pay from date of his embarkation from Western Coast.—Lieut. R. B. Mylne, 19th N.I.—Lieut. H. Howard, 33d N.I. (to embark from Bombay).

To Sea.—Nov. 19. Capt. George Broadfoot, 34th L. Inf., sub-assist. com. gen. Mouleins, until 2d May 1840, on sick cert.—26. Lieut. J. Smith, 13th N.I., adj. of Talsair Corps, for four months, for health (leave granted by Commisloner of Tenasserim Provinces).

To Bombay.—Dec. 10. Lieut. James May, 11th N.I., until 1st Oct. 1840, for health (also to the Western Coast).

To visit Presidency.—Nov. 18. Lieut. Col. J. Leggett, 3d L.I., from 16th Dec. 1839 to 20th Feb.

1840.—Capt. J. Shepherd, 2d M.E. Regt., from 20th Nov. 1839 to 31st Jan. 1840.—Lieut. M. Price, 34th L.I., from 20th Nov. 1839 to 20th Feb. 1840.—Dec. 3. Maj. E. Armstrong, 34th L. Inf., from 1st Dec. 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to proceed to Europe, on sick cert.—Maj. J. F. Palmer, 33d N.I., from 20th Dec. to 20th Feb. 1840.—4. Maj. J. Crisp, C.E.V.B., from 5th Dec. 1839 to 5th March 1840.—7. Lieut. S. T. Watson, 4th L.C., from 6th Dec. 1839 to 25th Jan. 1840.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Burgoyne, H. Brigade, from 4th Dec. 1839 to 30th April 1840, on sick cert.—12. Lieut. W. S. Mitchell, fort adj. Masulipatam, from 10th Dec. 1839 to 29th Feb. 1840.—Cornet L. Barrow, 8th L.C., from 15th Dec. 1839 to 15th Feb. 1840.—Ens. W. A. Greenlaw, 32d N.I., from 11th Dec. 1839 to 20th Feb. 1840, on sick cert.—Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson, 44th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1840.—13. Lieut. J. W. Tombs, engineers, from 10th to 31st Dec. 1839, on private affairs.—17. Capt. J. C. Glover, 13th N.I., from 11th Dec. 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to sea, on sick cert.—Capt. H. B. Blogg, 7th L.C., from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1840, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.—Assist. Surg. A. Shewan, 45th N.I., from 10th Dec. 1839, preparatory to applying for leave to Europe on sick cert.—20. Capt. W. E. Litchfield, 6th L.C., from 30th Dec. 1839 to 30th April 1840.

To Belgium.—Nov. 19.—Capt. T. Stockwell, paymaster Ceded Districts, from 1st Dec. to 1st April 1840, on private affairs (also to Western Coast).

To Felle.—Nov. 22. Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, 34th L. Inf., in continuation, till 31st Dec. 1839 (also to Palmanair).

To Neilgherries.—Nov. 18. Lieut. Col. H. Smith, 15th N.I., from 11th Nov. 1839 to 31st May 1840, on sick cert.—Surg. R. Bakie, 18th N.I., from 1st Nov. 1839 to 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.—26. Capt. W. Langford, 51st N.I., from 25th Nov. 1839 to 31st Dec. 1840, on sick cert.—29. Ens. W. Selby, 15th N.I., from 25th Nov. 1839 to 31st March 1840, on sick cert.—Dec. 12. Maj. L. W. Watson, 17th N.I., from 20th Nov. 1839 to 20th May 1841, on sick cert.

To Nagpore.—Nov. 22. Lieut. Col. W. B. Spry, 11th N.I., from 1st to 31st Dec. 1839.

To Calcutta.—Dec. 17. Lieut. J. W. Tombs, second assistant to civil engineer in 4th division, for six months, on private affairs.

To Ellore.—Dec. 12. Capt. G. Hutton, assist. adj. gen. Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, from 25th Dec. 1839 to 25th Jan. 1840.

To Bungalow.—Nov. 26. Lieut. W. D. Mainwaring, 2d M.E. Regt., from 18th Nov. 1839 to 31st Jan. 1840.—Dec. 3. Capt. Bower, 52d N.I., superintendant of Agunah Ghaut, until 15th Feb. 1840, on sick cert.—Dec. 3. Lieut. R. D. Armstrong, 2d M.E. Regt., from 1st Dec. 1839 to 29th Feb. 1840 (also to Kurnool and Presidency).

To Trichinopoly.—Dec. 20. Lieut. W. Scafe, 28th N.I., from 4th Dec. 1839 to 31st Jan. 1840.

To Jaulnah.—Dec. 4. Lieut. J. L. Stephenson, 1st M.E. Regt., from 1st Dec. 1839 to 31st March 1840.

To Cannanore.—Dec. 4. Assist. Surg. O. Palmer, from 1st Dec. 1839 to 29th Feb. 1840.

Leave extended.—Nov. 29. Capt. Wm. Gordon, assist. qu. mast. gen. Nagpore Subsidiary Force, until 1st March 1840, on sick cert.—Dec. 13. Capt. R. Shirreff, deputy assist. adj. gen. Tenasserim Provinces, until 15th March 1840, on sick cert., and to be considered as having had permission to proceed to sea.—11. Capt. W. J. Manning, 1st M.E.R., until 1st Feb. 1840, to enable him to reach Bellary on that date, and there await the arrival of the corps.—20. Lieut. Col. C. M. Bird, 34th L.I., till 15th Jan. 1840, to enable him to join.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Dec. 3. Lieut. S. G. C. Renaud, 1st M.E. Regt., from 15th Nov. 1839 to 15th Feb. 1840, to enable him to join.

Cancelled.—Nov. 15. The leave to Calcutta granted on 24th Sept. last to Capt. J. Whistle, 6th L.C.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 24. *Indies*, from Calcutta.—Dec. 4. *Cor-sair*, from Calcutta.—5. *Louise*, from Penang;

William Dampier, from Rangoon.—8. *Atlas*, from London and Madeira.—12. *William*, from Mauritius; *John Fleming*, from Calcutta, Bimlipatam, and Visagapatam; *Two Sisters*, from Cape; *Lord Elphinstone*, from Rangoon and Visagapatam.—15. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, from Calcutta.—17. *Wellington*, from London, Madeira, and Cape.—18. *Isadora*, from Calcutta, Visagapatam, &c.; *Carnegie*, from London and Madeira.

Departures.

Nov. 19. *Courier de Bourbon*, for Cuddalore, Tutacurin, Havre, and Nantes.—21. *Aigle*, for Havre.—25. *William Wilson*, for Moulmein.—Dec. 9. *Indien*, for Bordeaux.—12. *Louisa*, for Ceylon.—14. *William Dampier*, parted from her anchor, and put to sea.—17. *John Fleming*, for London.—18. H.C. steamer *Enterprise*, for Calcutta.

Arrival at Ganjam.

Scotia, from London to Calcutta (put in for water).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 23. At Tellicherry, the lady of Thomas Rollett, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.
Oct. 22. At Ellichpore, the lady of W. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.
Nov. 2. At Bowenpilly, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. St. V. Fitcher, 6th L.C., of a son.
6. At Cuttack, the lady of Lieut. J. W. Coates, 6th M.N.I., of a daughter.
9. At Cuddapah, the lady of Major Wahab, 16th N.I., of a son.
— At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Hill, H.M. 57th regt., of a daughter.
11. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Cantia, 5th N.I., of a daughter.
16. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. W. E. A. Elliott, 20th N.I., of a son.
17. At Belgum, the lady of the Rev. James Morant, A.M., of a son.
— At Madras, the lady of George Pearse, Esq., M.D., secretary to the Medical Board, of a son.
22. At Kamptee, the lady of G. Griffin, Esq., 24th N.I., of a son.
26. At Salem, the lady of W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., of a son.
Dec. 1. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Bisset, 15th N.I., of a daughter.
4. At Arcot, the lady of Capt. Grimes, 5th Light Cavalry, of a son.
— At Bangalore, the wife of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. C. Anderson, H.M. 4th regt., of a son.
6. At Hussingabad, the lady of Major Ely, commanding 42d N.I., of a daughter.
9. At Bowenpilly, the lady of Capt. Byng, 6th Light Cavalry, of a son.
11. At Madras, the lady of Capt. Gunning, 17th regt. N.I., of a son.
12. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. Shepherd, 2d Europ. L.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 21. At Trichinopoly, Mr. John Gordon, Southern Provincial Court, to Miss F. Pittman.
13. At Madras, Mr. John Ashworth to Ann Maria, daughter of Mr. T. Wilnot.
14. At Madras, Mr. Robert Johnson to Miss Elizabeth Scott.
15. At Ootacamund, Lieut. H. Shakespear, adj. 2d regt. Nizam's cavalry, to Annie Blanche, eldest daughter of R. W. Fox, Esq.
30. At Bellary, George S. Scott, Esq., assistant surgeon 10th N.I., to Helen Lowe, second daughter of the late J. Henderson, Esq., of Edinburgh.
Dec. 7. At Bangalore, Lieut. W. D. Mainwaring, 2d M.E. regt., to Sophia, eldest daughter of Lieut. and Adj. C. Lloyd, E.M. 13th L. Dragoons.
9. At Madras, Mr. J. A. Jensen to Miss Mary Anne Stuart.

DEATHS.

Nov. 8. At Rajahmundry, drowned in the river Godavary, through the upsetting of a boat, Assist. Surg. Alexander Wight and Mary Anne his wife, leaving three infant children.

16. At Coorings, drowned during a severe gale, Capt. Pendergrass, of the ship *Catherine*, and Capt. Marshall, of the ship *Charles Dumergue*.

21. At Cochin, of paralysis, Capt. Wm. Harris, late of the country service, aged 65.

24. At Chittledroog, Lieut. G. J. Russell, 5th L.C., assistant to the commissioner in Mysore.

30. Near Bangalore, of cholera, aged 38, Capt. W. W. Baker, 35d N.I.

— At Egmore, Mr. John E. Childs, aged 37.

Dec. 5. At Vepery, Mr. John Luxa, aged 60.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

THE ATTACK UPON ADEN.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, Dec. 2, 1839.—The following extract from Station Orders, by Lieut. Col. Capon, commanding at Aden, is re-published:

Extract from Station Orders, by Lieut.-Col. Capon, dated Aden, 11th Nov. 1839.

"The Commanding Officer congratulates the troops, on the gallant manner in which they repulsed an attack, along the whole front of the field work, by bodies of Arabs, 5,000 or upwards in total strength, half an hour before day-break this morning. The promptitude in manning the works, with the excellent practice of the guns, completely defeated an attempt, which for secrecy and suddenness in the onset bears testimony to the hardihood and skill of the enemy. The defence of the upper works was also excellent, while the highly valuable services of the *Euphrates* launch, under Lieut. Hamilton, contributed mainly to the success with it has pleased the Almighty to bless us: our loss being nothing, whilst that of the enemy could not have been short of 100.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has much gratification in noticing the judicious arrangements of Commander Haines, the political agent, and Lieut. Col. Capon, and the courage and firmness which were displayed by the whole of the force, at Aden, both European and native, on the occasion of the attack made on that place by a formidable body of Arabs on the morning of the 11th instant, when the assailants were successfully repelled, happily without any casualty occurring on the side of the British.

2. The officers and men of the military and naval services have merited the approbation and thanks of Government for their distinguished conduct on this occasion, which has been brought to the favourable notice of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR F. MAITLAND.

General Department, Bombay Castle, Dec. 1, 1839.—It is with the deepest regret the Hon. the Governor in Council announces the death yesterday, the 30th ultimo, of his Exc. Admiral SIR FREDERICK MAITLAND, K. C. B. Commander-in-chief of her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, on board H. M. Ship *Wellesley*.

In consequence of this melancholy event, the flag at the Castle is to be hoisted to-morrow at sunrise half staff high, and so to continue until sunset, and minute guns corresponding in number with the age of the deceased, to be fired from the ramparts; the same ceremony is to be ob-

served by the Hon. Company's vessels of war in the harbour under such an arrangement as the Superintendent of the Indian Navy may direct.

The remains of the deceased will be interred to-morrow morning, the 2nd inst. at 7 o'clock in St. Thomas's Cathedral, and the attendance of all the officers in her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's civil, military, and naval services, at the presidency, is requested.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

Political Department, Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1839.—The following engagement for the suppression of the slave trade in the Persian Gulf, entered into with the British Government, by each of the four following maritime Arabian chiefs, in the month of July last, is published for general information, namely:—

Shaik Khuleefa of Aboothabee.

Shaik Mukhtoom of Debay.

Shaik Abdoolla of Amul-gavoen, and

Shaik Sultan bin Saggur of Raselkhy-mah.

"I do hereby declare, that I bind and pledge myself to the British Government in the following engagement:

First.—That the Government cruisers, whenever they may meet any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects, beyond a direct line drawn from Cape Delgado, passing two degrees seaward of the Island of the Socotra, and ending at Cape Guedel, and shall suspect that such vessel is engaged in the slave trade, the said cruisers are permitted to detain and search it.

Second.—Should it on examination be proved, that any vessel belonging to myself or my subjects is carrying slaves, whether men, women or children, for sale, beyond the aforesaid line, then the Government cruisers shall seize and confiscate such vessel and her cargo. But if the aforesaid vessel shall pass beyond the aforesaid line, owing to stress of weather or other cause of necessity, not under control, then she shall not be seized.

Third.—As the selling of males and females, whether grown up or young, who are 'hoor' or free, is contrary to the Mahomedan religion, and whereas the Soomalee tribe is included in the 'ahtar' or free, I do hereby agree that the sale of males and females, whether young or old, of the Soomalee tribe, shall be considered as piracy, and that after four months from this date, all those of my people convicted of being concerned in such an act, shall be punished the same as pirates."

PASSAGE MONEY FOR OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO AND FROM SCINDE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 3, 1839.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased

to publish the following table, fixing the rate of passage money for officers proceeding individually to and from Scinde, as a supplement to the table in Article 48, section 48, page 157, of the Third Supplement to the Military Code:

From the Presidency to Karrachee or Vikker—Field Officer, 119; Captain or Subaltern, 107.

From Karrachee or Vikker to the Presidency—Field Officer, 122; Captain or subaltern, 108.

HONORARY DISTINCTION TO CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 4, 1839.—With the sanction of the Government of India, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the word "Aden" being borne on the colours and appointments of the undermentioned corps, present at the capture of Aden.

4th Company 1st Bat. Artillery.

6th Company Golanauze Battalion.

1st Bombay European Regiment.

24th Reg. Native Infantry.

STUDY OF THE MAHRATTA LANGUAGE.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 14, 1839.—The order of 26th April last having reduced the allowance of interpreters in a second language, renders it desirable that some motive should exist to influence officers to pass in Mahratta as well as Hindoostanee, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to order, that on any future vacancy in the situation of interpreter and quartermaster to any corps or regiments under this presidency, the appointment shall only be considered as acting, if the officer has only passed in one language, and shall be vacated in favour of any officer who shall have passed in the above two languages, whose character shall be in other points unexceptionable.

SERVICES OF LIEUT. COL. C. B. JAMES.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 18, 1839.—A furlough to England is granted to Lieut. Col. C. B. James, commissary-general, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

The Hon. the Governor in Council will not fail to bring to the notice of the Hon. Court of Directors, the valuable services of this highly respectable officer over a space of time above thirty-seven years, during which period he was employed in various offices of trust and responsibility, and latterly as commissary-general at a time of great anxiety, requiring unwearied personal exertion, for which the best thanks of government are hereby conveyed to him.

COURTS MARTIAL.

MIDSHIPMAN E. C. ZOUCHE.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 13, 1839.—At a general court-martial assembled at Bombay on the 15th Nov. 1839,

and of which Capt. J. Pepper, H.C. Indian Navy, is President, Mr. Midshipman E. C. Zouch, of the H.C. Indian Navy, was tried on the following charge:

Charge.—Mr. Midshipman E. C. Zouch, of the H.C. steam vessel *Atalanta*, brought to trial on the following charge, *viz.*

For most disgraceful and highly irregular conduct, and neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline, on board the aforesaid vessel, in Bombay Harbour, on the evening of the 13th Oct. 1839, in the following instances, *viz.*

1st. In having, whilst senior officer in charge of the said vessel, and whilst she was on fire, been in a shameful state of intoxication, from which he was unable to perform his duty, and impeded others in their exertion in extinguishing the fire.

2d. In having, after he was placed in arrest by his superior officer, Lieut. A. H. Gordon, of the H.C. brig *Taptee*, for the offence set forth in the foregoing instance, refused to obey the lawful command of his superior officer, Lieut. C. W. Montriou, of the H.C. receiving ship *Hastings*, to proceed on board the latter vessel, and consider himself under close arrest.

3d. In having broken his arrest by returning on board the *Atalanta*, without orders or due authority.

4th. In having, whilst the crews of several vessels were employed in extinguishing the fire on board the *Atalanta*, caused a false alarm, by unfoundedly asserting that there were one hundred barrels of gunpowder on board, by which many lives were endangered, and one seaman drowned.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision.

Finding and Sentence.—The Court, on the evidence before it, is of opinion, that the prisoner Mr. Midshipman E. C. Zouch, of the H.C. steam vessel *Atalanta*, is

Not guilty of the first instance of the charge preferred against him.

Guilty of the second instance.

Not guilty of the third instance.

Not guilty of the fourth instance.

The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above specified, and the same being highly irregular conduct, to the prejudice of good order and naval discipline, and in breach of the articles of war, in such cases made and provided, does adjudge him to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as the Commander of the Forces may be pleased to direct.

Disapproved.

(Signed) J. F. FITZGERALD,
Major-general.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.

If the urgent duties of the public service had not withdrawn a large portion of the members of the court on the present trial, the Commander of the Forces would undoubtedly have directed a revision of the

finding on the 1st, 3d, and 4th instances of the charge, and also of the sentence, in the hope that a re-consideration of what stands recorded on the proceedings would have produced a more correct view of the case under investigation. It, therefore, now only remains for Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald to express his marked disapproval of both the verdict and award; the former of which (more specifically on the 1st and 3d instances) he considers to be at variance with the most satisfactory and conclusive evidence; and the latter is in every respect inadequate to the serious nature of the offence of "disobedience to the lawful command of his superior officer," of which the court has justly declared Mr. Midshipman Zouch to be guilty.

Under the above view of the case, it becomes the imperative duty of the Commander of the Forces, in support of the discipline and welfare of an important branch of the public service, to submit the proceedings of the present trial for the consideration and disposal of the Hon. the Governor in Council.

Mr. Midshipman Zouch is to be released from arrest, but will not return to duty until further orders.

CAPT. C. W. WENN.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 31, 1839.—At a general court-martial assembled at Baroda, on the 12th Dec. 1839, and of which Maj. Gen. J. Morse is president, Capt. C. W. Wenn, of the 13th Regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge, *viz.*

Charge.—For having, on or about the 7th day of Sept. 1839, in or near the town of Broach, in Guzerat, feloniously and unlawfully killed Jeewee, a female inhabitant of the said town, by then and there feloniously and unlawfully wounding her in the left leg, by discharging a fowling-piece loaded with small shot; from which wound the said Jeewee did die on or about the 26th day of Sept. aforesaid.

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—That the prisoner, Capt. C. W. Wenn, of the 13th Regt. N.I., is not guilty of the crime with which he stands charged, and do therefore acquit him of the same.

Approved.

(Signed) JOHN F. FITZGERALD,
Major-general.

Remarks by the Commander of the Forces.

From what is recorded on this trial, it is to be inferred, that the verdict of the court is grounded on the evidence adduced, to prove that the death of the deceased woman was not occasioned by the wound inflicted on her by the discharge of the fowling-piece by Capt. Wenn; but that it proceeded from other causes: and under this view of the case, the Commander of the Forces has confirmed the finding.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald cannot, however, permit the matter to pass without animadverting most severely on the highly dangerous and irregular practice of discharging fire-arms (howsoever they may be loaded) in a cantonment, or any place where there is a probability of its being dangerous.—A want of reflection on this point on the part of an officer, to whose kind and considerate conduct to the natives ample testimony is borne on the proceedings, has given rise to the present investigation.

Capt. Wenn is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 23. Mr. E. Montgomerie to be sub-collector of Nassack, and to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

26. Commander S. B. Haines, Indian navy, to be political agent at Aden.

28. Lieut. Jenkins, Indian navy, to be assistant political agent at Aden.

29. Mr. H. W. Reeves to be acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nassick.

Dec. 4. Capt. Donnelly, deputy assist. adj. gen., to be postmaster to Scinde Reserve Force, in room of Lieut. Valiant, H.M. 40th regt.

Mr. George Fenner Hughes to be sheriff of Bombay for ensuing year.

Mr. A. Spens to be deputy collector of customs and land revenue at the presidency.

Mr. R. T. Webb to act as deputy civil auditor and deputy mint-master.

7. Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant magistrate of Dharwar, to have full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

18. Mr. H. W. Reeves to be assistant judge and session judge at Dharwar.

21. Mr. G. Blane to act as first assistant to collector and magistrate of Sholapore.

Bomajee Hormusjee, Esq., to be stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests.

23. Capt. Macan, brigade major at Decsa, to be postmaster at that station.

Mr. W. C. Bruce to be civil auditor and mint-master; to have effect from date of Mr. Doveton's embarkation for Europe.

Mr. W. R. Morris to act as secretary to government in general and Persian departments.

24. Mr. W. S. Boyd to be collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, and reporter general on external commerce, from date of Mr. Doveton's embarkation for England.

Mr. T. Ogilvie assumed charge of the office of second assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, on the 18th Nov.

Lieut. Wallace, assistant to the political agent in Mahee Caunta, resumed charge of his duties on the 18th Nov.

Mr. F. Bouchier, opium agent and superintendent of stationery, resumed charge of his duties on the 23d Nov.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector of Tannah, received charge of the collectorate from Mr. Pringle, on the 27th Nov.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, delivered over charge of the collectorate to Mr. R. Keays, first assistant, on the 23d Nov.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector and magistrate of Surat, assumed charge of his duties on the 2d Dec.

Mr. C. M. Harrison assumed charge of the office of acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona, and acting assistant agent for sirdars in the Deccan, on the 23d Nov.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Bassett Doveton, Esq., civil auditor and

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mint-master, to proceed to England, and to accept that gentleman's resignation of the Hon. Company's service from the 31st Dec.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 27. Mr. R. Y. Bazett, to Cape and Australia, for two years, for health.—Mr. G. Blane, to Mahabeshwur Hills, for one month.—Dec. 4. Mr. H. Borradaile, an extension of leave for three months.—6. Mr. W. C. Andrews, leave for one month, on private affairs.—18. Mr. T. Ogilvie, leave for one month.—21. Mr. W. Simson, leave for one month, to Mahabeshwur, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 3. The Rev. C. Jackson, L.L.B., to be chaplain of Ahmedabad, whence he is to visit Baroda once in two months, remaining there for two Sundays, and Hursole and Kaira each three times in the year.

The Rev. A. Stackhouse, M.A., to be chaplain at Aden.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. Nov. 29, 1839.—Capt. E. Whitchelo, assist. com. general, received charge of commissariat department with Reserve Army in Scinde on 11th Nov.

Capt. R. Ord, pay-master N.D. of army, received charge of commissariat department at Ahmedabad on 15th Nov.

Nov. 30.—Lieut. Stevens, Madras artillery, to take charge of executive engineer's department at Ahmednuggur, on departure of Capt. Turner for Sukkur.

Dec. 3.—Capt. B. Crispin, 16th N.I., to command detachment of that regt. doing duty over subsidiary jail at Tannah, from 20th Oct. last.

12th N.I. Lieut. W. Browne to be adj. v. Holmes resigned the situation; date 11th Nov. 1839.

Lieut. O. D. Otley to be adj. to 1st Bombay European regiment.

Lieut. H. B. Rose, interpreter in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, to act as qu. master to 1st Bombay Europ. regt., until further orders.

Dec. 4.—Lieut. Ayrton to conduct duties of adj. to European and native details of artillery at Aden, from 1st Nov.; date 26th do.

Capt. M. Willoughby, of artillery, to act as agent for manufacture of gun-powder, during absence of Capt. Jacob.

The services of Assist. Surg. Bradley placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, from 15th Dec., to fill a vacancy in H.H. the Nizam's service.

Lieut. Western to be executive engineer at Aden.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. T. R. Stewart to act as adj. to 8th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Cristal on special duty; date 24th Nov.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibson to be surgeon, v. Mackell dec.; date of rank 3d Dec. 1839.

2d Europ. Regt. Ens. J. D. DeVitre to be lieut., v. Goldie dec.; date of rank 12th Nov. 1839.

Lieut. C. Williams to act as adj. to 14th N.I., until further orders; date 26th Nov.

Lieut. A. W. J. Logie, 11th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Major on leave; date 26th Nov.

Dec. 9.—Lieut. F. Cristall, 8th N.I., placed at disposal of Resident at Sattara for special duty.

Dec. 10.—Surg. Wm. Erskine placed under orders of Resident of Sattara for special duty.

Dec. 13.—Assist. Surg. P. Gray to be civil surgeon at Dharwar, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Edwards prom.

Assist. Surg. B. White app. to situation of vaccinator in the Deccan, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Gibson prom.

Dec. 16.—Assist. Surg. W. Pitcairn to act as vaccinator in S.E.D. of Guzerat.

Dec. 17.—7th N.I. Capt. T. C. Parr to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Skipper to be capt., and Ens. J. T. Barr to be lieut., in suc. to Keith dec.; date of rank 19th Oct. 1839.

(2 I*)

Ena. F. Fanning, 5th N.I., to take charge of staff duties at Hursole from Lieut. Williams; date 23d Nov.

Lieut. Goodenough, 26th N.I., to perform duties of staff officer at Tatta, consequent on departure of Brev. Capt. Goldie; date 18th Nov.

24th N.I. Ena. B. G. Morrison to be lieut., v. Anderson dec.; date of rank 6th Dec. 1839.

3d-Lieut. Dent to receive charge of adjutancy of European and native details of artillery at Aden, on departure of Lieut. Massie on sick cert. to Bombay; date 6th Dec.

Ena. W. E. Wilkinson, 21st N.I., to command detachment of that regt. employed as guards over the subsidiary jails at Trombay and Sion, from 4th Dec., during absence of Capt. Ennis on sick cert. at presidency.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1839, promoted to brevet rank of Captain from dates specified, viz.—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th N.I., 7th Dec. 1839; Lieut. E. A. Guerin, 2d Europ. regt., do.; Lieut. J. Macdonell, 19th N.I.

Capt. H. Macan, 17th N.I., to act as assist. adj. general to Poona division of army on departure of Lieut. Morse from station; date 29th Nov.

The following appointments made on general staff of army, consequent upon death of Major Keith, deputy adj. general of army:—Capt. Haggart, 1st Europ. regt., senior assist. adj. gen., to be deputy adj. general, v. Keith; Capt. Donnelly, 1st Gr. N.I., deputy assist. adj. general, to be assistant adj. gen., v. Haggart; Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen., v. Donnelly.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville, 7th N.I., to be commissary general, in suc. to Lieut. Col. James.

Dec. 20.—The services of Capt. J. Outram, 23d N.I., placed at disposal of government of India.

Dec. 21.—The Military Auditor General to be an ex-officio member of Military Board, pending instructions of government of India.

Dec. 24.—Cadet of Infantry G. E. Ashburner admitted on establishment from 30th Nov.

Dec. 25.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Walker, field engineer, to act as interp. in Hindoostanee, to detachment at Kharg during absence of Capt. Hamerton, 15th N.I., on leave; date 6th Dec.—Capt. Hamerton, 15th N.I., placed at disposal of resident in Persian Gulf, and Lieut. Walker, field engineer, to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to detachment, during absence of former officer; date 15th Nov.—All reports and returns directed to be made to Capt. Earle, 24th N.I., next senior officer, from 27th Nov., on departure of Lieut. Col. Shireff to Bombay, and Lieut. Jackson, 24th do., to conduct duties of staff officer during time Capt. Earle may be in command of detachment.—All reports and returns directed to be made to Lieut. Col. Hughes, c.n., from 29th Nov., and Capt. Earle to resume duties of staff officer; date 29th Nov.

Lieut. C. Rooke to act as adj. to left wing 22d N.I., proceeding to Shikarpoor; date 21st Nov.

Ena. Leckie, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., during absence of Lieut. Supple on sick cert.; date 5th Dec.

Lieut. Col. Leighton app. to charge of office of commissary-general, from departure of Lieut. Col. James until arrival of Lieut. Col. Dunsterville at presidency.

Dec. 27.—Assist. Surg. J. Doig to be surgeon, v. Mackell dec.; date 3d Dec. 1839.

Capt. Hart to continue to act as interp. in Hindoostanee and Maharatta to 2d Gr. N.I. until further orders; date Camp Candahar, 4th June.

Ena. Fennig to perform duties of bazar master at Ahmednuggur, during temporary absence of Capt. Ennis in command of wing at Poona; date 12th Dec.

Lieut. W. F. Curtis, 1st L.C., to command Scinde Rissalah, and Lieut. P. W. Clarke, 2d Grenadiers, to be second in command, and to perform duty of adj. to that corps.

Dec. 30.—Cadets of Infantry J. F. W. Poley, John Pogson, and W. P. Shakespear admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr C. R. O. Bloxham admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. H. Lyons, 23d N.I., to act as paymaster of

Scinde Reserve Force, on departure of Capt. Cor-sellis from his station.

(By Lieut. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald).

Nov. 22, 1839.—Ensigns F. Levian and C. J. Bouchier to do duty, former with 16th N.I., and latter with 8th do., and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. Doig to afford medical aid to Guzerat Irregular Horse; date 13th Nov.

Unposted Ensigns Johnstone, Mackenzie, Marston, and Kay, removed from doing duty with 25th to 8th N.I., and directed to join latter corps without delay.

Nov. 25.—The following orders by officer commanding Rajcote confirmed: Assist. Surg. Keith to receive medical charge of 12th N.I., and details from Assist. Surg. Gray; date 19th Oct.—Assist. Surg. Keith, at requisition of assistant political agent in Kattywar, to afford medical aid to civil establishment at that station, in addition to his military duties; date 8th Nov.

Nov. 27.—The following transfers and postings in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Capt. W. T. Whitlie from horse brigade to 2d bat.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. A. Farquharson from 2d to 1st bat.; Lieut. B. Bailey from 1st to 2d bat.; Maj. J. W. Watson, late prom., posted to 2d bat.

Nov. 28.—Major Watson to be president of Committee for distribution of Ava Prize Money, in room of commandant of artillery, who is relieved from that duty, and 2d-Lieut. Dent to be a member of above committee, in room of Major Watson.

Ensign Mackenzie, now with 25th N.I., on departure of that regt. from Poona, to join and do duty with 21st do. until further orders.

Dec. 2.—Capt. F. C. Darke, 4th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Dec. 4.—Superintending Surg. W. A. Purnell posted to N.W.D. of Guzerat, and to join as early as practicable.

Superintending Surg. A. Henderson to be attached to Presidency division until further orders.

Dec. 6.—Assist. Surg. Grierson to assume medical charge of detachment of Gollundauze, and public followers under Capt. Turner, of engineers, on board ship *Hannah*; date 21st Oct. last.

Assist. Surg. Peart to receive medical charge of left wing 13th N.I. from Assist. Surg. Nicholson, and latter officer to rejoin head-quarters of 13th regt. at Surat; date Broach 25th Nov.

Dec. 7.—Superintending Surg. A. Henderson to be a member of annual Invaliding Committee, in room of Superintending Surg. Purnell, who is relieved from that duty.

Dec. 9.—Cornet J. C. Graves, 3d L.C., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Dec. 11.—Surg. D. C. Bell to proceed without delay to join force under Maj. Gen. Willshire, c.n., for purpose of relieving Superintending Surg. Kennedy from his present duties.

Dec. 12.—Assist. Surg. Clark, 10th N.I., to afford medical aid to troops and details about to embark for Aden in the ship *Castlereagh*.

Surg. Gibb, 25th regt., to afford medical aid to head-quarters of 10th N.I., from date of Assist. Surg. Clarke's departure from Bombay.

Dec. 14.—The following removal and postings ordered:—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt., c.n., from 10th N.I. to 2d Europ. Regt.; —c.n., posted to 10th do., v. Stannus; G. B. Brooks, junior colonel in infantry, to remain unattached.

Surg. J. Inglis, M.D., removed from 22d N.I., and posted to 2d Europ. Regt., and directed to join at Poona by 1st Feb. 1840.

Dec. 17.—Surg. E. W. Edwards (late prom.) posted to 23d N.I., and to join forthwith.

Assist. Surg. Glasse, now in Candehar, directed to proceed to presidency, for general duty.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. Symson, 1st Europ. Regt., to proceed to presidency in charge of detail of that regt. under orders to proceed to Aden.

Brev. Capt. Gillanders, 2d Europ. Regt., to receive charge of depot of 1st Europ. Regt. at Poona, from Lieut. Symson.

Dec. 26.—The following removals made:—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. Pottinger 14th to 19th N.I.; D. Capon from 24th to 10th do.; G. Moore from 10th to 24th do.; F. Stalker from 19th N.I. to 2d

Europ. Regt.: G. J. Wilson from 2d Europ. Regt. to 14th N.I.

Dec. 28.—Ens. F. Stanley, 11th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Dec. 31.—Assist. Surg. C. R. O. Bloxham to be attached to 2d bat. artillery until further orders.

Permitted to retire from the Service.—Nov. 30. Maj. G. F. Penley, inv. estab., on pension of his rank from 1st Dec.—Dec. 27. Surg. J. P. Blach, on pension of his rank, from 16th Dec.—Surg. W. Carstairs, on pension of his rank, agreeably to regulations.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 3. Capt. J. St. C. Jameson, 18th N.I.; Brev. Capt. T. Tapp, 1st Europ. Regt.; Lieut. B. Bailey, artillery; Superintending Surg. A. Henderson.—20. Brev. Maj. T. B. Jervis, engineers; Capt. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C.

FURLONGHS

To Europe.—Nov. 29. The furlough granted to Mr. Edwards, pension estab., under date 5th Nov., cancelled at his own request.—Dec. 9. Lieut. P. C. Morse, 8th N.I., for health.—12. Maj. S. Robson, inv. estab.—17. Lieut. T. L. Jameson, 3d N.I., for one year, on private affairs, ceasing to draw pay from date of his embarkation.—18. Lieut. Col. C. B. James, commissary general, for health.—27. Lieut. W. Massie, of artillery, for health.

To N.S. Wales.—Dec. 4. Capt. W. Jacob, agent for manufacture of gun-powder, for two years, for health.

To Australia and N.S. Wales.—Dec. 20. Surg. R. Frith, M.D., for two years, for health.—Capt. C. J. Westley, N.V.B., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., for two years, for health.—Lieut. J. D. Leckie, 22d N.I., for one year, for health.

To Neigherries.—Dec. 25. Capt. A. Bradford, 13th N.I., for one year, for health.

To Malabar Coast.—Dec. 23. Assist. Surg. P. Gray, for two months, for health.

To Presidency.—Nov. 26. Capt. J. Craper, 7th N.I., from 26th Nov. to 15th Jan. 1840, to remain, until season will permit of his proceeding to join his corps.—29. Capt. W. S. Adams, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. P.I.A., from 1st to 20th Dec., on private affairs.—Dec. 2. The undermentioned officers have their furloughs respectively prolonged until 31st Dec. for health: Capt. T. H. Otley and Lieut. J. Crozier; Brev. Capt. G. Wilson; Lieut. H. C. Jones and A. G. Shaw; Cornet J. E. Graves; Ensigns A. Austen and F. Stanley.—Lieut. H. C. Morse, acting assist. adj. general Poonah division, from 29th Nov. to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N.I., from 27th Nov. to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—4. Capt. R. M. Hughes, 12th N.I., from 4th Dec., to remain until arrival of his regt. from Rajcote.—5. Capt. R. J. Littlewood, 9th N.I., from 2d Jan. to 2d March 1840, on private affairs.—Surg. E. W. Edwards, for one month, on private affairs.—Capt. C. J. Westley, N.V.B., from 27th Nov. to 31st Dec., in extension, on med. cert.—6. Capt. E. M. Ennis, 21st N.I., from 6th to 31st Dec., to remain, on med. cert.—7. Lieut. H. W. Evans, acting deputy qu. mast. gen. N.D., from 2d to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—Surg. R. Frith, N.V.B., from 1st to 31st Dec., on ditto.—8. Capt. W. J. Otley, 2d L.C., from 1st Feb. 1840, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Lieut. A. Prescott, 2d L.C., do. do. do.—Lieut. J. M. Taylor, 2d L.C., from 15th Jan. to 15th April 1840, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—Lieut. F. Forbes, 3d N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st May 1840, on private affairs.—Ens. A. S. Young, 3d N.I., do. do.—11. Lieut. W. G. Wheatley, 4th N.I., from 1st to 31st Dec., in extension, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th N.I., from 1st to 31st Jan. 1840, in extension, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe, M.D., from 7th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—17. Lieut. A. Drummond, acting line adj., Bhooj, from 15th Jan. to 15th Feb. 1840, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—31. Capt. J. E. Parsons, 11th N.I., from 14th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—23. Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N.I., from 12th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—24. Capt. J. St. C. Jameson, 18th N.I., from 24th Dec.

to 24th Jan. 1840, to remain, on private affairs.—26. Capt. G. St. B. Browne, brigade major at Mhow, from 15th Jan. to 15th April 1840, on private affairs.—27. Capt. T. Foulerton, 1st N.I., from 8th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—30. Riding Master F. Fagan, 2d L.C., from 15th Jan. to 15th March 1840, on private affairs.

To Mhow.—Nov. 29. Lieut. A. E. Sanders, 2d Europ. regt., from 29th Nov. to 15th Feb., to remain, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 19.—The conditional admission into Indian Navy, by G.O. of 20th Sept. last, of Mr. W. H. Coates, cancelled (his app. having been ascertained to be to the Bengal pilot service).

Nov. 23.—Midshipman R. McKenzie promoted to rank of lieut., v. Wood retired.

Dec. 4.—Commander T. E. Rogers to officiate as assistant superintendent Indian Navy, as a temporary arrangement.

Dec. 20.—Surg. J. Montiflore to act as marine port surgeon, on departure of Assist. Surg. Pitcairn, until further orders, without prejudice to his regimental rank.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 21. Lieut. Jenkins, until 20th Dec., to Mahableshwur (India).—Dec. 9. Midshipman Balfour, until 10th Jan. 1840, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 30. *Moulmein*, from China and Singapore.—Dec. 1. *H.M.S. Wellesley*, from sea.—2. *Sir William Wallace*, from Calcutta; *H.M. brig Algerine*, from sea.—5. *Hamido*, from Colasarampattam.—8. *Hercules*, from Tuticorin.—12. *Solide*, from Bourbon.—13. *Futty Rahmon*, from Calcutta; *H.M.S. Lorne*, from the Indus.—14. *Salsette*, from Kharack; *Strubane*, from London.—16. *St. Gaultier*, from Goa.—18. *Stalkar*, from Calcutta.—19. *Blundell*, from Mouline.—22. *Ayrshire*, from Raungoon.—23. *Good Success*, from China and Manila.—24. *Ganges*, from Mouline; *Virginia*, from sea (the captain and chief mate having been murdered by convicts).—25. *Futty Rahmon*, from Surat.—26. *Hopkinson*, from London and Cape.—30. *Cornubia*, from Liverpool; *Futima*, from Liverpool.—31. *H.C. steamer Hugh Lindsay*, from Suez, &c. (with overland mail of 4th Nov.)

Departures.

Nov. 28. *Sulimany*, for Madras and Calcutta (with first division of *H.M. 15th Hussars*; *Regular*, for Aden; *H.C. sloop-of-war Ephraïm*, for Aden; *H.C. iron steamer Indus*, for the Indus; *H.M. ships Lorne and Wellesley*, to sea (the latter returned on 1st Dec.).—Dec. 3. *H.H. the Imaum of Muscat's ship-of-war Sultana*, for Muscat.—5. *Kingston*, for Liverpool; *H.C. schooner Shannon*, for Kurrachee.—6. *H.C. sloop-of-war Ootri*, for Persian Gulf; *H.M. brig Algerine*, for Red Sea (with an overland mail).—8. *Haywood*, for Liverpool; *Isabelle*, for Ceylon and London.—13. *Sir Herbert Compton*, for Kharack and Persian Gulf; *Charison*, for Malabar Coast and Madras; *Childs Harold*, for Cape and London.—14. *Virginia*, for Singapore (with convicts).—15. *George Canning*, for Tellicherry and London.—17. *Lord Castlereagh*, for Aden.—18. *Drongan*, for Aden.—20. *Hercules*, for Liverpool.—21. *Agnus*, for Aden.—25. *H.C. brig Tapsee*, for Malabar Coast.—27. *Princess Charlotte*, for Liverpool.—28. *Hersfordshire*, for Cape and London; *Sir Colin Campbell*, for Liverpool.—31. *Futty Rahmon*, for Juddah.—JAN. 1. 1840. *H.C. steamer Zenobia*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Freight to London and Liverpool (Dec. 31).—Owing to the great scarcity of tonnage at present, has risen to £5. 10s. to £5. 15s. per ton, with a prospect of advancing further, there being at present scarcely an available vessel.

Passengers arrived at Bombay.

Per Salsette, from Kharack (arrived 14th Dec.): Lieut. Col. Sheriff; Lieut. Col. B. Shee; Major H. C. Rawlinson; Major J. P. Lynch; Dr. C. Bell; &c. &c.

Per Good Success, from China and Manila (arrived 23d Dec.): Capt. Dobree, R.N.; Dr. Downey, H.C.S.; Robert Diggle, Esq.

Per H. C. steamer Hugh Lindsay, from Suez and Maculla (arrived 31st Dec.): Capt. Routh, 15th Hussars; G. Hodgkinson, Esq., Bengal; Capt. Tweedie, 8th do. L.C.; H. Conolly, Esq., Madras C.S.; H. Schenelder, Esq., Bombay; Capt. and Mrs. Delamain; Rev. and Mrs. Sandeys, and child; A. C. White, Esq., Bombay; Capt. Maughan, Bombay 12th regt.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Sir Herbert Compton, for Kharrack and Persian Gulf (sailed 13th Dec.): The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spring.

Per Lord Castlereagh, for Aden (sailed 17th Dec.): Capt. Brown, 10th regt.; Dr. Clark; troops.

Per Drogan, for Aden (sailed 18th Dec.): Capt. Hogg; Lieut. Prendergast; troops.

Per Agnes, for Aden (sailed 21st Dec.): Capt. Hume, 10th N.L.; Mrs. Hume; troops, and followers.

Next Overland Mail.—A steamer was to be despatched from Bombay for Suez on the 25th Jan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 25. At Malcolmpalt, the lady of J. M. Davis, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 17. At Dapoolie, the lady of Brev. Capt. Prior, 21st N.L., of a daughter.

— At Baroda, the lady of Surg. J. McMorris, of a son.

19. At Colaba, the lady of R. X. Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Aurangabad, the lady of Brigadier Bagbold, of a daughter.

— At the Breach, the lady of Capt. H. B. Turner, of a son.

23. The lady of Major Cathcart, 10th N.L., of a daughter.

— At Byculla, Mrs. Blackwell, of a son.

Lately. The lady of J. Lighton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. At Malligaum, Hugh P. Malet, Esq., C.S., to Miss Lucas.

26. At Bombay, the Rev. F. J. Spring, A.M., assistant chaplain, Bombay establishment, to Jane Balfour, second daughter of George Mackenzie Ross, Esq., of Aldie, Ross-shire, Scotland.

Dec. 19. At Mahableshwur, Maj. Gen. Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., to Jean, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Ogilvy, of Clova, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Airlie.

24. At Bombay, Arthur Fallon, fifth son of the late Lieut. Col. Fallon, Bombay army, to Sarah Maria, only daughter of the late Mr. Harrison, of Bellary.

DEATHS.

Oct. 12. In camp, at Soorae, on his return from Cabool with the Bombay division of the Army of the Indus, Major James Keith, 7th regt. N.L., deputy adjutant general of the army.

27. On board the *Palinurus*, at the mouth of the Indus, Mr. David Scott, of the Indian navy.

Nov. 5. At Tatta, in Lower Scinde, of fever, Lieut. George McLeod, engineers, in his 23d year.

13. Killed, at the storming of Khelat, Lieut. T. Gravatt, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal regt.

20. At Kurrachee, of cholera, Surgeon David Forbes, 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

29. At Shikarpore, whilst on his march with the returning troops from Ghuzni, Capt. B. N. Ogle, H.M. 4th Light Dragoons.

30. On board H.M.S. *Wollsey*, His Exc. Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces in India, in the 63d year of his age.

Dec. 5. At Bombay, Surg. Andrew Mackell, 9th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Tar De'o, Anne, relict of the late Francis Schuler, Esq., aged 77.

6. On board the *Childs Harold*, in which vessel he had taken his passage to the Cape, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. C. Anderson, 24th regt. N.L., aged 35.

13. At Kurrachee, Major James Cooke, commanding the artillery, Scinde Reserve Force, after an illness of three days.

16. Murdered by convicts, only two days after leaving Bombay for Singapore, Capt. Whiffen, commander of the *Virginia*, and Mr. Harland, chief mate of the above vessel.

19. At Baroda, the lady of Surg. J. McMorris, 21. At Bombay, Mrs. Lighton, lady of J. Lighton, Esq., deeply regretted.

31. In the Fort, J. C. de Gama, Esq., aged 50.

Lately. Of cholera, Lieut. Janvriin, of H.M. 4th L. Drags., with the Army of the Indus.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 16. W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No 1, North, in room of C. E. Layard, Esq., who has retired from the service; date 14th July 1839.

R. Atherton, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Batticaloa, and assistant at Batticaloa to government agent for Eastern Province; date ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Nov. 10. *Europe*, from Trincomallee (for Tutacoron).—23. *Ann*, from Bombay (for London).—27. *Bombay*, from Bombay and Tellicherry.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 19. *Morning Star*, for Moulmein.—Nov. *Osprey*, for Mauritius.—9. *Alexander*, for London.—10. *Eliza Ann*, for Malabar Coast.—Dec. 16. *Bombay*, for London.

BIRTH.

Nov. 8. At Colpatty, the lady of E. J. Darley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. At Colombo, Charles Belling, Esq., to Antoinetta Helena, fifth daughter of V.W. Vander Straaten, Esq.

Nov. 5. At Kandy, John Capper, Esq., to Anne Amelia Ackland.

13. At Colombo, Stephen Vertue, Esq., to Eliza, fourth daughter of Charles E. Layard, Esq., H.M. civil service.

DEATH.

Nov. 27. At Colombo, Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, Bart., in his 68th year.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Oct. 28. *Egmond*, from Holland; *Erasmus*, from London; *Admiral Tromp*, from Amsterdam; *Strathfield-saye*, and *Abberton*, both from N.S. Wales; *Haro*; *Mandane*.—Nov. 1. *Augustin*, from Texel.—29. *Sir John Falstaff*, from Cape.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 6. *Zembla*, Kinsman, for China.—Nov. 21. *Indian*, for Penang.—29. *Ganges*, for Rotterdam.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 21. At Westbrook, Rondebosch, Lieut. Col. N. Alves, of the Madras army, and agent to the Governor-general for the states of Keipootane, and commissioner of Ajmere, to Emily Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late William Dodd Greaves, Esq., surgeon, of the same army.

Maj. Gen. Sir John Fitzgerald cannot, however, permit the matter to pass without animadverting most severely on the highly dangerous and irregular practice of discharging fire-arms (howsoever they may be loaded) in a cantonment, or any place where there is a probability of its being dangerous.—A want of reflection on this point on the part of an officer, to whose kind and considerate conduct to the natives ample testimony is borne on the proceedings, has given rise to the present investigation.

Capt. Wenn is to be released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 23. Mr. E. Montgomerie to be sub-collector of Nasack, and to act as collector and magistrate of Tanna.

26. Commander S. B. Haines, Indian navy, to be political agent at Aden.

28. Lieut. Jenkins, Indian navy, to be assistant political agent at Aden.

29. Mr. H. W. Reeves to be acting sub-collector and joint magistrate of Nasack.

Dec. 4. Capt. Donnelly, deputy assist. adj. gen., to be postmaster to Scinde Reserve Force, in room of Lieut. Valiant, H.M. 40th regt.

Mr. George Fenner Hughes to be sheriff of Bombay for ensuing year.

Mr. A. Spens to be deputy collector of customs and land revenue at the presidency.

Mr. R. T. Webb to act as deputy civil auditor and deputy mint-master.

7. Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant magistrate of Dharwar, to have full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

18. Mr. H. W. Reeves to be assistant judge and session judge at Dharwar.

21. Mr. G. Blanc to act as first assistant to collector and magistrate of Sholapore.

Bomajee Hormujee, Esq., to be stipendiary commissioner of Court of Requests.

23. Capt. Macan, brigade major at Deesa, to be postmaster at that station.

Mr. W. C. Bruce to be civil auditor and mint-master; to have effect from date of Mr. Doveton's embarkation for Europe.

Mr. W. R. Morris to act as secretary to government in general and Persian departments.

24. Mr. W. S. Boyd to be collector of customs and land revenue at presidency, and reporter general on external commerce, from date of Mr. Doveton's embarkation for England.

Mr. T. Oglivie assumed charge of the office of second assistant to the political commissioner for Guzerat and resident at Baroda, on the 18th Nov.

Lieut. Wallace, assistant to the political agent in Mahee Caunta, resumed charge of his duties on the 18th Nov.

Mr. F. Bouchier, opium agent and superintendent of stationery, resumed charge of his duties on the 29d Nov.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, acting collector of Tannah, received charge of the collectorate from Mr. Fringle, on the 27th Nov.

Mr. N. Kirkland, acting collector of Kaira, delivered over charge of the collectorate to Mr. R. Keays, first assistant, on the 23d Nov.

Mr. J. A. Forbes, principal collector and magistrate of Surat, assumed charge of his duties on the 2d Dec.

Mr. C. M. Harrison assumed charge of the office of acting assistant judge and session judge of Poona, and acting assistant agent for sirdars in the Deccan, on the 23d Nov.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to permit Basset Doveton, Esq., civil auditor and
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mint-master, to proceed to England, and to accept that gentleman's resignation of the Hon. Company's service from the 31st Dec.

Obtained leave of Absence.—Nov. 27. Mr. R. Y. Basset, to Cape and Australia, for two years, for health.—Mr. G. Blanc, to Mahableswur Hills, for one month.—Dec. 4. Mr. H. Borradaile, an extension of leave for three months.—6. Mr. W. C. Andrews, leave for one month, on private affairs.—18. Mr. T. Oglivie, leave for one month.—21. Mr. W. Simson, leave for one month, to Mahableswur, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 3. The Rev. C. Jackson, L.L.B., to be chaplain of Ahmedabad, whence he is to visit Baroda once in two months, remaining there for two Sundays, and Hursale and Kaira each three times in the year.

The Rev. A. Stackhouse, M.A., to be chaplain at Aden.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle. Nov. 29, 1839.—Capt. E. Whitchelo, assist. com. general, received charge of commissariat department with Reserve Army in Scinde on 11th Nov.

Capt. R. Ord, pay-master N.D. of army, received charge of commissariat department at Ahmedabad on 15th Nov.

Nov. 30.—Lieut. Stevens, Madras artillery, to take charge of executive engineer's department at Ahmednuggur, on departure of Capt. Turner for Sukkur.

Dec. 3.—Capt. B. Crispin, 16th N.I., to command detachment of that regt. doing duty over subsidiary jail at Tannah, from 20th Oct. last.

12th N.I. Lieut. W. Browne to be adj., v. Holmes resigned the situation; date 11th Nov. 1839.

Lieut. O. D. Ottley to be adj. to 1st Bombay European regiment.

Lieut. H. B. Rose, interpreter in Hindostanee and Mahratia, to act as qu. master to 1st Bombay Europ. regt., until further orders.

Dec. 4.—Lieut. Ayrton to conduct duties of adj. to European and native details of artillery at Aden, from 1st Nov.; date 26th do.

Capt. M. Willoughby, of artillery, to act as agent for manufacture of gun-powder, during absence of Capt. Jacob.

The services of Assist. Surg. Bradley placed at disposal of Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, from 15th Dec., to fill a vacancy in H.H. the Nizam's service.

Lieut. Western to be executive engineer at Aden.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. T. R. Stewart to act as adj. to 8th N.I., during absence of Lieut. Cristal on special duty; date 24th Nov.

Assist. Surg. A. Gibson to be surgeon, v. Mackell dec.; date of rank 3d Dec. 1839.

2d Europ. Regt. Ens. J. D. DeVitre to be lieut., v. Goldie dec.; date of rank 12th Nov. 1839.

Lieut. C. Williams to act as adj. to 14th N.I., until further orders; date 26th Nov.

Lieut. A. W. J. Logie, 11th N.I., to act as qu. mast. to that regt. during absence of Lieut. Major on leave; date 20th Nov.

Dec. 9.—Lieut. F. Cristal, 8th N.I., placed at disposal of Resident at Sattara for special duty.

Dec. 10.—Surg. Wm. Erskine placed under orders of Resident of Sattara for special duty.

Dec. 13.—Assist. Surg. P. Gray to be civil surgeon at Dharwar, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Edwards prom.

Assist. Surg. B. White app. to situation of vaccinator in the Deccan, in suc. to Assist. Surg. Gibson prom.

Dec. 16.—Assist. Surg. W. Pitcairn to act as vaccinator in S.E.D. of Guzerat.

Dec. 17.—7th N.I. Capt. T. C. Parr to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Skipper to be capt., and Ens. J. T. Barr to be lieut., in suc. to Keith dec.; date of rank 19th Oct. 1839.

Ena. F. Fanning, 9th N.I., to take charge of staff duties at Hursale from Lieut. Williams; date 22d Nov.

Lieut. Goodenough, 26th N.I., to perform duties of staff officer at Tatta, consequent on departure of Brev. Capt. Goldie; date 18th Nov.

24th N.I. Ena. B. G. Morrison to be lieut., v. Anderson dec.; date of rank 6th Dec. 1839.

2d-Lieut. Dent to receive charge of adjutancy of European and native details of artillery at Aden, on departure of Lieut. Massie on sick cert. to Bombay; date 6th Dec.

Ena. W. E. Wilkinson, 21st N.I., to command detachment of that regt. employed as guards over the subsidiary jails at Trombay and Sion, from 4th Dec., during absence of Capt. Ennis on sick cert. at presidency.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of season 1834, promoted to brevet rank of Captain from dates specified, viz.—Lieut. N. H. Thornbury, 4th N.I., 7th Dec. 1839; Lieut. F. A. Guerin, 2d Europ. regt., do.; Lieut. J. Macdonell, 19th N.I.

Capt. H. Macan, 17th N.I., to act as assist. adj. general to Poona division of army on departure of Lieut. Morse from station; date 29th Nov.

The following appointments made on general staff of army, consequent upon death of Major Keith, deputy adj. general of army:—Capt. Haggart, 1st Europ. regt., senior assist. adj. gen., to be deputy adj. general, v. Keith; Capt. Donnelly, 1st Gr.N.I., deputy assist. adj. general, to be assistant adj. gen., v. Haggart; Lieut. P. E. Warburton, 13th N.I., to be deputy assist. adj. gen., v. Donnelly.

Dec. 18.—Lieut. Col. J. H. Dunsterville, 7th N.I., to be commissary general, in suc. to Lieut. Col. James.

Dec. 20.—The services of Capt. J. Outram, 23d N.I., placed at disposal of government of India.

Dec. 21.—The Military Auditor General to be an ex-officio member of Military Board, pending instructions of government of India.

Dec. 24.—Cadet of Infantry G. E. Ashburner admitted on establishment from 30th Nov.

Dec. 24.—The following orders confirmed:—Lieut. Walker, field engineer, to act as interp. in Hindostanee to detachment at Kharg during absence of Capt. Hamerton, 15th N.I., on leave; date 6th Oct.—Capt. Hamerton, 16th N.I., placed at disposal of resident in Persian Gulf; and Lieut. Walker, field engineer, to act as interp. in Hindostanee to detachment, during absence of former officer; date 15th Nov.—All reports and returns directed to be made to Capt. Earle, 24th N.I., next senior officer, from 27th Nov., on departure of Lieut. Col. Shirreff to Bombay, and Lieut. Jackson, 24th do., to conduct duties of staff officer during time Capt. Earle may be in command of detachment.—All reports and returns directed to be made to Lieut. Col. Hughes, c.n., from 27th Nov., and Capt. Earle to resume duties of staff officer; date 29th Nov.

Lieut. C. Rooke to act as adj. to left wing 22d N.I., proceeding to Shikarpoor; date 21st Nov.

Ena. Leckie, 13th N.I., to act as adj. to left wing of that regt., during absence of Lieut. Supple on sick cert.; date 5th Dec.

Lieut. Col. Leighton app. to charge of office of commissary-general, from departure of Lieut. Col. James until arrival of Lieut. Col. Dunsterville at presidency.

Dec. 27.—Assist. Surg. J. Dolg to be surgeon, v. Mackell dec.; date 3d Dec. 1839.

Capt. Hart to continue to act as interp. in Hindostanee and Maharratta to 2d Gr.N.I. until further orders; date Camp Candahar, 4th June.

Ena. Fanning to perform duties of bazar master at Ahmednuggur, during temporary absence of Capt. Ennis in command of wing at Poona; date 12th Dec.

Lieut. W. F. Curtis, 1st L.C., to command Scinde Rissalah, and Lieut. P. W. Clarke, 2d Grenadiers, to be second in command, and to perform duty of adj. to that corps.

Dec. 30.—Cadets of Infantry J. F. W. Poley, John Pogson, and W. P. Shakespear admitted on estab., and prom. to ensigns.

Mr. C. R. O. Bloxham admitted on estab. as an assist. surgeon.

Capt. H. Lyons, 23d N.I., to act as paymaster of

Scinde Reserve Force, on departure of Capt. Correllis from his station.

(By Lieut. Gen. Sir J. F. Fitzgerald).

Nov. 22, 1839.—Ensigns F. Levien and C. J. Bouchier to do duty, former with 16th N.I., and latter with 8th do., and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. Dolg to afford medical aid to Guzerat Irregular Horse; date 13th Nov.

Unposted Ensigns Johnstone, Mackenzie, Marston, and Kay, removed from doing duty with 25th to 8th N.I., and directed to join latter corps without delay.

Nov. 21.—The following orders by officer commanding Rajcote confirmed: Assist. Surg. Keith to receive medical charge of 12th N.I. and details from Assist. Surg. Gray; date 19th Oct.—Assist. Surg. Keith, at requisition of assistant political agent in Kattywar, to afford medical aid to civil establishment at that station, in addition to his military duties; date 8th Nov.

Nov. 27.—The following transfers and postings in Regt. of Artillery ordered:—Capt. W. T. White from horse brigade to 2d bat.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. A. Farquharson from 2d to 1st bat.; Lieut. B. Bailey from 1st to 2d bat.; Maj. J. W. Watson, late prom., posted to 2d bat.

Nov. 29.—Major Watson to be president of Committee for distribution of Ava Prize Money, in room of commandant of artillery, who is relieved from that duty, and 2d-Lieut. Dent, to be a member of above committee, in room of Major Watson.

Ensign Mackenzie, now with 25th N.I., on departure of that regt. from Poona, to join and do duty with 21st do. until further orders.

Dec. 2.—Capt. F. C. Darke, 4th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Dec. 4.—Superintending Surg. W. A. Purnell posted to N.W.D. of Guzerat, and to join as early as practicable.

Superintending Surg. A. Henderson to be attached to Presidency division until further orders.

Dec. 6.—Assist. Surg. Grierison to assume medical charge of detachment of Golumdauze, and public followers under Capt. Turner, of engineers, on board ship *Hannah*; date 21st Oct. last.

Assist. Surg. Peart to receive medical charge of left wing 13th N.I. from Assist. Surg. Nicholson, and latter officer to rejoin head-quarters of 13th regt. at Surai; date Broach 25th Nov.

Dec. 7.—Superintending Surg. A. Henderson to be a member of annual Invaliding Committee, in room of Superintending Surg. Purnell, who is relieved from that duty.

Dec. 9.—Cornet J. C. Graves, 3d L.C., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Dec. 11.—Surg. D. C. Bell to proceed without delay to join force under Maj. Gen. Willsheire, c.n., for purpose of relieving Superintending Surg. Kennedy from his present duties.

Dec. 12.—Assist. Surg. Clark, 10th N.I., to afford medical aid to troops and details about to embark for Aden in the ship *Castlereagh*.

Surg. Gibb, 25th regt., to afford medical aid to head-quarters of 10th N.I., from date of Assist. Surg. Clark's departure from Bombay.

Dec. 14.—The following removal and postings ordered:—Cols. (Maj. Gens.) Sir E. G. Stannus, Kt., c.n., from 10th N.I. to 2d Europ. Regt.; — c.n., posted to 10th do., v. Stannus; G. B. Brooks, junior colonel in Infantry, to remain unattached.

Surg. J. Inglis, M.D., removed from 22d N.I., and posted to 2d Europ. Regt., and directed to join at Poona by 1st Feb. 1840.

Dec. 17.—Surg. E. W. Edwards (late prom.) posted to 23d N.I., and to join forthwith.

Assist. Surg. Glasse, now in Candesh, directed to proceed to presidency, for general duty.

Dec. 21.—Lieut. Sympton, 1st Europ. Regt., to proceed to presidency in charge of detail of that regt. under orders to proceed to Aden.

Brev. Capt. Gillanders, 2d Europ. Regt., to receive charge of depot of 1st Europ. Regt. at Poona, from Lieut. Sympton.

Dec. 26.—The following removals made:—Lieut. Cola. (Brev. Col.) H. Pottinger 14th to 19th N.I.; D. Capon from 24th to 10th do.; G. Moore from 10th to 24th do.; F. Stalker from 19th N.I. to 2d

Europ. Regt.; G. J. Wilson from 2d Europ. Regt. to 14th N.I.

Dec. 29.—Ens. F. Stanley, 11th N.I., being reported fit for duty, directed to join his station.

Dec. 31.—Assist. Surg. C. R. O. Bloxham to be attached to 2d bat. artillery until further orders.

Permitted to retire from the Service. — Nov. 30. Maj. G. F. Penley, inv. estab., on pension of his rank from 1st Dec.—Dec. 27. Surg. J. P. Blach, on pension of his rank, from 16th Dec.—Surg. W. Carstairs, on pension of his rank, agreeably to regulations.

Returned to duty, from Europe.—Dec. 3. Capt. J. St. C. Jameson, 18th N.I.; Brev. Capt. T. Tapp, 1st Europ. Regt.; Lieut. H. Bailey, artillery; Superintending Surg. A. Henderson.—20. Brev. Maj. T. B. Jervia, engineers; Capt. G. O. Reeves, 3d L.C.

FURLONGHS

To Europe.—Nov. 29. The furlough granted to Mr. Edwards, pension estab., under date 8th Nov., cancelled at his own request.—Dec. 9. Lieut. P. C. Morse, 8th N.I., for health.—12. Maj. S. Robson, inv. estab.—17. Lieut. T. L. Jamieson, 3d N.I., for one year, on private affairs, ceasing to draw pay from date of his embarkation.—18. Lieut. Col. C. B. James, commissary general, for health.—27. Lieut. W. Massie, of artillery, for health.

To N.S. Wales.—Dec. 4. Capt. W. Jacob, agent for manufacture of gun-powder, for two years, for health.

To Australia and N.S. Wales.—Dec. 20. Surg. R. Frith, M.D., for two years, for health.—Capt. C. J. Westley, N.V.B., for two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 27. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. C. Anderson, 24th N.I., for two years, for health.—Lieut. J. D. Leekie, 22d N.I., for one year, for health.

To Negherries.—Dec. 26. Capt. A. Bradford, 13th N.I., for one year, for health.

To Malabar Coast.—Dec. 23. Assist. Surg. P. Gray, for two months, for health.

To Presidency.—Nov. 26. Capt. J. Craper, 7th N.I., from 26th Nov. to 13th Jan. 1840, to remain, until season will permit of his proceeding to join his corps.—29. Capt. W. S. Adams, deputy assist. qu. mast. gen. P.D.A., from 1st to 20th Dec., on private affairs.—Dec. 2. The undermentioned officers have their furloughs respectively prolonged until 31st Dec., for health: Capt. T. H. Otley and R. J. Crozier; Brev. Capt. G. Wilson; Lieut. H. C. Jones and A. G. Shaw; Cornet J. E. Graves; Ensigns A. Austen and F. Stanley.—Lieut. H. C. Morse, acting assist. adj. general Poona division, from 29th Nov. to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—Lieut. H. Ash, 20th N.I., from 27th Nov. to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—4. Capt. R. M. Hughes, 12th N.I., from 4th Dec., to remain until arrival of his regt. from Rajcoote.—5. Capt. R. J. Littlewood, 9th N.I., from 2d Jan. to 2d March 1840, on private affairs.—Surg. E. W. Edwards, for one month, on private affairs.—Capt. C. J. Westley, N.V.B., from 27th Nov. to 31st Dec., in extension, on med. cert.—6. Capt. E. M. Kniss, 21st N.I., from 6th to 31st Dec., to remain, on med. cert.—7. Lieut. H. W. Evans, acting deputy qu. mast. gen. N.D., from 2d to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—Surg. R. Frith, N.V.B., from 1st to 31st Dec., on ditto.—9. Capt. W. J. Otley, 2d L.C., from 1st Feb. 1840, on private affairs, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.—Lieut. A. Prescott, 2d L.C., do. do. do.—Lieut. J. M. Taylor, 2d L.C., from 15th Jan. to 15th April 1840, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—Lieut. F. Forbes, 3d N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st May 1840, on private affairs.—Ens. A. S. Young, 3d N.I., do. do.—11. Lieut. W. G. Wheatley, 4th N.I., from 1st to 31st Dec., in extension, on med. cert.—14. Lieut. J. P. Major, 11th N.I., from 1st to 31st Jan. 1840, in extension, on private affairs.—Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe, M.D., from 7th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—17. Lieut. A. Drummond, acting line adj., Bhoof, from 18th Jan. to 16th Feb. 1840, for purpose of undergoing an examination in Hindoostanee language.—21. Capt. J. E. Parnous, 11th N.I., from 10th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—23. Lieut. J. C. Supple, 13th N.I., from 12th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—24. Capt. J. St. C. Jameson, 18th N.I., from 24th Dec.

to 24th Jan. 1840, to remain, on private affairs.—26. Capt. G. St. B. Browne, brigade major at Mhow, from 15th Jan. to 15th April 1840, on private affairs.—27. Capt. T. Foulerton, 1st N.I., from 8th to 31st Dec., on med. cert.—30. Riding Master F. Fagan, 2d L.C., from 15th Jan. to 15th March 1840, on private affairs.

To Mhow.—Nov. 29. Lieut. A. E. Sanders, 2d Europ. regt., from 29th Nov. to 15th Feb., to remain, on private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 19.—The conditional admission into Indian Navy, by G.O. of 20th Sept. last, of Mr. W. H. Coates, cancelled (his app. having been ascertained to be to the Bengal pilot service).

Nov. 23.—Midshipman R. McKenzie promoted to rank of lieut., v. Wood retired.

Dec. 4.—Commander T. E. Rogers to officiate as assistant superintendent Indian Navy, as a temporary arrangement.

Dec. 20.—Surg. J. Montiflore to act as marine port surgeon, on departure of Assist. Surg. Pittalrin, until further orders, without prejudice to his regimental rank.

Furloughs, &c.—Nov. 21. Lieut. Jenkins, until 20th Dec., to Mahabaleshwar Hills.—Dec. 9. Midshipman Balfour, until 10th Jan. 1840, on sick cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 30. Moulm-in, from China and Singapore, —Dec. 1. H.M.S. *Welleney*, from sea.—3. *Sir William Wallace*, from Calcutta; H.M. brig *Algerine*, from sea.—5. *Hannio*, from Colasarampattam.—8. *Herculan*, from Tuticorin.—12. *Solide*, from Bourbon.—13. *Futtag Rahmon*, from Calcutta; H.M.S. *Larne*, from the Indus.—14. *Salsette*, from Kharrack; *Strubane*, from London.—16. *St. Gaultier*, from Goa.—18. *Stalkart*, from Calcutta.—19. *Blundell*, from Moulmein.—22. *Ayrshire*, from Rangoon.—23. *Good Success*, from China and Manila.—24. *Ganges*, from Moulmein; *Virginia*, from sea (the captain and chief mate having been murdered by convicts).—25. *Futtag Rahmon*, from Surat.—26. *Hopkinson*, from London and Cape.—30. *Cornubia*, from Liverpool; *Fatima*, from Liverpool.—31. H.C. steamer *Hugh Lindsay*, from Suez, &c. (with overland mail of 4th Nov.)

Departures.

Nov. 28. *Sulaiman*, for Madras and Calcutta (with first division of H.M. 15th Hussars; *Regular* for Aden; H.C. sloop-of-war *Elphinstone*, for Aden; H.C. iron steamer *Indus*, for the Indus; H.M. ships *Larne* and *Welleney*, to sea (the latter returned on lat. Dec.).—Dec. 3. H.H. the Imamu of Muscat ship-of-war *Sultana*, for Muscat.—5. *Kingston*, for Liverpool; H.C. schooner *Shannon*, for Kurrachee.—6. H.C. sloop-of-war *Coote*, for Persian Gulf; H.M. brig *Algerine*, for Red Sea (with an overland mail).—8. *Heywood*, for Liverpool; *Isabella*, for Ceylon and London.—13. *Sir Herbert Compton*, for Kharrack and Persian Gulf; *Chloris*, for Malabar Coast and Madras; *Childe Harold*, for Cape and London.—14. *Virginia*, for Singapore (with convicts).—15. *George Canning*, for Tellicherry and London.—17. *Lord Castlereagh*, for Aden.—18. *Drengon*, for Aden.—20. *Herculan*, for Liverpool.—21. *Agnes*, for Aden.—25. H.C. brig *Tupen*, for Malabar Coast.—27. *Princess Charlotte*, for Liverpool.—28. *Haverhillshire*, for Cape and London; *Sir Colin Campbell*, for Liverpool.—31. *Futtag Rahmon*, for Juddah.—JAN. 1, 1840. H.C. steamer *Zembla*, for Red Sea (with overland mail for England).

Freight to London and Liverpool (Dec. 31).—Owing to the great scarcity of tonnage at present, has risen to £5. 10s. to £5. 15s. per ton, with a prospect of advancing further, there being at present scarcely an available vessel.

Passengers arrived at Bombay.

Per *Salsette*, from Kharrak (arrived 14th Dec.): Lieut. Col. Sherriff; Lieut. Col. B. Shee; Major H. C. Rawlinson; Major J. P. Lynch; Dr. C. Bell; &c. &c.

Per Good Success, from China and Manilla (arrived 23d Dec.): Capt. Dolbow, R.N.; Dr. Downey, H.C.S.; Robert Diggle, Esq.

Per H.C. steamer Hugh Lindsay, from Suez and Maculla (arrived 31st Dec.): Capt. Routh, 15th Hussars; G. Hodgkinson, Esq., Bengal; Capt. Tweedle, 8th do. L.C.; H. Conolly, Esq., Madras C.S.; M. Schenelder, Esq., Bombay; Capt. and Mrs. Delmain; Rev. and Mrs. Sandeys, and child; A. C. White, Esq., Bombay; Capt. Maughan, Bombay 12th regt.

Departure of Passengers.

Per Sir Herbert Compton, for Kharrack and Persian Gulf (sailed 13th Dec.): The Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Spring.

Per Lord Castlereagh, for Aden (sailed 17th Dec.): Capt. Brown, 10th regt.; Dr. Clark; troops.

Per Drongan, for Aden (sailed 18th Dec.): Capt. Hogg; Lieut. Prendergast; troops.

Per Agnes, for Aden (sailed 21st Dec.): Capt. Hume, 10th N.L.; Mrs. Hume; troops, and followers.

Nest Overland Mail.—A steamer was to be despatched from Bombay for Suez on the 25th Jan.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 25. At Malcolmpat, the lady of J. M. Davis, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 17. At Dapoolie, the lady of Brev. Capt. Prior, 21st N.L., of a daughter.

— At Baroda, the lady of Surg. J. McMorris, of a son.

19. At Colaba, the lady of R. X. Murphy, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Aurungabad, the lady of Brigadier Bag-nold, of a daughter.

— At the Breach, the lady of Capt. H. B. Turner, of a son.

23. The lady of Major Cathcart, 10th N.L., of a daughter.

— At Byculia, Mrs. Blackwell, of a son.

Lately. The lady of J. Lighton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 25. At Malligaum, Hugh P. Malet, Esq., C.S., to Miss Lucas.

26. At Bombay, the Rev. F. J. Spring, A.M., assistant chaplain, Bombay establishment, to Jane Balfour, second daughter of George Mackenzie Ross, Esq., of Aldie, Ross-shire, Scotland.

Dec. 19. At Mahabeshwur, Maj. Gen. Sir John Foster Fitzgerald, K.C.B., to Jean, eldest daughter of the Hon. Colonel Ogilvy, of Clova, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Airlie.

24. At Bombay, Arthur Fallon, fifth son of the late Lieut. Col. Fallon, Bombay army, to Sarah Maria, only daughter of the late Mr. Harrison, of Bellary.

DEATHS.

Oct. 19. In camp, at Soorae, on his return from Cabool with the Bombay division of the Army of the Indus, Major James Keith, 7th regt. N.L., deputy adjutant general of the army.

27. On board the *Pallinurus*, at the mouth of the Indus, Mr. David Scott, of the Indian navy.

Nov. 5. At Tatta, in Lower Scinde, of fever, Lieut. George McLeod, engineers, in his 23d year.

13. Killed, at the storming of Khelat, Lieut. T. Gravatt, H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal regt.

20. At Kurrachee, of cholera, Surgeon David Forbes, 1st regt. Light Cavalry.

29. At Shikarpore, whilst on his march with the returning troops from Ghuzni, Capt. B. N. Ogle; H.M. 4th Light Dragoons.

30. On board H.M.S. *Wellsey*, His Exc. Admiral Sir Frederick Maitland, K.C.B., Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's naval forces in India, in the 63d year of his age.

Dec. 3. At Bombay, Surg. Andrew Mackell, 8th regt. Native Infantry.

— At Tar Do, Anne, relict of the late Francis Schuler, Esq., aged 77.

3. On board the *Childs Harold*, in which vessel she had taken his passage to the Cape, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. C. Anderson, 24th regt. N.L., aged 36.

13. At Kurrachee, Major James Cocke, commanding the artillery, Scinde Reserve Force, after an illness of three days.

16. Murdered by convicts, only two days after leaving Bombay for Singapore, Capt. Whiffen, commander of the *Virginia*, and Mr. Harland, chief mate of the above vessel.

19. At Baroda, the lady of Surg. J. McMorris, 21. At Bombay, Mrs. Lighton, lady of J. Lighton, Esq., deeply regretted.

31. In the Fort, J. C. de Gama, Esq., aged 50.

Lately. Of cholera, Lieut. Janvrin, of H.M. 4th L.Drags., with the Army of the Indus.

Ceylon.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. 16. W. H. Whiting, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Colombo, No 1, North, in room of C. E. Layard, Esq., who has retired from the service; date 14th July 1839.

R. Atherton, Esq., to be district judge of District Court of Batticaloa, and assistant at Batticaloa to government agent for Eastern Province; date ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Colombo.—Nov. 10. *Europe*, from Trincomallee (for Tutacora);—23. *Ann*, from Bombay (for London);—27. *Bombay*, from Bombay and Tellicherry.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 19. *Morning Star*, for Moulmein.—Nov. *Osweg*, for Mauritius.—9. *Alexander*, for London.—10. *Eliza Ann*, for Malabar Coast.—Dec. 10. *Bombay*, for London.

BIRTH.

Nov. 8. At Colpetty, the lady of E. J. Darley, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 28. At Colombo, Charles Beling, Esq., to Antoinetta Helena, fifth daughter of V.W. Vander Straeten, Esq.

Nov. 5. At Kandy, John Capper, Esq., to Anne Amelia Ackland.

13. At Colombo, Stephen Vertue, Esq., to Eliza, fourth daughter of Charles E. Layard, Esq., H.M. civil service.

DEATH.

Nov. 27. At Colombo, Sir Charles Wyndham Burdett, Bart., in his 68th year.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Batavia.—Previous to Oct. 28. *Egmond*, from Holland; *Erasmus*, from London; *Admiral Tromp*, from Amsterdam; *Strathfeldsaye*, and *Abberton*, both from N.S. Wales; *Hero*; *Mandane*.—Nov. 1. *Augustin*, from Texel.—28. *Sir John Falstaff*, from Cape.

Departures from ditto.—Oct. 6. *Zenobia*, Kinsman, for China.—Nov. 21. *Indian*, for Penang.—28. *Ganges*, for Rotterdam.

Cape of Good Hope.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 21. At Westbrook, Rondebosch, Lieut. Col. N. Alves, of the Madras army, and agent to the Governor-general for the states of Rajpootana, and commissioner of Ajmere, to Emily Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late William Dodd Greaves, Esq., surgeon, of the same army.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 12.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The *Chairman* (Sir R. Jenkins) said, he had to lay before the Court, pursuant to the by-law, sec. 1. cap. 3, certain papers which were presented to Parliament since the last General Court.

The clerk then read the titles of the papers, viz.

List specifying the Particulars of Compensation proposed to be granted to certain persons late in the Maritime Service of the East-India Company (No. 103).

Resolutions of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company granting any Pension, Salary, or Gratuity.

DETHRONEMENT OF THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court, that it was specially summoned, in consequence of a requisition, signed by nine proprietors (for the purpose therein stated), which requisition should be read to the Court.

The Clerk then read the requisition, as follows:—

To Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

Sir: We, the undersigned proprietors of East-India stock, duly qualified according to law, request you will be pleased to summon a Special General Court of Proprietors at the earliest period, to take into consideration a recommendation to the Court of Directors and to the Board of Control, to withhold their sanction to the dethronement of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara by the Bombay Government, until a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against him shall have been made, according to his Highness's earnest and repeated request. We have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

Samuel M^r Morris.

Edward H. Bellasis.

James K. Forbes.

J. Malcolmson.

Charles Forbes.

Arthur J. Lewis.

Charles Grant.

Robert Jones.

Henry Iveson.

London, Feb. 4, 1840.

Sir *Charles Forbes*, having been called on by the *Chairman*, said, he rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice on this subject. That motion would be in the terms which the Court had just heard read. The hon. baronet proceeded to observe, that he need not assure the Court that it was with considerable reluctance he brought forward a motion which involved the public conduct of an officer of the Company. However, he had a public duty to perform, and no private feelings should prevent him from the honest discharge of that duty. It was some satisfaction to him to think that in speaking of the acts

of certain of the Company's servants, he should speak of the individuals only in their public characters. The question of the treatment of the Rajah of Sattara by the Government of Bombay, under the governorships of Sir Robert Grant and Sir James Carnac, was now well known here, and particularly so all over India, and that treatment was universally condemned; indeed, he had not met any one at all acquainted with Indian affairs who did not strongly condemn it. The Rajah of Sattara had, as he (Sir C. Forbes) would show, fallen a victim to a foul and unnatural conspiracy, headed by his brother, who was now his worthless successor, and aided by one who had formerly been an officer in his service, but who had been disappointed at not being made his *dewan*, or prime minister. A conspiracy was trumped up by these parties and others against the rajah, and so openly and barefacedly, that, as had been said, the other day, by a noble lord, on another subject, it was obvious to all who had eyes, and who were willing to make use of them. He was in possession of documents sent to him from the scene of those proceedings, which would put the fact beyond all doubt. Documents had been transmitted to him by the unfortunate rajah himself. It might be said, perhaps, that the transmission of those documents was one of the intrigues of the rajah, and that he (Sir C. Forbes) was concerned with him in such intrigue, and certainly, if being ready to assist him and to obtain justice for him was any proof of it, he would admit that he was thus far concerned with him. All he regretted was, that the cause of the unfortunate rajah was not in better hands: but he would do all in his power to promote a cause which he believed to be one of justice; for he would again express his conviction that, in the dethronement of the rajah, he had been the victim of a foul conspiracy. What proof was there that the rajah was guilty of the charges brought against him? It was now more than three years since some of those charges had been brought. The report of the inquiry made in 1836 had not yet transpired; but, as far as the result had become known to the vakeels of the rajah, they all concurred in stating, that no proof had been given of any act which would warrant the conduct of the Bombay Government towards him. If the rajah had been guilty of treason against the Company, and entertained a desire to overthrow its power, why had he been allowed to remain so long in his government? The report must have

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reached the directors long ago, and on the receipt of that report, or soon after, Sir J. Carnac was appointed Governor of Bombay. He (Sir C. Forbes) was justified in saying, that one of the great objects of that appointment was, that he would be greatly instrumental in restoring a good understanding between the Company and the rajah. Indeed, the hon. baronet had told him, well knowing that he felt an interest in the fate of the rajah,—and who was there who did not feel for the helplessness of that unfortunate man!—that he (Sir J. Carnac) believed that he should be able to settle the difference in five minutes: and he added, that if such reports were to be listened to by residents at the courts of Indian princes, it would not be difficult to procure their deposition—a remark which was confirmed by the experience of many others who had been resident in India. Sir J. Carnac must have been aware of many of the charges against the rajah before he left England; and what had the rajah done since to justify the severe treatment he had received? Some of the grounds of the rajah's deposition had been put forth in a proclamation under the sanction of Sir James Carnac, which appeared in the *Bombay Times*, of the 11th of September last. To that proclamation he would now beg to call the attention of the Court; and he must say, that a more absurd or silly public document he had seldom read. Indeed, that was the opinion of many persons whom he had heard speak of it, and those opinions would, he had no doubt, be strengthened by the assent of all who should now hear it for the first time. It would be found that it did not contain any one good ground for treating the rajah in the way he had been treated, and that the whole of the proceedings rested on surmises, suspicions, and assumptions.

(At the request of Sir C. Forbes, the proclamation was read by the clerk, and was as follows:—)

PROCLAMATION.

Issued by the Resident at Sattara, under the authority of the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, dated Sattara, Sept. 5, 1839.

1. When the British Government was compelled by the unprovoked hostility of Bajee Rao to declare war against him, a proclamation, dated the 11th of February 1818, was issued by the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, sole commissioner for the settlement of the territories conquered from the Peshwa, setting forth the circumstances which had rendered that measure imperative. In this it was announced as follows:—

"The Rajah of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Rao's hands, will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty of such an extent as may maintain the rajah and his family in comfort and dignity. With this view, the fort of Sattara has been taken, the rajah's flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the rajah will be administered by him, and he will be bound to establish a system of justice and order. The rest of the country will be

held by the Hon. Company. The revenue will be collected by the Government; but all property, real or personal, will be secured. All wuttan and enam (hereditary lands), wursha shuns (annual stipends), and all religious and charitable establishments will be protected, and all religious sects will be tolerated, and their customs maintained, as far as is just and reasonable."

2. The Rajah of Sattara having been rescued from captivity on the defeat of the Peshwa at Ashtes, was, pursuant to the above declaration, placed on the throne, and a treaty of alliance and friendship was concluded between his Highness and the British Government, dated the 25th of September 1819. By the second article of this compact, the rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engaged to hold his territory in subordinate co-operation with the British Government, and to be guided in all matters by the advice of the British agent at his Highness's Court. By the fifth article, the rajah, for himself, and for his heirs and successors, engaged to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jagheerdars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons, of whatever description, who were not rendered subject to his authority, and to abstain from all connexion or correspondence with them. It was further stipulated by the same article, that any affairs that might arise with the aforesaid states and persons relating to his Highness should be exclusively conducted by the British Government, and that if (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connexions for his Highness's family, or for any similar purpose) his Highness should have occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority, such communication should be made entirely through the political agent. Finally, it was declared that this article was a fundamental condition of the agreement, and that any departure from it on the rajah's part would subject him to the loss of all the advantages secured to him by the said treaty.

3. Notwithstanding this solemn compact, it has been conclusively established to the conviction of the British Government, that the rajah, unmindful of his obligations and of the generosity which restored him to liberty and conferred on him a throne, has, for a series of years, held clandestine communications, contrary to the stipulations contained in the fifth article of the treaty; that he has cherished ambitious designs hostile to the British Government; that he has advanced claims and pretensions incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty; and that he has conducted himself in a manner subversive of the alliance formed between the two states.

4. Nevertheless, the British Government, willing to believe that the rajah had been betrayed into these acts by the counsels of evil and designing men, and in the hope and expectation that the rajah would appreciate his clemency, and abandon the dangerous course into which he had been seduced, had resolved to overlook and forgive the past, on his agreeing for the future to act strictly and in good faith according to the treaty, to dismise from his counsels the minister who had been chiefly instrumental in creating dissension between the two states, and to abstain from injuring those persons through whose information his violation of the treaty had been established.

5. With this view, the Hon. Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart., Governor of Bombay, vested with full authority from the Right Hon. Lord Auckland, Governor-general of India, proceeded in person to Sattara, and having explained to the rajah the dangerous position in which he had placed himself, and having communicated, both verbally and in writing, the conditions on which the British Government was willing to grant an amnesty for the past, urged him to the compliance with those terms, as the only mode by which relations of amity and friendship with him could be restored.

6. The rajah, after repeated conferences and ample opportunity for reflection, and after having been explicitly warned of the consequences, rejected these conditions; and the British Government, being therefore convinced that it is impossible any longer to maintain friendly relations with a prince who has shown himself so regardless of a treaty, entered into under the peculiar circumstances above recited, hereby declares the alliance between the two states dissolved, and its intention to enforce the penalty specified in the fifth article of the treaty entered into by the rajah, and dated the 25th of September 1819.

7. The British Government, however, having no views of advantage and aggrandizement, has resolved to invest the brother and next in succession to the rajah with the sovereignty of the Sattara state, according to the limits fixed by the treaty of the 25th of September 1819. He is, therefore, hereby declared Rajah of Sattara, under the title of Shreemunt Maharaj Shahjee Rajee Chut Turputee of Sattara, and all persons residing within his territory are hereby required to render to him allegiance.

C. OVANS, Resident at Sattara.

Now, (continued Sir Charles), he might ask, though it would hardly be a fair question, but rather one which it might be disagreeable to answer, did the directors themselves believe this proclamation? Did they give credit to the charges and the surmises it contained? Could they lay their hands on their hearts and declare, as if they were a jury on their oaths, that they did believe all, or even the greater part, of what was contained in that proclamation? He would not answer for them; but he would say, that it was framed after the model of that of Lord Auckland, before he entered upon the Afghanistan war. It would seem as if governors and governors-general, who were sent out to India, considered themselves bound to discover treasons and plots in order to make a pretext for pulling down some native princes, and setting up others; and that, in fact, unless they did something of this kind, they could not return with reputation. This notion was encouraged at home, where honours and rewards awaited those who had thus distinguished themselves: but it should be recollected, that

Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.

He had always thought that Sir James Carnac was a man of sound judgment; but certainly he was less of that opinion now than before. When he was about to obtain the appointment, it was said of him, "Let him go; he will do less harm there than here." In his opinion, Sir James had shewn much less judgment since he reached India than he had shewn when in this country. He (Sir C. Forbes) had thought that the hon. baronet would be the friend and protector of those portions of the Indian people who were placed under his government; but, instead of protecting, he seemed to have declared war against them. From the high respect and esteem which he always entertained for that hon. baronet, it pained him to speak thus of him; but he spoke of him only in his character as Governor of Bombay. (*Hear, hear.*) For his private character, he still entertained the highest respect. Again, he would ask, what proof existed of the guilt of the rajah? He presumed that nothing that could tend to make him appear guilty would be omitted from the proclamation, and what proof did that contain? When

they saw such high-sounding words as the dangers which threatened the government—dangers of what, and from whom? Were they to proceed from a prince whose whole dominions were not half the extent of the county of York; whose income did not exceed fifteen lacs of rupees, or £150,000, a-year, a fortune much less than that of the Duke of Northumberland, and many other noblemen?—was this the man who was to overthrow the government of India! Another charge against the rajah was, that of carrying on a correspondence with the governor of Goa. Could those who drew up the report have seriously made that a ground of criminal charge against the rajah? Was it meant to be inferred that the object of this correspondence was to obtain, through the agency of the governor of Goa, some ten or fifteen ships from Lisbon, to overturn the government of the Company in India? The charge, on the face of it, was too absurd to be for a moment dwelt upon. Another charge was, that of holding personal communication with some European officers, as if the rajah had the intention of availing himself of their services in commanding his forces! He, whose whole force did not amount to a thousand matchlock-men and some irregular horse! But if he had not a sufficient force of men, it was made up, it would appear, by a guard of forty ladies, for the protection of his zenana. Was this a part of the force which was to be used in upsetting the government of the Company in India? All this was probably as true as the story of the offer made by Runjeet Sing to Lord Auckland, of half his guard of ladies, for the purpose, no doubt, of protecting him by night as well as by day. (*Laughter.*) The whole of this was a tissue of absurdity; so much so, that he understood that, when the commissioners appointed to inquire into the charges had got through them, they considered them utterly worthless and contemptible. Why, one charge was, that the rajah had engaged, or was about to engage, 500 French engineers to undermine a pagoda. If this were true, it would show that the man was insane, and not fit to govern for a day. But was there any foundation for such a charge? None whatever; so far from it, that there were then in Court many distinguished civil and military servants of the Company, who had been well acquainted with the rajah, and who described him not only as an able and a good man, but as an excellent prince, attached to the interests, and seeking the happiness, of his people, by whom he was greatly beloved. (*Hear, hear.*) He (Sir C. Forbes) would now call the attention of the Court to a communication sent to him from India, on what he considered the very best au-

thority, detailing what occurred at a conference or conferences between the rajah and Sir J. Carnac in the month of July last year. It ran thus:—

Shortly after the arrival of his Exc. Sir James Carnac at Poona, on the 23d of July 1839, he addressed a communication, through the resident, Colonel Ovens, to his Highness the Rajah, announcing his intention of visiting Sattara, and desiring that, as he was coming by post, and as the season was rainy, his Highness might not take the trouble of coming forward to meet his Exc. as usual. A reply was immediately despatched by his Highness, expressing the gratification he felt at hearing of the Governor's intention, and desiring to know the precise day and hour of the Governor's arrival. The copies of the communications to and from his Highness will give every information on this subject.

The Governor arrived at the residency on the evening of the 23d of August. On the next day, Colonel Ovens paid a visit to his Highness, and said that the Governor was desirous of seeing him.

Sent to the rajah! (exclaimed Sir Charles), a sovereign prince, to say that he should be glad to see him! Why, what could his excellency have said less to an officer in the service of the prince?—that he desired to see him! the command of a superior to an inferior!—However, it appeared that the unfortunate rajah made no objection, but immediately waited on his excellency. The narrative said:—

His Highness immediately went to the residency (at three o'clock p.m.), and had an interview with Sir James, who was attended by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, member of Council, Mr. Secretary Wilmshurst, and Col. Ovens, the resident. The following is the substance of the conversation that passed on the occasion:—

"Sir James.—Your Highness has been making a plot. This has been proved by evidence.

"His Highness.—I have made no plot. You may refer inquiry of the matter to a committee.

"Sir James.—I have seen all. There is no need of further inquiry, and I have no time for it. What is the use of discussions? Your Highness should listen to what I say, and should sign a memorandum which I am going to propose.

"His Highness.—If your Excellency has no time, I will show all my papers and documents to Col. Ovens. He will inquire how evidence has been procured, and will know how enmity has arisen. You should do justice. I will have nothing to say. If there be any paper of mine connected with the plot.

"Sir James.—We have got the letter of Moodhojee (Bhonslay) of Nagpur on the subject.

"His Highness.—Suppose some one has written a letter to Mr. Anderson without his knowledge. The inquiry respecting it should be made from the person who has written it. If Mr. Anderson be asked about it, what can he answer? In the same way, I know nothing of the letter. For the sake of the friendship of the English Government, I will plunge myself into a well, but I shall never confess a thing of which I am not guilty. (Sir James said nothing in answer).

"Sir James.—Your Highness has broken the treaty by retaining agents in Bombay.

"His Highness.—I have not broken the treaty. Prove regularly and by documentary evidence that I have. I am ready to answer.

"Sir James.—Your Highness sent agents to Bombay.

"His Highness.—Yes, I did so, to represent matters to the English Government. How has the treaty been broken by this?

"Sir James.—You took this step independently of the resident.

"His Highness.—As the resident would not listen to my representations, it was necessary to represent matters to the English Government. It has been usual to negotiate through the medium of the resident, as Mr. Elphinstone's letters will show.

"Sir James.—I will not admit the validity of

Mr. Elphinstone's letters, or of anything else, except the treaty.

"His Highness.—It will be very difficult if you do not admit your own writings.

"Sir James.—Your Highness should listen to what I say, or else you shall not retain your kingdom.

"His Highness.—I have never coveted the kingdom; I care for friendship with the English Government only. I do not wish to retain my kingdom by confessing myself guilty without trial. If you like, you may take charge of the kingdom. I will maintain myself by begging. If you confine me to prison, I will beg in company with your scutries. If such be your pleasure, I am now in your bungalow, and would not return back.

"Sir James.—Your Highness should not do so, but listen to what I propose; otherwise I shall be obliged to make some new arrangement.

"His Highness.—You may make any arrangement that you like. You propose that, without a trial, I should plead guilty of a thing which I have not done. To this I cannot agree.

"Sir James.—The people whom your Highness has sent to England are boys. They will not be noticed there. What can they do then? I have got full power to do what I think proper: your Highness will then find yourself placed in a difficulty.

"His Highness.—I have done nothing wrong. What difficulty can I then have? You may do what you like.

"Sir James.—Your Highness should sign the memorandum which I am now going to send.

"His Highness.—I will sign it if it be fit to be signed; if not, I will let you know."

This is nearly the substance of the conference which took place on the 23d of August. The memorandum which his Highness was desired to subscribe to, on a promise of receiving a pardon for the alleged plot, consisted of the following articles:—

"1. That the resident's opinion should be followed in all matters.

"2. That Appa Saheb Maharaj should receive his allowance at any place where he may be allowed to live under the guarantee of the British Government, and that Appa Mahadie, Velojee, Moheetay, Eshwuntrow Foudjar, and Wuttul Succaram Paranes should also receive their allowances under the British guarantee.

"3. That the Chitnees should live beyond the frontiers of his Highness's territory."

When the preceding articles were shown to his Highness, he once more repeated his requests of referring the matter to a committee for trial, observing, that should the charge be substantiated, of course he would have nothing more to say; and in that case, it could be right for the English Government either to pardon it at once or not. His Highness further remarked, that he cared too little about his kingdom to be induced to confess a thing of which he was never guilty. For these reasons his Highness positively refused to sign the paper on the 24th. On the 25th, Sir James Carnac again insisted on his Highness's signing the memorandum, and his Highness again declined signing it without justice. On the 26th, when his Highness paid another visit to the Governor, the subject of signing the paper was again introduced, and his Highness once more expressed his inability to confess what he had never committed, though he said that the British Government was the master of his person and territory. His Highness gave some papers to Sir James Carnac, with an earnest request that he would look at them and inform himself of the whole case. Those papers were kept with him by the Governor, and his Highness returned back. On the 27th, the resident came and insisted that his Highness should sign the paper; in reply to which he said, that he had already expressed his sentiments.

The resident said that the Governor would depart for Poona the next day; and his Highness said he might do as he pleased. The Governor returned to Poona on the 28th, since which time he has sent a small force to Sattara, with a view, as it is generally supposed, to depose the rajah from the throne; on which subject the *Bombay Times*, herewith enclosed, will give you every information. The right of his Highness's family, the usurpation of his dependents, the Palshwas, and the circumstances under which his Highness was induced to form an alliance with the English Government, on a firm reliance on its justice, are well known to you. Mr. Elphinstone assures him in a letter,

dated February 23, 1818 (already forwarded), that, "instead of bringing back those distresses, to which your Highness was reduced by your dependents, his lordship will take all proper measures, giving your Highness no less than to other chiefs." Mr. Elphinstone proposed and concluded such treaty as he thought best (a copy of which has already been enclosed), and his Highness has not violated any part of it to this day.

Ballaajee Punt Natoo, whose malice was excited since his Highness's refusal to invest him with the office of minister, began his machinations with the boundary dispute, and, setting up a conspiracy in the aid of those for whom guarantee was just demanded, has succeeded so far as to put his Highness's principal officers in confinement without any guilt, and to prejudice the minds of the English officers to such extent, that his Highness has been at last ejected from the throne which has been handed down to him from Shewajee. And to whom has the throne been given? To a younger brother, whose inability to govern the country, drunkenness, and other vices, are well known.

It will further appear, that no adoption is to be made by him; so that, should he unfortunately leave no male heir, the kingdom shall terminate with him.

This act accords very little with the justice and prudence which people were led to expect from Sir James Carnar on his first arrival in the country.

All that his Highness wanted was justice, and a formal trial; but this was refused, and a small territory that was assigned him has been taken away by a summary decision.

No one acquainted with the extent and resources of the British dominions in India will believe it possible for any man to conceive a plan of putting down the British Government by seducing three or four native soldiers; yet has it been insisted upon his Highness to confess that he has been guilty of such an act; and on his refusal to do so, he has been unceremoniously driven from his throne.

His Highness's reasons for refusing to sign the ultimatum may be seen in the accompanying minute of a conference between the Governor and his Highness, who never objected to follow the advice of the resident on all important subjects, but he could not consent to become a mere instrument of the resident's will, by blinding himself to be guided by his dictation in all matters. His Highness never entered into a plot. How then could he say he did? As to the banishment of Balla Saheb Chitnees, it was not just to expel him from his hereditary dignity without establishing his guilt. The fourth article, respecting the protection to be afforded to some people, was unnecessary, as, since their allowances were regularly paid, they were in the enjoyment of their rights as far as his Highness was concerned.

The distress of his Highness is beyond description; cut off from his family and his most confidential advisers, unable to communicate with his friends, and ignorant as to where he is about to be carried as a prisoner, disappointed in all his hopes of obtaining justice in this country, his Highness now entirely depends upon having justice done to him by those high and superior tribunals from whom the Indian authorities derive their power, and to whom they are answerable for what they do in this country.

He would (continued Sir Charles) now read another account of what took place at another conference:

A Minute of a Conference which took place in the Residency between the Governor and his Highness, on the 24th of August 1839, at five o'clock P.M., in the presence of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Secretary Willoughby, and Col. Ovens, the Resident. (The Resident had been to his Highness's palace in the afternoon this day, to invite his Highness).

1. On the Governor's asking his Highness whether certain people should have guarantee or not, his Highness replied, that such rogues should not have guarantee, for the following reasons:—

"Kahwuntrow Fouldar reported falsely to the resident, Col. Briggs, that his Highness's Caracora had opened a fire upon the women of Nimbalkur family; which report afterwards appeared, on inquiry, to be false; yet a pension of Rs. 75 a month was assigned to him from Nimbalkur. Since, however, he has again formed a conspiracy, how can he have a guarantee?"

"Abba Parusnee was dismissed by Capt. Grant for misconduct, and he can have no guarantee. Sir James observing that he was his Highness's own favourite, his Highness said that he had entered into this conspiracy to regain the lost favour of the English Government; his Highness said that he would never consent to allow such people a guarantee or an allowance. The English Government might provide for them if it pleased. The Governor asked, if this man's conduct was so bad, why was he retained by your Highness? His Highness replied, that he was not retained for such a purpose."

2. Sir James said that the Chitnees had given bad advice to his Highness; in answer to which his Highness said that he never listened to any one's advice unless it was proper; if not, he never cared for the opinion of his people. "Since I do not listen to your own advice, though your Exc. has come from so great a distance, it cannot be that I would follow the counsel of those whose only trouble is coming from their houses. I did not take Bulwunt-row Chitnees' opinion, though he was on the spot when I concluded the treaty." The Governor said, "But the Chitnees advised your Highness respecting the vessel, and got Dr. Milne to interfere. Why did your Highness hire the vessel?" His Highness: "To send my people to England."—Sir James: "Why did they not go? why did they stay?" His Highness: "They remained because another vessel could not be procured."

... asking what his Highness was going to do with the ship, he said he would go in it to England if he found it necessary. On the Governor asking how much money his Highness had given to Dr. Milne, he said: "Let the man who says so be brought forward, and show that I gave any money. If it appear that I have given one pie, I will forfeit a lac of rupees; otherwise he should be blown up in the mouth of a cannon, or imprisoned." As to what Sir James had said respecting Chitnees getting Dr. Milne to interfere, his Highness said that he had himself engaged him, and he begged to know why now, that the Chitnees are in confinement, the doctor was prevented from carrying on negotiations. The Konkane brahmins are excited against the Chitnees on account of the *Gramanya* (caste dispute) which they had against him. The Governor asked Mr. Willoughby, in English, what was the meaning of "*Gramanya*?" and the matter was explained by that gentleman.

3. The Governor having asked whose advice his Highness followed, and what relations of his were in his favour; his Highness replied, that his Exc. already knew whose advice he followed. As to the relations, there were many. Sir James then remarked that Balla Saheb was in his Highness's favour. His Highness said, "Balla Saheb has grown up under my eye; what advice can I hear from him?" It was observed by Sir James, that he was a public officer of his Highness, who said, "Do you not know where he was when the treaty was concluded?" The Governor denied any knowledge of the circumstance.

4. The Governor asked his Highness, "What does your Highness say respecting the allowance of Appa Saheb?" His Highness replied, that he would have the allowance settled on him by Capt. Grant. What objection is there for it? The allowance will be paid to the resident; who may pay it to him. The Governor expressed a wish that his personal property might be given to him. His Highness assented, and to show that he never objected to it, he referred to Col. Ovens, who bore testimony to the sincerity of his Highness's intentions on that point. The Governor then spoke to Mr. Anderson, saying probably, "On what ground does Paradkar then assert to the contrary?"

5. The Governor asking whether it was true that the men of the 23d regiment had come into his Highness's palace; his Highness said that all their story was false. The Governor observed, as they were servants of thirty years, how could they tell falsehoods? His Highness remarked: "These persons, Moleetay and Mahadick, tell falsehoods, though they have been our servants for seven generations. Before them a service of thirty years is nothing. As to these sentries, Chuttoor Sing, had appeared on trial to be liars. In the same way, in the conspiracy respecting the personation of my brother Bhawoo Saheb, your sentries asserted what Capt. Grant was satisfied, on inquiry, to be false. How can you, then, believe such men?"

6. The Governor said, "Your Highness should listen to my proposal, otherwise you will lose your excellent kingdom." His Highness said, "Let it be so; I do not care about it. I would rather lose my life than sign this memorandum while Bajee-row and his people are in life. This is even worse than death; and it is your intention to kill me by remorse, without putting me to death. But I would not do so. Let my kingdom remain with the English Government; when your doubts have been removed, I shall have it back." The Governor said, "We do not as yet think of restoring the country which we took from Bajee-row." His Highness said, in answer, "Bajee-row's dominions are extensive and rich, and as he is a brahmin and was timid, you wished to take it. No governors came to advise him. In my case, however, my dominions are small; I am not afraid, and you do not wish to take my dominions. My kingdom was acquired by Sewasjee Maharaja; it was lost by Sumbhajee; was again regained by Shahoo; was again lost in the time of my grandfather; and was at last acquired by myself. I give it away myself also. I do not covet dominions. They will not be lost to me if taken by the English Government, nor will the circumstance diminish my friendship for them. As the Governor has come for me by dawk, I will come by dawk whenever you want me.

7. There is no opposition on my part. I will accompany the Governor, go to Calcutta or England, and will sleep by his couch also; dining and worshipping separately for the sake of religion."

8. At the time of the departure of his Highness, the Governor again said, "That as he was going to stay for a day or two, his Highness might consider the matter further." His Highness replied, that he had already expressed his views on the preceding day, and as he never consulted any one, what further consideration was there?

9. Before leaving, gave rakdes and betelnut-leaf to the Governor and his son, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Danvers, and Col. Ovens.

10. The Governor again proposed that his Highness should sign the memorandum, observing, that it was nothing more than the treaty. "If so," replied his Highness, "why do you so much insist on its being signed?" The Governor said, it was made because suspicions had arisen. His Highness said, that for the same reason; he had insisted for the last two days on an inquiry; but it did not take place.

11. His Highness said, "Suppose I sign this memorandum, which sets aside the treaty and all documents of Mr. Elphinstone, Sir J. Malcolm, and Lord Clare, your Exc may go away, and if another governor comes, some knaves, seeing that their friends have not a guarantee, may set up another conspiracy, and he may be induced to believe it, thinking that it has been usual for us to enter into plots and deny the same. The new governor then may demand another declaration like this, and this will go on without end. You may, therefore, at once do whatever you like. If I had violated the treaty, I would not have opposed your wishes. I will not disgrace myself with an expectation of deriving any profit."

Minutes of the Conference on the 27th of August 1839.

A message having been sent by Col. Ovens, by a bhaldar, expressing his wish to pay a visit to his Highness, a reply was sent, announcing his Highness's readiness to receive the visit. The resident came at about five o'clock in the evening, and a conference ensued. The resident said, that as the Governor was going the next day, he desired to know whether his Highness would sign the memorandum or not? His Highness replied, that he had already expressed his views on the subject in the three preceding days. The resident asked whether that was to be considered as the final answer, and his Highness said, "Yes." The resident said, that the papers which were given by his Highness to the Governor, and kept by him, the preceding day, contained nothing concerning the memorandum. His Highness said, they did not refer to that subject, but were connected with another matter, as would be known by perusing them. He again asked whether he should report to the Government that what he had said was the final answer. His Highness answered in the affirmative, and the resident, having made a bow, went away.

It was clear (said Sir C. Forbes, in continuation), from what he had just read,

that the real object of the government was the deposition of the rajah. What was meant by the allusion to the "children" who had been sent to London? The agents of the rajah, no doubt, "those turban fellows," who were, in the language of the President of the Board of Control, "deluging London with petitions." These, forsooth, were to be considered as children—as mere babes in comparison with those with whom they would have to deal here, and so they were if the comparison were made as to the power of the two parties. The rajah, as the Court had heard, had not, at first, refused to sign the memorandum, but said that he would consider of it, and sign it if it was fit to be signed. This was the result of the first interview with the governor. What was it which this memorandum contained? First, that in all things the rajah was to follow the advice of the resident. This, one would think, was sufficiently humiliating to the sovereign of a people over whose interests he had been given to understand he was to have control. It was, in fact, making him king, and placing the resident as "a viceroy over him." Then there was a stipulation that the rajah's brother, the present rajah, should receive the allowance. To that the rajah offered no objection; though he might have done so, on the ground of the base treachery and conspiracies against him by that worthless man; yet he (the rajah), nevertheless, agreed that this worthless relation should continue to receive his allowance. He, however, positively, and as he (Sir C. Forbes) thought most properly, refused to give any pension to those other persons who had been engaged in conspiracy against him, but who had been named for certain allowances by the governor. Another stipulation of the memorandum to which the rajah very strongly, and with good reason, objected, was the banishment of Balla Sahib, his chitnces or secretary. He said, "I cannot consent to the banishment of a man who has been brought up with me; in whom I place the highest confidence, and against whom you have proved no guilt. You have already taken some of my officers—some of them you have kept in prison for three years without assigning any cause, or bringing any specific charge against them. Why, let him (Sir C. Forbes) ask, would it be believed in England, would it be conceived, that the ministers of a sovereign prince were torn away from their master and detained in prison for three years, without bringing them to trial? This was done, no doubt, to intimidate them, as well as the rajah; for, when he was deposed, they were discharged, with their prospects ruined, but still maintaining

their honour. This was, indeed, following in the footsteps of their prince, who was willing to sacrifice every thing rather than his good name. It had been seen by the Court, from the documents he had read, that, over and over again, in the course of the conference, the rajah said, that the government might take his kingdom and his life, but that it could not take his character. It was clear, from what passed in the first interview, that the rajah considered himself as having been most unjustly treated, and this was confirmed by what took place at the subsequent interviews. (The hon. baronet here restated some of the circumstances which he had previously read, as to what took place at the subsequent interviews.)

Mr. Poynder, I would ask, are these statements correct?

Sir C. Forbes. They are—has the hon. proprietor any objection to them?

Mr. Poynder. I have none; but I was anxious to learn on what authority statements of such importance (if correct) rested.

Sir C. Forbes said, that what he had read was a correct version of what took place on the occasions named. If any doubt were cast on them, then let him have the papers, and it would be seen whether his statements were correct or not. The reason why he had not moved for the production of those papers in the first instance was, that he knew he should be met with the old answer,—that the subject was under consideration, and that until the Court of Directors had decided, it would be absurd to ask for papers, (*a slight laugh*). He did not envy the feelings of those gentlemen within the bar, who could make so very grave and serious a question a subject of merriment and laughter.

The Chairman felt bound to cull the hon. bart. to order. There was no laughter at that side of the bar at the question. Some gentleman had smiled at the hon. bart.'s anticipation of the objection on the part of the Directors. It was irregular in the hon. bart. to impute motives.

Sir C. Forbes said the Chairman should have known his duty better. His business there was to keep order, and not to interrupt. (*Cries of "chair, chair"*).

The Chairman said, he had no wish to interrupt the hon. bart., but he had felt it necessary to remind him that it was irregular to impute motives to any hon. proprietors.

Sir C. Forbes, in continuation, observed, that the conclusion of the whole of these conferences was, that a small military force was sent to Sattara, and the unfortunate rajah was deposed from that sovereignty which his ancestors had held as the heads of the Mahratta chiefs since the

middle of the 17th century. The place of the rajah was immediately filled by his brother; one whose habitual addiction to drunkenness and other vices had rendered him utterly unfit to govern. This very brother had been guilty of treason to his sovereign in proposing to the resident to share his brother's territory with the Company, if he were placed on his throne. But let him (Sir C. Forbes) ask, what was the cause of this anxiety to get the rajah dethroned and his brother put in his place?—The brother had no heirs, and the Company would not permit him to adopt an heir; therefore, at his death without issue, the principality of Sattara would become a part of the territorial possessions of the Company. This, he had no doubt, would be found the grand secret of all these harsh and severe proceedings against the rajah. He had no children; but he most fairly offered the government of India to take possession of his territory; and that, if he should hereafter have a son, and that government should, on full consideration, find that the charges against him were unfounded, they might restore it. Could any thing be more fair or reasonable than this? All would not do, however. The government wanted the territory for another purpose; and the unfortunate rajah, having been over and over again refused a full and fair investigation of the charges against him, was deprived of his territory and banished from its soil to a small property assigned for his support, but utterly inadequate for the maintenance of a prince of his rank. Against these proceedings of the government of India the rajah now appealed to that Court, which was the source and foundation of the power exercised by the authorities there. In that Court and in the Court of Directors, he (Sir C. Forbes) had full confidence; but he must say that, in the Board of Control, he had no faith, because he believed that the president of that Board (who was, in effect, *the Board in his own person*) was determined to affirm the dethronement of the rajah. If the Court of Proprietors firmly exercised the power which belonged to them, they might—(not, indeed, prevent that event, for it had been already accomplished by the Government of Bombay, supported by the general Indian Government)—but they might procure the revision and the rescinding of that decision. He would say, that the Court of Proprietors had a right to call on the directors, whom they had placed in that honourable station, to do justice to their Indian dependencies. That was all that he now sought on behalf of the Rajah of Sattara. The rajah had said, and he (Sir C. Forbes) could not too strongly impress the fact on the Court, "You may take my throne — you may take my life, if you find me

guilty, but first let me have a fair trial—a full investigation of all the charges brought against me." He had detained the Court at much greater length than he intended, but before he concluded he would beg to read one other document, in order to show how the Government in India set up and pulled down kings and princes. The document which he was about to read was from a British officer. He could not give his name, but there was no doubt that he had the best opportunities of being acquainted with the facts which he stated. The letter would show the manner in which the rajah was treated. He did not mean to say that the members of the Government of Bombay acted from any other feeling in this case than a sense of duty, but he must repeat, that they had acted very erroneously. The letter was dated Sattara, 2d October 1839, and was as follows:—

One company of H. M. 41st regt., two companies of the 31st regt. N.I., and three companies of the 25th N.I., being ordered to march to Sattara at twenty-four hours' notice, we left Poonah on the 31st of August, and arrived in Sattara on the 4th of Sept. We received orders to meet the following morning on the parade at two o'clock. The grenadiers of the 25th regt., with the light company and some artillery, were ordered to march to the palace and take the rajah; whilst the 31st companies and the 8th regt. went to the Adawlut and Balla Sahib's house, to take him and look after his cavalry, who were fully expected to show fight; but nothing occurred, nor could he be found. Balla Sahib is commander of the rajah's force. We marched into the palace, and formed into line before the doors—and men with lanterns were seen running about in every direction,—it being scarcely light—to prevent the rajah attempting his escape; whilst Col. Ovens, the resident, and another officer, went into the palace to find the rajah, accompanied by the present rajah, Appa Sahib, who led them to his brother's bed-room, and showed them where he was. The same day he was publicly proclaimed. There was the poor little rajah fast asleep, when the colonel found him. He immediately came out in his sleeping-drawers, and a piece of cloth thrown over his shoulders; he made no resistance. A palanquin was called, in which he was placed, as well as his commander-in-chief, Balla Sahib, who was found in another room. Had a single shot been fired, all his property would have fallen prize-money to us, and he had lots of it; large chests arranged all along, full of money, and an immense number of gold and silver dishes; but he was too prudent. We marched with them to a place six miles from Sattara, called Neembgaom, where we are at present, with a strict guard over them, and shall remain until orders come from the Governor-general where we are to remove them.

The Court (said Sir Charles) would see in this an illustration of the conduct of that worthless person who had been set up as the successor of the rajah. He would now read an extract or two from another account of the transactions at this period; but let him first observe that, from the accounts, it would appear that insult was added to injury towards the unfortunate rajah. He was placed in a palanquin, into which was also thrust his commander of the forces. That was contrary to Indian etiquette, and was, in fact, a gross insult to the rajah; but his commander of the forces would not be a party to the insult, and, jumping out of the palanquin, walked by its side bare-foot for

seven miles. Thus, without accusation fairly gone into—without trial—without confronting him with his accusers—without, in a word, giving that full and fair investigation into all the charges brought against him, was this unfortunate prince torn from the throne which many of his ancestors had held, and which had been secured to him by treaty. All this was done without even consulting the general Government. He would now read a few extracts relating to the enthronement of the new Rajah of Sattara:

Para. 1. In November 1839, the Governor, Sir James R. Carnac, arrived at Maha-bhulishwar, where the resident met him, having come from Sattara for that purpose. The resident, after the interview, returned to Sattara, and sent Kundo Rao Mama Sirkay and Eswunth Rao Fouldar to the Governor; they both had an audience of his Excellency, after which they returned to Sattara.

2. On the 16th of November, the Governor arrived at Sattara, from Maha-bhulishwar. At that time four persons, including Balajee Punt Nathoo, Kundo Rao Mama Sirkay, Eswunth Rao Fouldar, and the resident, went nearly one mile to meet the Governor, whom they accompanied to the resident's house. With the Governor was his lady, one of his sons (an aide-de-camp), Mr. Wilmoughby, and a doctor. Appa Sahib and the resident gave orders for a salute from the cannon, which took place.

3. On the 17th of November, at twelve o'clock, Appa Sahib arrived from his house at the resident's, where he saw the Governor, whom he invited to his bungalow. On this day also Appa Sahib's ranees, with great pomp and splendour, had an interview with Lady Carnac, whom the ranees invited to her house. The same day, at four o'clock, the Governor arrived at Appa Sahib's bungalow. When within a short distance of the house, Appa Sahib went out to meet his Excellency. All the jagheerders were in attendance, and were introduced to the Governor by Appa Sahib. According to custom, otto of roses and pawn were handed about. The Governor's lady was received in like manner by her Illness the Ranees. Appa Sahib gave orders that, on the following day (the 18th), the town should be illuminated.

4. On the 18th of November, at three o'clock, Appa Sahib's second ranees went in great pomp and magnificence to the durbar; and at eight o'clock, the Governor and Appa Sahib, on an elephant, arrived at the durbar, accompanied by some of the Company's and Maharaja's troops. The jagheerders and the resident also proceeded to the durbar, where the throne is placed. The Governor then took Appa Sahib by the hand, and placed him on the throne. The Governor stood opposite to the throne, and presented seven dresses, jewels, &c. to Appa Sahib. After this ceremony was concluded, Appa Sahib descended from the throne, and he and the Governor sat down together on a couch. The Governor's attendants received otto of roses and pawn. The Governor then departed, Appa Sahib accompanying him a few paces, when he took leave. After the Governor's departure, the brahmins, pundits, &c. presented coco-nuts; and the jagheerders, &c., nazams, to Appa Sahib. A sunnud was laid before him for his signature, by Balajee Punt Nathoo, for music and kettle-drums, and also the yearly expenses for the support of a *nobut* establishment—the highest honour that could be conferred on any man in India. Balajee Punt Nathoo also presented two other like sunnuds; one for his son-in-law, and the third for Balagoahie, a brahmin. Appa Sahib signed these sunnuds, and affixed the royal seal to them. On this day, at three o'clock, Appa Sahib sent sweetmeats, and all things necessary for a banquet, to the house of the resident, for the governor.

5. Whatever the palace contained, including what was under lock and key, came into possession of Appa Sahib. Those things which the former maharaja brought with him to Neembgaom, including the royal seal, sword of state, moorchul or peacock's tail, which is used in fanning kings, and ornamented with precious stones—these, with many other articles, were delivered up to Appa Sahib.

He (Sir C. Forbes) would apologize for having occupied so much of the time of the Court, but it was a subject on which he could not be brief. No doubt he had omitted much in his statement that was important, but his deficiency on that score would be made up by his hon. and learned friend (Mr. Lewis), who would do him the honour of seconding his motion. The hon. bart. then concluded by moving,—

That this Court do strongly recommend to the Court of Directors, and to the Board of Control, to withhold their sanction to the dethronement of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara by the Bombay Government, until a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against him shall have been made, according to his Highness's earnest and repeated request; and that this resolution be communicated by the Court of Directors to the Board of Control.

Mr. Lewis said, he rose to second the motion of the hon. bart.; and he was sure if moderation and justice, and the conscientiousness of what was right, were allowed to prevail in this court, the motion would be adopted. On any other occasion of less importance, he should have been unwilling to obtrude himself on their attention, but in a case like the present, to which the motion had reference, where on the one hand he felt that the character of the British Government had been tarnished, (*Hear, hear!*) and where, on the other hand, he also felt that an injury, as unmerited as it was unjustifiable, had been inflicted upon an independent prince, in alliance with the British Government; he felt not only that all diffidence on his part would appear to be affected, but that he should lay himself open to the charge of conniving at, if not of participating in, the wrongs and injuries which that prince had suffered, and which he could not but reprobate. Now the events and transactions that had resulted in the deposal of the Rajah of Sattara, dark and black as they appeared to him to be, melancholy and unfortunate as the result had been, still he had been happy in the course of his inquiries to discover, that this Court, in the early part of those proceedings, had interposed their authority for the protection of the rajah; and whilst he mentioned this as a subject of congratulation to this Court, he hailed it as an auspicious omen, and as a pledge that they would continue to throw their protection around the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) In considering the circumstances of the deposal of the rajah, they must take into consideration not only the charge that had been advanced against him, not only the evidence on which that charge was attempted to be sustained; but they must also consider the course of policy, the course of treatment that had been pursued towards that prince, by the Bombay Government;—towards a prince in alliance with us, to whom we were bound by the solemn obligations of a treaty, and whose

rights it was our duty to protect. It was in connection with that, that this case must be considered, and it was in connection with that alone, that they could arrive at a just conclusion. It was the more necessary to consider the question in this light, because the ground on which the Bombay Government had ordered the deposal of the rajah, was the fact of his having been guilty of a violation of a treaty that had been entered into by him and the British Government in the year 1819. It was in the year 1817, that the native princes, forming the Mahratta confederacy, broke out into open hostility against the British Government. After some little opposition, that insurrection was suppressed; and, under the able conduct and policy of Mr. Elphinstone, the British arms triumphed. Mr. Elphinstone, immediately after the conquest of these territories, well knowing the esteem in which the rajah and his family are held by the whole Mahratta nation, announced it, by a proclamation, as the intention of the British Government to place the late rajah in the sovereignty of his ancestors. The words of the proclamation were these:—"11th February, 1818.—The Rajah of Sattara, who is now a prisoner in Bajee Rao's hands, will be released and placed at the head of an independent sovereignty, of such an extent as may maintain his family with comfort and dignity. With this view the fort of Sattara has been taken—the rajah's flag has been set up in it, and his former ministers have been called into employment. Whatever country is assigned to the rajah will be administered by him." In redemption of that pledge, in the month of September, 1819, a treaty was entered into between the rajah and the British Government, and he would beg shortly to call the attention of this court to the terms and stipulations of that treaty. The treaty, after reciting that "the British Government had determined, in consideration of the antiquity and the honour of his highness the Rajah of Sattara, to invest him with a sovereignty sufficient for the maintenance of his family, his comfort and dignity;" went on by the first article to stipulate "that the British Government agrees to cede in perpetual sovereignty to the Rajah of Sattara, his heirs and successors, the districts specified in the annexed schedule." The 7th article proceeded thus: "the possessions of the jagheerdars, within his highness's territory, are to be under the guarantee of the British Government, which, on the other hand, engages to secure their performing the service which they owe to his highness, according to established custom." The schedule, to which the first article related, was stated in very distinct terms, as to what was in future to be the territory and revenue of

the Rajah of Sattara; and after marking out and defining most particularly the boundaries of his territory, the schedule proceeded in these words:—"The Mungulchra, the whole village of Koopsangee; and the rajah having been told that his frontiers should extend from the Kistna and Warna in the south to the Neera and Beema in the north, and from the western Ghauts or Shyadree Hills in the west to the city of Punderpore in the east, *exclusive of jagheers*, there will be some additional territory made over to him from the province of Beejapore, to be hereafter specified, but of which the revenue shall not be less than one lac of rupees;" and then, after enumerating other districts which were also to form part of the territories of the rajah, the schedule concluded with these words:—"together with the possessions of the Rajah of Akulcote, the Punt Suchew, the Priithee Nidhee, and the Jagheer of the Duflays, in the pergunnah of Ihutt." Now from the time that that treaty was completed, in 1819, up to the year 1832, the rajah continued in the undisturbed possession of those territories. During the government, both of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir John Malcolm, the rights of the rajah were fully respected, and the greatest harmony subsisted between him and the British Government. In the year 1832, an attack was first made on the independence of the rajah, and on those territories which had been assigned to him by the treaty. The Bombay Government, in the first place, asserted and claimed jurisdiction over the jagheer denominated the Punt Suchew; that jagheer was distinctly enumerated in the schedule, as the independent property of the rajah. They next resumed jurisdiction over the jagheer of the Sheik Meeraud of Wae; that having been annexed to the territories of the rajah, by an amended schedule to the treaty. They next claimed to be entitled to the jagheer of Khusyee Wala, consisting of the village of Kuntole. They then claimed a similar right of resumption over the jagheer of Scetole, which was also in the territories of the rajah. There was also an office, called the office of the *muntia*, an hereditary office, the appointment of which was vested in the rajah, to which certain lands were attached, and to which the rajah had always appointed the successor. The East-India Company had never disputed his right to do so, but had always acquiesced in it. Now, however, they claimed the power over that appointment. It must be manifest to this Court, that the jagheers, to which he had just alluded, were the exclusive property of the Rajah of Sattara; that he had an independent right, and sovereignty over them; and he (Mr. Lewis) would ask the Court on what plea it was that the British Government had

interfered with the rajah's rights over those territories. Feeling himself injured by these assertions and claims to authority over the jagheers, on the part of the East-India Company, the rajah naturally remonstrated and appealed to the Bombay Government: but did they give him any remedy for the injuries he had sustained? No,—the Bombay Government referred the question to this Court, and at the same time, letters were written by the rajah to several private individuals on the subject; those letters were afterwards laid before the Court of Directors, and the Court upon that occasion, intimating their dislike to be applied to by the means of private correspondence, nevertheless said, that the Bombay Government had no right to interfere with the jagheers of the rajah. The Court directed it also to be intimated to his highness, "that this honourable Court would not be negligent in inquiring into the concerns of the maharaj, and of doing what is right of their own accord; and that therefore it was not considered proper by this honourable Court, that his highness should correspond with any other persons." And, this honourable Court added, "that there seems no difficulty in regard to the subject that his highness had written about; that the treaty imposed it on this honourable Court to act towards his highness's jagheerders as this honourable Court acted towards those of the English Government; that the authority of the maharaj did certainly extend to the jagheerders; that in the event of any jagheerders dying without heirs, any appointment of a successor by the English Government should be void; and that such jagheer reverting to his highness, he could not be required to confer it on any adopted son." Here was the decision of this Court:—the Court of Directors acknowledging the right of the Rajah of Sattara to those jagheers, and at the same time, passing their condemnation on the conduct of the Bombay Government. This despatch was forwarded to the Bombay Government; was received by them; but he much doubted whether it was ever transmitted to the rajah himself.

General Lodwick.—I beg to say, a copy of it was delivered to the rajah by me.

Mr. Lewis continued.—He felt obliged to the gallant general for this correction. Be it so, then, that the determination of this honourable Court was transmitted to the rajah. But what was the conduct of the Bombay Government? Having that order before them, did they obey it? No; they immediately issued an order in Council to this effect:—"The Neera river is the southern boundary of the territory of Suchew, and the English Government's jurisdiction extends over it. As the Phutwardhun is independent (of

the maharaj), so is, in the same manner, the Suchew independent in his jagheer." Now this was a most important point of contest between the Bombay Government and the rajah; and yet the Government, in direct opposition to the order of the Court, with the greatest pertinacity, still adhered to the infliction of the wrongs which they had committed on the rajah. He would not stop to inquire what were the motives that actuated or urged the Bombay Government in pursuing that course. It was not for him to ask that question: the fact was clear and undeniable, and he would ask, what must have been the effect of such proceeding on the rajah himself? (*Hear, hear!*) Why, his feelings, having been already irritated by his rights having been withheld from him for so many years, were now driven to desperation by the conduct of the Bombay Government, which had rendered him an object of contempt in the eyes of his own subjects, and at the same time that it degraded him in the estimation of his own people, laid him open (as the necessary consequence of such treatment) to every species of fraud and injury that could be well hatched up by the evil-minded and designing in his kingdom. In this position, in this state, the rajah, on the one hand, having been deprived of his rights in opposition to the order of this Court, and from time to time claiming redress for the injuries he had received; and the Bombay Government, on the other hand, persisting in those wrongs, in refusing to restore to him the territories of which he had been deprived; it was in this position, under these circumstances, that those charges, of which they had this day heard so much, were hatched up and concocted against the rajah. (*Hear, hear.*) He did not know the specific charges into which the general charge might branch itself, or the evidence on which those charges might be said to be substantiated; that evidence might be entirely contradictory and based on perjury; it might be more or less stringent; but to him it mattered not; it was sufficient to his purpose to inquire what evidence there was now before the Court in support of those charges. He knew the tribunal that was constituted for the investigation of that inquiry; he knew the witnesses who were examined; the mode and manner in which that examination was conducted, as respected the rajah, the party accused; and he should say that, whatever the evidence might have been, he cared not; the circumstances were such that that evidence was utterly unworthy of credit; and not only so, but there was not a man here who would not scout it as wholly insufficient to substantiate a charge of criminality against the rajah.

He thought it would be admitted, that when a serious charge like this was brought against any individual, and more particularly against a person filling the high station which the rajah did, in the first place, there ought to be appointed a tribunal free from all prejudice, partiality, and interested motives; that, secondly, the witnesses, who were adduced for substantiating the charges against the accused party, should not only be free from bias, but from all restraint whatever; and, thirdly, that the individual who was accused should have ample and full opportunity of defending himself. (*Hear, hear!*) Those were the elementary principles of justice, which must commend themselves to every one here. (*Hear, hear!*) He would ask whether those principles had been observed in the conduct of the Bombay Government towards the rajah? Let them look at the tribunal by which he was tried. Who had appointed it? The Bombay Government; who, at that time, were notoriously inflicting wrongs on the rajah; and, in spite of the orders of this Court, had persisted in these wrongs. Who were the parties who sat on that tribunal? Some were members of that very government; individuals before whom the case of the rajah had previously come, and who had decided against him, and in favour of these wrongful acts in which the Bombay Government were then persevering; persons whose minds were prejudiced and biassed, and who were wholly unfit to superintend such a delicate investigation. Who were the witnesses who were examined? Amongst them were two native officers of the 23d regiment. He would beg the Court to recollect, and it was a fact notorious, that between the native sepoys and the rajah there existed a deadly grudge and feud at that time. He (Mr. Lewis) understood that certain huts, which had been raised by the sepoys, had been destroyed by the orders of the rajah. That had given great offence: and yet two of those natives were witnesses on the rajah's trial. Who were the other witnesses? They were persons who had been arrested by the resident of Sattara, previously to the sitting of the commission; they were servants of the rajah, who had been guilty of some offence, and who had been arrested by the orders of the resident. He would ask, whether they would believe the evidence of persons in such a situation, under duress and imprisonment, and who gave their evidence with the hope of procuring their liberty by so doing? Was it likely that they would be the witnesses of truth? (*Hear, hear!*) Did the Court imagine that their evidence could be free from objection or suspicion? If, then, the

Court considered the nature of the tribunal, the persons who sat on it, and, the witnesses who were examined, he would ask whether they were inclined to give credit to the evidence on which it was attempted to substantiate the charge against the rajah? But when they considered still more the conduct of that tribunal, as far as the rajah himself was concerned; that he was summoned there without any previous intimation of the nature of the charges that would be brought against him; that when he asked to be supplied with the list of witnesses, and a copy of the statement of those charges, they were refused;—when the Court looked to the whole of the evidence that was taken behind his back;—that he had no opportunity of cross-examining the witnesses;—no advocate to defend him;—he would ask, what did they think of all that evidence, which, looking to the previous circumstances he had mentioned, must have appeared to them as wholly unworthy of credit? (*Hear, hear.*) He believed that such evidence as that—it mattered not whose it was, or from whom it came,—would be scouted by every honest man in this country, as furnishing any the slightest proof of guilt on the part of the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been told that that commission had come to a conclusion; that it had decided on the rajah's guilt; that they had come to a decision that the rajah was guilty—of what? They had heard much of serious charges of his combining with others in hostilities against the British Government;—of his having committed the crime of treason, by conspiring to drive the Company out of India; and yet what was the decision which the judgment of those commissioners came to? Why, all these charges, apparently of so serious a nature, ended in this—that the rajah had been guilty of the most pitiful and paltry crime of tampering with some troops of the 23d regiment. But he would ask whether that commission, or the members of it, agreed with the result? was there no dissentient voice in that commission? was it unanimous? Did the Bombay Government itself assent to, or acquiesce in, that decision? Did they think the judgment of that commission was founded on the best evidence that could be had? Above all, did the Supreme Government of India express no dissatisfaction at that result, or regret at the manner in which those proceedings had been conducted? He should be happy to receive an answer to these inquiries; but he was happy to think that this Court of Directors had dissented from that decision; that they placed no reliance on the evidence by which the commission had come to that conclusion;

and that point was proved by their having sent out the present Governor of Bombay with full authority to enter into an amicable adjustment of this matter. He would then ask this Court, entertaining that opinion as to the decision which the commission had come to, and having authorized the present Governor of Bombay to enter into an amicable adjustment of the question, and restore the jagheers to the rajah, how it was that matters had come to their present unfortunate result, and that, instead of the Government of Bombay restoring the jagheers to the rajah, as they were ordered to do by the Court of Directors, they had acted in direct opposition to it? (*Hear, hear!*) He believed the present governor of Bombay, Sir James Carmac, to be a man actuated by the most benevolent motives; that he was sincere in the object he professed to have in going out to India; but he could not shut his eyes to the fact that he went to assume a government that was directly opposed to the rajah, persisting in the wrongs they had committed relative to the jagheers. He could not shut his eyes to the fact of his coming into association with those who had acted, as it were, as portions of that Government, in injuring the rajah; and was it too much to suppose that the good intentions of that benevolent man had been frustrated by the influence of others? (*Hear, hear!*) Who had gone with the Governor to Sattara? two out of the three persons who sat on the commission; and he would ask, was it likely that they would be inclined to carry out those orders, which were, in fact, condemnatory of their own proceedings? Let the Court look to what took place at Sattara on that occasion. The governor, Sir James Carmac, arrived there; the rajah was immediately summoned; he at once presented himself. He made no hesitation. He went before that tribunal, and the first words that were uttered to him were, "You have been guilty of plotting against the British Government." He immediately answered, "I have not," and demanded an inquiry into his conduct; but that was refused. He would ask this Court whether any proposition could have been made to the rajah that was more offensive, or that would have been a greater insult to his dignity? How derogatory again, on the other hand, was it to the Bombay Government itself to require that admission on the part of the rajah! Did the Bombay Government believe him to be guilty, as they alleged him to be? If so, how did they reconcile that with the terms they offered him on that occasion? Was not the Government itself guilty of treason to the State in allowing such a person to remain on the throne, if he was,

the guilty person they alleged him to be? (*Hear, hear!*) And if they did not believe him to be guilty—or merely suspected him of being guilty, what right had they to insist on any such terms? There were four terms or stipulations that were offered to him, but they were undoubtedly most offensive, and prevented at once anything like an amicable adjustment. The rajah was required by the first article to admit that he would abide by the treaty he had already signed in 1819. Could anything be imagined more absurd? (*Hear, hear!*) He was also required to make an allowance to his brother, whom he well knew to have been the chiefest conspirator against him. That, however, from the noblest feelings of our nature, he did not refuse. He was also required to consent to grant *chaduree* (a term which, as he understood, meant indemnity or favour) to several persons who had been the most active agents and witnesses in the conspiracy which had been formed against him—that he naturally rejected. He was further required to assent to the release of the Chitnees—to that stipulation, he believed, the rajah assented. So far, indeed, as the terms proposed were reasonable, the rajah seemed willing to attach his signature; but, so far as they affected his honour or character, he refused to agree to them. He would ask this Court, did they not approve of such noble and elevated conduct on the part of the rajah, as his disdaining to receive a crown on such degrading stipulations? How easy a mode there was to the Bombay Government to put an end to all these dissensions! What had been the real cause of contest between them and the rajah? was it not a violent outrage by them on his rights and property, which was kept up even to that moment? If the Governor of Bombay had briefly said, "we will not meddle with those jagheers; we regret that we have so long interfered with your enjoyment of those rights;" there would have been an end altogether of the dispute; there would have been nothing more for the parties to contend about. But if they required that the rajah should admit himself to be guilty, they required that which they knew it to be impossible for him to accede to. (*Hear, hear!*) On his refusing to sign those conditions, he was arrested a few days afterwards; his palace was surrounded by officers, he was dragged from his bed by force, made a prisoner, and he (Mr. Lewis) believed was consigned, or was intended to be consigned, to a prison at Benares, there to associate with his old enemy the ex-rajah, in order that his feelings might be still more irritated and injured, by his being placed in collision with that per-

son: and in the room of one who was well worthy of that throne which was his hereditary property, who was beloved so much by his subjects, for the many benefits he had conferred on them, that he believed there was to be found on the records of this Court the testimonies of the Court of Directors, in commendation of that fact; in the room of that person, who was an honour to the position which he occupied, they had placed one of most notoriously infamous character, who had conspired in the whole course of these proceedings against his brother,—who did not scruple to tamper with the British resident, in order to induce him to consent to a partition of his brother's principality; and whom he could not but denounce (and it was the language of truth) as a monster of perfidy and iniquity. (*Hear, hear!*) That was indeed a fitting consummation of this most melancholy drama. He had stated briefly, —but he hoped so as to satisfy the Court,—the facts of this sad transaction: he had done so, he hoped, without exaggeration. He knew the facts that he had stated were true. If so, then he called upon this Court to exercise the power which they possessed of protecting the rajah from injury. If they were satisfied that the Bombay Government were the first aggressors, that they had withheld the rights of the rajah, and had first violated the treaty of 1819, of which indeed he regretted to say there was no doubt; then he called upon them to rescind the decision which the Bombay Government had come to; and if they were not satisfied upon those points, still they could do nothing less than was required by the motion of his honorable friend, and suspend their decision and give the rajah a full and fair opportunity of answering the charges which have been adduced against him. (*Hear, hear!*) He would, last of all, beg the Court to consider seriously the importance of their decision in this case. The case of this prince was not an isolated or solitary case, but was one in which all the native princes of India were and must be more or less interested. (*Hear, hear!*) When they saw one of their own body expelled from the throne of his ancestors in this manner;—expelled from possessions in which he was entitled to be secured by the solemn obligations of a treaty.—what must have been their feelings, alarms and apprehensions? If they looked to the future, what could they see but that a similar fate was in store for them? Their time, they might suppose, was postponed, but they must feel that sooner or latter it would come. (*Hear, hear!*) They must feel, that if the British Government persevered in such a course, their power would ultimately be des-

troyed. And they must feel that the British Government, in acting in the manner that they had done, were encouraging intrigues of designing and wicked persons, and that it would only be necessary for a conspiracy to be got up against them, ingeniously devised and well supported by persons of influence and authority for the purpose of accomplishing their ruin. He begged the Court to pause—to consider well the course they are now pursuing—to act with consistency, justice, and impartiality. Most cordially did he give his support to the motion of his honorable friend.

General Lodwick said, that, after the very able and eloquent speech that had been addressed to the Court by the hon. and learned proprietor who had just sat down, he had some hesitation in obtruding himself on the attention of the Court; but he thought it his duty to come forward, not indeed to say any thing against the decision that had been come to by the Governor of Bombay with respect to the deposal of the rajah of Sattara, but in explanation of certain facts which he believed that he alone could give. He had been the resident at the rajah's court, and was long enough there to regard the rajah as a friend; he had, indeed, the highest possible respect for him. While he was resident there, until Mr. Norris quitted the country, Sir Robert Grant being governor of Bombay during that time, he had met with every support from the Bombay Government in respect to his conduct towards the rajah; but from the very moment that that gentleman left, he was neglected, and received from the government no support whatever. (*Hear, hear.*) He trusted the Court would excuse his being a little agitated (*Hear, hear*); but he was now speaking on a subject on which he had long felt deeply, and he found it difficult, he might say impossible, now to restrain his feelings. (*Hear, hear!*) In the year 1832, he was appointed by Lord Clare, then governor of Bombay, British resident at Sattara, to succeed his gallant friend General Robertson, whom all admitted to be a very superior man. (*Hear!*) He was told by Lord Clare, on receiving that appointment, that the line of conduct he had to pursue was to preserve the friendship between the rajah and the British Government; to treat him with kindness and affection, and to assist him in whatever way it might be in his power to do so. (*Hear!*) General Robertson also told him, that he had all along, during his residence there, been ordered by the British Government to preserve the rights of the rajah in full force, and to treat him with all possible kindness. That was the manner in which he had entered on his duties at Sattara. During

the whole period that he was there, he observed the instructions he had received, and the rajah returned his attention with positive friendship. There was not a thing which he wished to be done, but it was done immediately. (*Hear, hear!*) In fact, the rajah was liberal in every way, generous to his people, a good domestic character, a kind-hearted man, and moreover a most able prince. (*Hear, hear!*) He would just mention an instance of the ability the rajah evinced in the management of his state. It was this:—He always collected his revenue himself (*Hear, hear*); and he did so without any oppression. He laughed at the mode which the British Government adopted, and said, "I know why it is you are defrauded—it is because you leave the revenue to be collected by servants. Now, I go round from town to town myself, look into every thing with my own eyes, collect my own revenue, and if there is any impropriety, I am sure to know it." Was not that a proof of the excellent manner in which he conducted the affairs of his sovereignty? (*Hear, hear!*) Before Lord Clare left Bombay, the rajah requested him (General Lodwick) to go to Bombay, and express to the governor his sense of gratitude for the kindness he had met with from the British Government. The rajah soon after himself visited Lord Clare, and what did his lordship then do? He said he should return the rajah's visit with great state. That announcement delighted the rajah, for he was exceedingly fond of pomp and show, and, indeed, the Court are aware that the rajah's greatest fault was egregious vanity and false pride. Lord Clare soon afterwards went to Sattara in full state, and paid the rajah the highest compliments; and the rajah was delighted with it. He never forgot it, and he sent him (General Lodwick) with the warmest expressions of his regard to Lord Clare, and said that he hoped his lordship would support him in the jagheer question, for he had no friend to assist him. That question had, indeed, sunk deeply into his heart. Upon that, he (General Lodwick) looked into the treaty; he looked at all that had been done, and he at once, in opposition to the government, saw that the rajah was in the right, according to the treaty; (*hear, hear, hear!*) and that the jagheers were his own. He immediately communicated with the Governor of Bombay on the subject, and told him his opinion, that he could only act according to the letter and spirit of the treaty. In reply to that communication, the governor said, that as he (General Lodwick) was so decided in his opinion, he would be glad if he would draw up a statement, and that the government

would immediately act on it. The governor also said that the rajah was at liberty to correspond with any persons he pleased—with General Robertson, Mr. Elphinstone, or any one else. (*Hear, hear!*) In the meantime, Lord Clare was ordered home, and Sir Robert Grant went out to succeed him. Soon afterwards, Sir R. Grant, arrived; he went up to the Shyadree hills to meet the rajah. The rajah went up with great state to receive him, and expected to meet with the same conduct as he had received from the preceding governor of Bombay, Lord Clare. He certainly met with courtesy, and every thing passed off well. About the same time, a letter arrived from the Court of Directors, and was sent to him (General Lodwick). He read it to the governor himself, and asked him whether he should give a copy of it to the rajah. That was objected to; but, by dint of persuasion, he got leave to send him a copy of a portion of it. The next year, the rajah went up again to visit the governor. He had always been treated as the child of the English Government, and had been allowed to keep up a body of soldiers, although he had not more than two or three regiments of dirty mean dressed men, or, as his gallant friend, General Briggs, had one day observed, two or three regiments of ragamuffins (*a laugh*); but it was the rajah's hobby—every man had his hobby, and why should not the rajah? He was aware of that being the prevailing feeling of the rajah, and had always encouraged him in it. The following year, the rajah went up again, but not with the same splendour as on former occasions—he was now attended only by a private escort. He went to the governor for the purpose of demanding from him the reasons why he had been so long withheld from his rights and sovereignty over the jagheers, which had been taken from him. The governor told him—but that was a private interview, and, therefore, he might not be justified in stating what had occurred, or he might make the rajah's case much stronger; (*Hear, hear!*) it was better, perhaps, not to enter into it. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah, however, went away from that interview very much dissatisfied, and when he returned to Sattara told him (General Lodwick) that he considered his case perfectly hopeless. (*Hear, hear!*) That interview with the governor left a deep wound in the mind of the rajah, that he never recovered. (*Hear!*)

An *Hon. Proprietor*.—In what year was that?

General Lodwick.—In the year 1836, two years after the arrival of Sir R. Grant in Bombay. From that interview the rajah went down hill, and a few days

afterwards, had an interview with an agent, whom he intended to send to England, so impressed was he that he should have no justice shewn to him at Bombay. He gave him (General Lodwick) full information of that; but shortly afterwards, he (General Lodwick) heard something of the rajah's plotting against the British Government, and he immediately charged him with it, and said that that was the first time he had broken faith with the British Government—that he had always been in the habit of consulting the resident at his court, and that he never could expect after this any friendship on the part of the Bombay Government—that it was impossible after this that the same friendly relations should exist between them as had hitherto existed. He (General Lodwick) spoke to the rajah very strongly on the subject, because that was the first offence, and might lead to serious consequences, unless it were put a stop to at once. He also wrote off immediately to the Bombay Government, putting the case as strongly as he could, and calling on them to support him in this matter, because he was, he admitted, afraid that it would go much further. The Bombay Government never answered that letter. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) He never received from them any answer to it whatever. (*Hear!*) And now they brought forward these charges against the rajah, although they had taken no notice of his (General Lodwick's) communication, that the rajah had appointed an agent to come to England. (*Hear, hear!*) On what principle did they explain that conduct? Was that fair?—Was it just? (*Hear!*) Well! the man went on, thinking, of course, that he was justified, and also thinking that he (Gen. Lodwick) was guilty, because he had no powers from the Bombay Government to assist him. He could not tell the rajah, that his own government had destroyed him, by never having answered his letters. The rajah, therefore, supposed that he was his enemy—he then appointed other persons agents, and went on in the most absurd and foolish way possible. At that time, the Bombay Government would never support him in any thing connected with this, or indeed any other matter, and he became much disgusted at their conduct. (*Hear!*) A commission was at last appointed to inquire into the conduct of the rajah, and he found that he was to be one of the members of it. Now he begged to say, that he never was consulted as resident as to the appointment of that commission. (*Hear, hear!*) All at once, it was sent to Sattara, with an order for him to sit on it. He could not refuse to do so, and he accordingly sat on it; and,

justly as he thought, had he protested against the rajah's being dragged before that commission—(*Hear, hear!*)—not knowing what were the charges against him, and having no means of defending himself. (*Hear, hear!*) He said that the moment the rajah was dragged before the commission, he was virtually dethroned—his respectability would be destroyed—he would become an object of contempt in the eyes of his subjects—and could never hold up his head again. That was his opinion, and that opinion he expressed at that time. He then received a letter of reprimand. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) Some might have thought it a reprimand, but he considered it an honour. (*Hear!*) Well, the commission went on—the rajah was summoned to attend it—he did so without hesitation—and he (General Lodwick) should never forget the scene. (*Hear, hear!*) Those who had seen the rajah in the days of his prosperity, knew his proud and dignified appearance; but much was he altered now. He came in with the proud and lofty demeanour of a prince, but evidently as though he considered himself a prisoner. Suddenly, all the people at Sattara turned out—and many of them were in tears. That was a fact—he did not wish to excite any wrong feeling in favour of the rajah—he did not mean to say, that he was not guilty—but he only wished to plead for an unhappy man, who was excited to torture by the treatment he had received from the British Government. (*Hear, hear!*) He must, however, now go a little back. When the commission was appointed, he sent to the Governor of Bombay, Sir R. Grant. He had heard nothing for a long time, and began to think he should still continue to be treated as he had been hitherto accustomed to be treated. So, indeed, it proved. (*Hear, hear!*) He sent a letter to the governor himself, extenuating the rajah's conduct, pointing out the disappointment he had received, and the way in which he had been treated, and saying, that if he were a guilty man, much might be urged in extenuation of his offence. (*Hear!*) Not only was no answer returned to that letter, but the letter itself was sent back to him. (*Hear, hear!*) That was a fact—(*Hear!*)—and was all known to this Court. (*Hear!*)

An Hon. Proprietor.—Who was governor at that time?

General Lodwick.—Sir Robert Grant. It was painful to speak in these terms of the dead. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not mean to criminate those who could not defend themselves, but when a man's own character was concerned, he must speak out. (*Hear, hear!*) While the commission was going on, he also claimed for

the rajah, the right of his having a copy of the charges against him, and also a vakeel or an advocate to plead his cause; and he had also requested that it should be referred to the Bombay Government. All these things, however, were refused, and he got another reprimand, although it was his duty, if such were his opinion, to propose these things to the Secret Commission. (*Hear, hear!*) That was justice! (*Hear, hear!*) He would not say any thing about the sentence of the Court, for facts had since come to his knowledge that might perhaps have induced him to come to a different opinion from that which he had formed on that occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) Several times he had offered to give his depositions to the Secret Committee of Directors if they thought proper to call on him to do so (*Hear, hear!*), and he was ready to do so now. If a man had committed an error, it was never too late to repair it. (*Hear, hear!*) However, from the time the commission was closed, he was treated with every neglect; but he stayed at Sattara, determined to see it out. His health too was at that time very bad, and he had a desperate fever—he was, in fact, half mad, from anxiety and from his mind wearing out his body; but he struggled through it, and was afterwards sent to Bombay. He had an interview with the governor, but Sir R. Grant had not the manliness to tell him that he was removed. He one day received a letter very unexpectedly, whilst he was staying at Bombay, to say that he was removed, because he had been exceedingly harsh to the rajah (*Hear, hear, hear!*), and that he (General Lodwick) had not treated him in the way which he ought to be governed. (*Hear, hear!*) If he were to read that letter to the Court, it would astonish them, for the terms of it were most extraordinary. (*Hear, hear!*) And how did they prove that charge? They immediately sent out one of the members of the Secret Commission. Now, the Court must know, that by one of the articles of the treaty, the rajah was bound to attend to the orders of the resident, and, if his information were correct, sepoys in disguise were sent out to watch the rajah, and that he believed Mr. Elphinstone would also be able to tell the Court, and all his people were afterwards seized. Now, whilst he (General Lodwick) was resident there, he never seized a single person—he should have been ashamed to do it. (*Hear, hear!*) He always sent to the rajah, and said, "Maharaj, there are certain charges against a certain person, of having done wrong, will you give him up?" and the rajah had always replied, "Yes;" and within half-an-hour he was his (General Lodwick's) prisoner. (*Hear,*

hear!) There was one point which he thought he might venture to bring to the notice of this Court, but they must at the same time remember that he pleaded in extenuation of the rajah's conduct, saying nothing about his actual guilt. When he was taking leave of the rajah, the rajah said to him, "this is the first night I have slept soundly for six months; my brother has witnessed my humiliation." He (General Lodwick) then cautioned him to take care how he acted, for if he did not alter his course, he would be a ruined man. (*Hear!*) Now with regard to the rajah's brother, he must say that he thought him one of the most worthless blackguards he ever knew (*Hear, hear!*) He was as worthless a fellow as ever God made—(*Hear!*)—a perfect debauchee. He did not like to mention these things, but when he saw a throne so degraded, he thought he might be allowed to do so. Just before this wretch was placed on the gudge, he had been living with a common prostitute at Poonah for years; and his brother had spoken to him (General Lodwick) on the subject, and to endeavour to reclaim him, but he had replied he could not interfere and that the rajah must do it himself. (*Hear!*) The rajah had also advanced the sum of 30,000 rupees, to induce his brother to get himself out of his difficulties; in return for which, he circulated a report that the rajah was guilty of—— but he could not mention it—it was too bad. (*Hear, hear!*) He looked on him as base and worthless, and yet that was the person who had been placed on the throne, whilst they had removed a most amiable and dignified man, with some weaknesses perhaps, but altogether a high-minded and noble prince. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Robertson said, that as he was not accustomed to making public speeches, the Court would allow him, perhaps, to read a few observations on the subject which he had committed to paper. (*Hear, hear!*) The general then read a speech to the following effect:—Having been so long resident at Sattara, it might be expected that he should submit a few observations on the subject of the motion now before the Court. He might, however, premise, that he rose to do so with the fullest reliance on the honourable Court of Directors; but, mooted as was the question, and feeling as he did that no pains ought to be spared to remove all doubt on the important subject involved in it, he thought that he pursued that course which would prove most satisfactory to all parties to the transactions adverted to by the hon. proprietors who had addressed the Court, by supporting the motion. But, whatever might be its fate, he was confident that the hon. gen-

tlemen behind the bar would allow no consideration connected with this discussion, to prevent their taking such measures as should remove all doubts as to the propriety of the proceedings of the Bombay Government, and the guilt or innocence of the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) He discharged only a bare act of justice to the rajah, in declaring that, during the period of nearly five years that he was resident at his court, he never saw any disposition on his part to think lightly of his engagements with the Company, or to evince aught but gratitude for the advantages which had been conferred upon him; and he might safely say, that nothing occurred, whilst he was there, which gave rise to any dissatisfaction, either on his part or that of the rajah. (*Hear!*) Whilst he carefully watched all his proceedings, he interfered as little as he possibly could directly in his administration; offering his advice when he deemed it necessary, not as one clothed with authority by the treaty to dictate, but as a friend who felt a deep interest in all that related to his highness. As it would shew the description of atmosphere in which he lived during his residence at Sattara, he might mention that reports were frequently made to him of treasonable designs on the part of his highness. He (General Robertson) had about him persons who, apart from other motives by which they were actuated, conceived that the best means of obtaining his favour and evincing their own zeal, was to inundate him with reports, often the most improbable and ridiculous, in the hope of creating impressions on his mind unfavourable to his highness. He patiently listened to those reports; but in no case, except one to which he should immediately allude, did he see any necessity to take any measures in regard to them. He received them, however, as communications of serious importance, and with commendations of the valuable services of his informants. But time, and many casual circumstances, enabled him to appreciate those reports at their due worth, and to feel convinced that they were generally little better than malicious fabrications, and that any truth they contained was sadly alloyed with falsehood. There was, however, as he had stated, one report on which he acted.—He was informed that his highness had deputed an agent to Goa; and that he might ascertain the object of that mission, without the rajah being aware of his doing so, he requested the late Mr. Nisbet, the political agent at Dharwar, which is in the neighbourhood of Goa, to direct one of his most confidential servants to repair to that place, to form an acquaintance with the rajah's agent, and to watch his proceedings. As it appeared from the

report of Mr. Nisbet's agent that the rajah's mission was one of mere compliment, he thought it would be the preferable course, in case of subsequent communications, to enable him similarly to watch them,—not to say any thing on the subject of what had occurred to his highness. He had heard that it had been stated, that he did speak to the rajah, and caution him not again to risk the penalty of the treaty; but to the best of his recollection he did not. He purposely refrained from making any communication to the rajah,—there being nothing urgent in the case,—for the purpose, as he had said, of keeping his knowledge of this transaction as private as possible, with the view of the better watching any further proceedings of the same kind if they occurred, when also he should have reported them for the orders of Government. Nothing, however, did subsequently occur, that even the indefatigable spies on the rajah's conduct, he had about him, could detect. The only persons who were aware of his having put the services of Mr. Nisbet in requisition, were two Brahmins, named Appa Josee, and Balajee Punt Nathoo; the former a clerk in his office, who drew out the Mahratta memorandum he sent to Mr. Nisbet, and the latter, as he thought, a "tried friend" of the rajah, to whom he requested him, a considerable time afterwards, to speak, as from himself, on the subject, as of a transaction within his own knowledge, which his highness should be most careful not to repeat. (*Hear!*) It might help the Court to come to a decision on the question now before it, to state, that he could assert of his own knowledge, that the rajah had many reckless and influential enemies, and particularly that he had incurred the enmity of the Brahmins; and as it was on religious grounds that this enmity was founded, their hostility partook of all that deadly hatred, which was so often mixed up in polemical disputes. He might also add, that there were no persons so unscrupulous as Brahmins when they have a Brahminical object to carry out. (*Hear!*) Every thing which was likely to promote their views, however unprincipled, was then resorted to, for they thought in such a cause the end hallowed the means. So strong were the impressions which he entertained in regard to the enmity of the Brahmins towards his highness, that in his last report to the Government on leaving Sattara, he thought it proper pointedly to advert to the subject, and the following was what he then said: "On my taking leave of his highness at Maholce, he expressed his gratitude and attachment to the British power in terms of sincerity that cannot be questioned; and, after I had bidden him adieu, he recalled me to repeat them, and to impress

them more strongly on my memory, as well as to request that I would not only assure the right honourable the Governor in Council of his feelings, but also state them to the hon. Mr. Elphinstone in England;' and his last words were, 'I have no friend but the English Government, and my sole reliance is in it—I have many enemies; this you know; but no friend but the English.' " I believe, among his many enemies, his highness considers the Brahmin tribe the most numerous, and the most virulent and influential, setting aside the recollections of the discussions that have taken place in points of religion. I may state that on political grounds there exists much jealousy and ill-will on the part of that race to his highness, merely because his restoration to the possession of that small share of power and importance which he now enjoys results from the political overthrow of the Brahmin power. Many of that tribe still retain considerable territories and revenues in his highness's vicinity; and though most of them had from time to time feuds with the late peishwa, still, as they owed all their original importance to the peishwas subsequent to their usurpation of the powers of the rajah's ancestors, it is certain that they have viewed with regret what has been done for him; not only because they think his highness must look upon them with disfavour, as deriving their wealth from the misfortunes of his ancestors, but also as belonging to that class, through whose instrumentality their misfortunes were experienced; and that his highness entertains these feelings, and also that they influence him in rendering him as neutral as possible in the differences between the Parvoes and the Brahmins, seems very probable. However this may be, his highness has too much good sense to make any display of his feelings in the little intercourse which he has with his Brahmin neighbours; and in this he has an advantage over them, for they do not equally observe the courtesy that is due to him on such occasions; and, as members of the Brahmin caste, they, and more especially Chintaman Row, have been most active in exciting a spirit of opposition in their tribe to his highness, and in aiding and supporting those who carry it on. Manifestos, describing him as an enemy to the Hindoo faith, have emanated from them, and been dispersed all over the Deccan and Hindostan, to which his highness has never condescended to offer any reply. (*Hear, hear!*) There were also others who, thinking their claims neglected, were ever ready to join in any scheme that they thought likely to enable them to gratify their disappointed self-love, and many who, destitute of

support, were ready to become tools in the hands of the more influential and designing. In the number also of his highness's enemies he was sorry that he was obliged to class the personage now on the gadee at Sattara. (*Hear!*) A year or two before he left Sattara, he had twice a visit at midnight from a confidential attendant of the present rajah, to urge him, on the part of his master, to divide the principality, and to assign one-half to Appa Sahib. Though he distinctly told the messenger that Appa Sahib incurred the greatest risk by proposing such a request, he still affected to consider the messenger as acting without authority, and warned him of the consequences that would result from his exposing his conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) He even said that, if authorized by Appa Sahib, that person would when charged deny him, and that nothing could save him from destruction; and, but that he thought that the person who only acted at the instigation of Appa Sahib would have been the only sufferer, he should at once have arrested him, and sent him to his Highness. (*Hear!*) As the proposition was not afterwards repeated to him, trusting that Appa Sahib had abandoned the project as hopeless, he thought, apart from considerations for the mere agent, that he could save much domestic jealousy and dissension by taking no farther notice of the subject. He, however, awaited the arrival of Sir John Malcolm, who was soon expected at Sattara, intending to shape his own conduct by his advice. On his speaking to him, however, Sir John Malcolm told him that a similar proposition had been made to him since his arrival—that he had met it in the same way as he (General Robertson) had done; denouncing in the most unqualified terms all parties mixed up in it if ever it was agitated again; and that as he was of opinion it would not be again thought of, it would, for the reasons he had stated, be best to say nothing about it. (*Hear!*) It was but justice to the rajah, on this occasion, to mention these facts, for they would show that he was environed by enemies, and would afford a key to all that had since occurred. (*Hear!*) Up to the time that he left Sattara, no discussions had taken place which questioned the rajah's rights in regard to the jagheers, as by treaty established. Shortly after, however, an interpretation was given by the government to the treaty, which, in his opinion, could not be maintained. (*Hear, hear!*) Under that interpretation, an invasion of his highness's rights was made, and all the representations of his highness on the subject were disregarded by the government. (*Hear, hear!*) To these points his gallant friend, the late

resident, who was better informed of them than he was, had already spoken. He might, however, remark, that the rajah, who was very tenacious of his rights and of his character and dignity, becoming very impatient at the treatment he received, intimated his intention of appealing to the Hon. Court of Directors against the Government of Bombay. This produced an invitation on the part of the Bombay Government, whose conduct throughout all these transactions about the jagheers was, from first to last, directly opposed to the words of the treaty and the practice which had invariably obtained; and of this invitation the rajah's enemies appear to have taken advantage. They saw the governor was dissatisfied because the rajah would not tacitly submit to an encroachment on his rights, and that any accusations against his highness were likely to be listened to. Hence he believed (and if wrong, his gallant friend would correct him) that accusations were preferred in 1835, which, on inquiry, proved to be unfounded. Not, however, daunted by this, and aware that the men of the 23d regiment had a grudge against his highness, they, through them, attempted to fasten the most serious crime, of seducing the troops, on his highness. This charge was submitted to a commission, which sat at Sattara, and which, without the members previously waiting on his highness or otherwise communicating with him, desired his attendance before it. This his highness declined, from a feeling that he had not been treated with the deference due to his high station; but he proposed that an agent should be allowed to attend on his part; which request was refused. Subsequently, he believed, the rajah attended and heard the evidence read over; but on asking for copies to reply to it, they were denied. On an inquiry so conducted, the commission expressed itself convinced of the rajah's guilt, and the Government of Bombay were prepared to act on this opinion. The Governor-general of India, however, did not think these proceedings as conclusive of the rajah's guilt as the Governor of Bombay, and a pause ensued: the rajah's enemies, however, aware that the two governors were at issue, and convinced that their object would not be attained without adducing further criminary matter, soon furnished this. The mode in which this inquiry into seducing the troops had been conducted, no doubt encouraged them to hope that they incurred little risk of detection, whatever charges they adduced, and hence they went fearlessly to work. And the result has proved that they judged correctly; for these charges, whatever they may be, had been enquired into only in secret, and the rajah had never

an opportunity of seeing them in such a form as to be able to refute them; notwithstanding which the governor has declared him to have committed various grave offences against the treaty, and in this opinion the supreme government having concurred, the rajah has been deposed and his principality given to his brother, who, from what he had stated of his previous desire to divide the principality, may very reasonably be supposed to have contributed his share to the machinations which had ended so favourably for him, and so unfavourably to the rajah. But he put it to any person, who had a regard for justice, who had any regard for the character of our administration in India, who thought that no man should be condemned on a secret and one-sided inquiry, to say whether an investigation so conducted justified the deposition of the rajah, in utter disregard of his own protestations of his innocence, and of his urgent request that he might have the whole particulars of the case against him made known to him; that he might be permitted to see and examine his accusers, expose their characters and their motives, and adduce his own evidence and explanations. Did it not frequently happen that, even when appearances were the strongest against the accused person, — when, for instance, a magistrate committed, a grand jury found a true bill,—an impartial trial, in which the accused was heard as well as his accusers, was followed by the most honourable acquittal? At the utmost, in the case of the rajah, though he had been condemned and punished, he had only been subjected to the preliminary state of accusation. It might, however, be asked, how was such a matter to be made the subject of farther inquiry? Who was to sit in judgment on a sovereign prince? In reply, that sovereign asked an impartial inquiry. Though he was a sovereign, he was a dependant prince, and dependent on our government in India: he had a right therefore to look for justice at our hands. And he might say that there were many ways in which an investigation of the most satisfactory nature might be made without bringing him to the bar as a criminal, or proceeding in any way that he would object to as touching on his dignity as a prince. As to the evidence, therefore, which had been obtained against the rajah, however conclusive it might appear, it was sufficient to say that his highness had not been proved guilty by any process of inquiry that Englishmen could consider to be fair and equitable. On this ground he urged, that before this hon. Court sealed the act of the local government by its approval, as set forth in the motion, a fair and full investigation might be gone into. Ignorant as he was of the charges adduced

against his highness, he had carefully examined the manifesto of the government announcing his deposition, in hopes of finding something to justify that extreme measure. The first charge in that document stated that his highness, unmindful of his obligations and of the generosity which restored him to authority and conferred on him a throne, had for a series of years held clandestine communications, contrary to the 5th article of the treaty. It does not, however, state, that these communications were addressed to the enemies of the English government; that they had for their object a purpose inimical to that government: so that all that the charge involved was merely that his highness had committed, but for no criminal purpose, a breach of as penal an article as ever formed part of a treaty. Now in regard to this article, though it was, no doubt, highly necessary to require the rajah's assent to it when the treaty was first framed, and when society was unsettled, and our authority was not so rooted as it is now, yet it does not follow that it was to be so strictly enforced in all times ensuing, and when circumstances no longer required the same caution. As times changed, so did laws; especially laws which were highly penal: also, after a time, the very stringent articles in treaties came to be silently modified and relaxed: and scarcely, if this was ever the case, a breach of such laws and treaties was punished with the full penalties attached to it. The present was an instance in which such a principle should be recognized. Correspondence is said to have taken place. This was a crime by the treaty; but scarcely if the correspondence were no otherwise a crime, and the circumstance which suggested so penal an article should no longer exist; it was cruel to deprive a prince of his throne for such a breach of engagement, though such be the stipulated punishment. He was fortified in this opinion by recollecting, that such was also the opinion of Sir John Malcolm. That distinguished officer thought that it was due to the rajah, that this article should undergo some modification; and if he (General Robertson) was not very much mistaken, he was directed by him to communicate to the rajah, that he permitted it to be relaxed so as to admit of an innocent intercourse with his neighbours. He argued this case, as if it had been satisfactorily brought home to his highness, that he had corresponded contrary to the treaty. This, however, it should be remembered, had not yet been done. The second charge in the proclamation was, that his highness had cherished designs hostile to the British Government. It was an every-day occurrence, that men were punished for endeavouring

to give effect to criminal designs. But he never before heard of punishment consequent on the mere cherishing of such designs. Where were the overt acts, which shewed that the rajah had cherished such designs? The correspondence was not asserted to be criminal; i. e. hostile to the British Government; neither was there, he really believed, any thing in the subsequent charge, that could be construed into hostility to the Company, even if all that was asserted could be proved. The third charge was, that the rajah had advanced claims and pretensions, incompatible with the letter and spirit of the treaty. If these claims had reference to the jaghees, he might say, without fear of contradiction, that all his claims with regard to them were conformable to the letter and spirit of the treaty; and that the only departure from the letter and spirit of the treaty, in this instance, had been by the Government. If this charge related to a territorial claim, which he heard had been submitted to the Government, he would urge that the contents of that paper, as far as he had heard, put forth no pretensions inconsistent with the treaty. Its object was to apprise the Government of the degree of consideration evinced by his usurping servants towards his highness; the extent of the authority and deference paid to him and his ancestors even when prisoners; and also he had Mr. Elphinstone's assurance, that should a rupture take place with the Peishwa, the claims of his highness should not be forgotten. It was true, it signified that some disappointment was experienced in regard to the province allotted to him; no doubt from his agents' construing what they were told more liberally than they ought; but it did not suggest, that the existing state of things should be altered, and changes introduced, with the view of restoring any ancient right or authority; on the contrary, the concluding words of a copy of that document, which he had seen, said, "it is essential for the supreme and home authorities to consider that such was the case, and that his highness is *contented with what he acquired*; but that, nevertheless, the agent of the Government has, through the misrepresentations of disreputable persons, involved his highness in difficulties, though he has never acted with injustice of any kind." In what other respect he had put forth such claims and pretensions, incompatible with the treaty, he did not know, unless it was in his presuming to send agents to this country, and employing agents in Bombay, though desired by the resident not to do so. God knows, the rajah was sufficiently bound down by the treaty, without depriving him

of the means of making real grievances known to such authorities as, being the superiors of those who inflicted them, could give redress. He did not know that this was charged against the rajah as a crime by the Government, but if it was one, it was a very pardonable one; and one, moreover, that a Government, strong in the conviction that its measures would bear any scrutiny, should never object to more than the letters of the vakceels to the Court; and Mr. Elphinstone did not object to this course, in a case which was quoted by them, and he really could not see how it ever could be objected to, without opening the door to the greatest danger and oppression. What safety-valve, he might ask, with a people who had no press, could be greater than the privilege of complaint? what tended more to soothe irritated feelings than the knowledge that wrongs could be readily redressed? It was indeed a cruel, and, he was sure, an unwarrantable interpretation of the treaty, that the rajah was not to be allowed to seek redress through any channels in which he had confidence, against wrong. What, if the wrong were experienced at the hands of the resident, and under the treaty, the rajah denied permission to represent it but through himself? It was never contemplated, and common sense bore him out in the assertion, that the stipulation of the treaty to abide by the resident's advice did not extend to such a case. Such strict stipulations in such treaties were always likely to be attended with gross injustice, if not acted upon with great leniency and moderation, and there must be an exercise of discretion allowed in regard to those stipulations, on the side of the contracting parties, always keeping within the spirit of the treaty. In an official document (probably he was not entitled to say *official*, but, to his conviction, it was strictly speaking so) in the *Bombay Times*, of the 11th of September last, which contained a proclamation of the deposition of the rajah, there was a quotation from the work of Sir John Malcolm, with the object of which (with all due respect to that distinguished officer) he could not acquiesce, when he would prevent an appeal in political matters beyond the local Government, Sir John's words were these: "I must, in concluding this short record of Baroda affairs, state that the evils attending them, both as affecting the Tyajee and the Government, have been greatly aggravated by *corrupt agents* instilling into his mind false hopes of his receiving support from his Majesty's courts of law at Bombay, and afterwards from the visits of his principal agents at Calcutta; proofs will be found of these facts in the records, and they are

worthy of the serious attention of the authorities in England. They may not be capable of complete remedy, but that should be applied as far as practicable; for there exists not, amid the difficulties which must ever attend the administration of the empire, one more likely to generate corruption and intrigue, or which is more calculated to hurry princes and chiefs to their ruin, than that impression, which low and interested men create and maintain, of their being able to appeal in political matters beyond the local government under which they are placed." If, however (said General Robertson), such a doctrine was to be law in such cases, what was the use of a supreme and controlling authority in India and in this country? and if these authorities are to exist, are native princes to think themselves denied access to them? he had been surprised to find no mention of the charge of tampering with the troops in the proclamation. From this he inferred that that charge was abandoned. If so, it proved the advantage of even the degree of inquiry that had been permitted in the investigation. With every attempt to build on the opinion of the secret tribunal a charge against his highness, he presumed, from the tenour of the Government proclamation, that it was now found, that their irregular and *ex parte* proceeding did not amount to the conclusion which the commissioners arrived at. This charge, be it remembered, was from the same manufactory as all that had been subsequently adduced, and then found to be untenable. It was more than probable that all the others were equally so. After setting forth the charges on which his highness had been condemned and deposed, the proclamation went on to boast—actually to boast—of the generosity of the Government to his highness; and any one, reading and trusting to it only, could never suppose that his highness had been required, while denied an investigation, and protesting his innocence, to admit all that (as he asserts) a foul conspiracy had charged against him, as the primary condition of pardon. On this subject, the paper from which he had already quoted, and which, though he did not call it official, he thought to be so, said, "We are glad to be able to state, in correction of a passage which occurred in our account of the 4th inst., that although the rajah was told that the British Government was fully satisfied that his guilt was conclusively established, he was not required expressly to make any acknowledgment of his criminality. This measure would have been harsh. It might have clouded the otherwise unsullied justice of the cause, and afforded to generous minds a justification for the rajah's resistance."

He cordially concurred in the above pointed and just condemnation of this requisition to his highness. It was harsh. It had clouded the justice (he could not say unsullied) of the cause. It had afforded to generous minds a justification for the rajah's resistance. The paper, however, denied that the requisition was made. He would not ask, why this denial was made; but what was the fact? The rajah himself distinctly stated that he was called upon to make this acknowledgment, and that he was deposed because he would not sign his own condemnation: and he asked, was not this the case? This was a point of great importance, and deserved some further consideration; for, taking it for granted (and he believed he was sufficiently warranted in doing so) that the acknowledgment was demanded, and a pardon promised on making it, it followed, that the Government could, after all, have thought but little of the grievous offence of his highness; less, indeed, than of his admitting the correctness of all their assertions of his guilt; and, therefore, that really the crimes were, in their opinion, of but very secondary importance. There could, he thought, be no doubt that this was a correct inference, and further that he was warranted in saying that the rajah had really in consequence been punished, not for having committed those several breaches of treaty, but for not condemning himself, in order to leave no room for the imputation of blame upon the Governor. For the life of him, he could not draw any other inference, unless the Governor of Bombay acted under specific instructions from the Supreme Government, in which case he thought, rather than make the demand that was preferred, the Bengal Government should have been requested to withdraw their instructions, and not require the rajah to acknowledge himself guilty—all means of exculpating himself from the alleged charges having been carefully denied to him. He did not hesitate to say that the demand made was discreditable to the Government, and evinced but little knowledge of one who was above every thing tenacious on points which regarded his reputation and veracity. He said his veracity—for in his (General Robertson's) long intercourse with him, he had never known him disregard truth. (*Hear, hear.*) For this cause—that of not acknowledging himself guilty—he had been deposed, and was now, he (Gen. R.) believed, an exile from his native soil. It could not be maintained that he was punished for any other offence; for all others, the Governor was prepared to overlook if his highness declared he was guilty. He did not allude to the other articles which his

highness was required to sign, for, with the exception of that article which required him to give a guarantee not to molest some members of the conspiracy against him, he (Gen. R.) fancied he would have signed them without objection—though that article which related to his being guided in all matters by the advice of the resident might well have been modified to meet the relaxed practice in that respect which had grown into use, and which was,—not to intrude advice, except in cases of importance, or concerning which the rajah himself might desire it. That the rajah might desire to modify this article after he had experienced the degree of strictness with which the Governor was disposed to act upon it, was not at all surprising. He did not, however, originate any proposal to alter the treaty in that respect, but if, on the Government having, as it did, opened the question for deliberation and discussion, by setting aside in this instance the treaty in existence, and proposing to renew this stipulation in a new treaty—if, he repeated, his highness had on this expressed dissatisfaction with the article, and claimed a modification, he acted fairly and properly—did nothing but what he had a right to do, and ought not, as he (Gen. R.) had heard, he charged with unsuitable or unseasonable pretensions on that account. To what a frightful length did the writer in *The Bombay Times* go, when, alluding to the rajah's resistance to the encroachments made by the Government on his jagheerदार rights, he charged, as a crime against his highness, that "he would not be satisfied with any interpretation on that subject but his own, though bound by an article in the treaty to be entirely guided by the British Resident;" and that, too, in the face of the fact just admitted by the writer himself, that the rajah did not insist on his own interpretation, but also took shelter under the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone, which the writer presumed to repudiate as mere vague and general expressions. But, setting these opinions out of the question at present, he would ask if it was to be wondered at that the rajah should wish for the modification of an article which was held to impose upon him, as an obligation, to sit down in silence and permit the spoliation of his rights, because the resident concurred in it, and said his interpretation of the treaty sanctioned it? When such restrictive resolutions were acted upon by the stronger party, and it was made a crime for the weaker party to complain,—(though only to the stronger party)—except through the medium of that stronger party's agent,—or contrary to that agent's advice,—even on such an

occasion as an invasion of his rights by the stronger party,—it was high time for the weaker party to require a modification of such a stipulation, under the operation of which, in whatever way he might have acted,—whether he sat with his arms folded and allowed his rights to be encroached upon, or whether he appealed for justice,—he was sure to suffer. If advice and interference were intruded in local administration, without good and sufficient reason, it could not be otherwise than offensive and injurious; but surely the high functionaries, who framed the treaty, never expected that an article which, if acted upon in a kind and considerate spirit, ought to have protected the rajah even against the imprudences, if disposed to commit them, of the rajah himself, as well as against all encroachments by any party, on the rights of his highness, should be made an instrument of oppression. The resident at such a court and under such a treaty had a double duty to perform,—for, besides guarding the interests of his own employers, the very circumstance of the weaker party having no agent, in deference to its wish, at the seat of government of the stronger, imposed it on him, as his duty, to act, as far as giving his opinion, and if necessary addressing his respectful remonstrance to his own government against any infringement of the rights or privileges of the weaker and dependent state, as the protector of that state. It was stated in the proclamation, that the rajah, after repeated conferences and ample opportunity for reflection, rejected the conditions offered, and so might it equally truly be said, and with far more cause for regret, that the Government refused, after ample opportunity and repeated entreaties, to suspend their judgment and punishment of his highness until after his guilt had been proved by a full and fair investigation. Who, he would ask the Court, was the most to be applauded, the Government, which called for a self-accusation, or his highness, who, conscious of his innocence, refused to comply, though the penalty was the forfeiture of his throne and all its advantages, and who now, as he (General R.) was given to understand, did not so much court a restitution of his rights, as he did of his good name? It was gratifying to find, in any society or in any country, a man who so decidedly preferred his reputation to any worldly advantages; it was peculiarly so in India, where people do not usually receive credit for those high moral feelings, and that high sense of honour, from which such conduct proceeds. The conduct of the Rajah of Sattara would do honour to the best days of ancient Rome; and was, in his opi-

nion, a complete refutation of all that had been urged against him. (*Hear, hear.*) Yet the article in the newspaper, from which he had already quoted, attributed to fatuity what was owing to principle alone: "every effort," said the article, "was, on the contrary, made to save his highness, but the usual fatuity of those whom destiny has abandoned, hurried him to his doom, and, trusting to the various agencies he has established in England and in India, on which he has squandered large sums of money, he would not be saved. What must be now the reflections of those who have reduced him to his fallen state? Their bitterest regrets will probably be, not for the fate of their victim, but for the cessation of their own gains. They will 'mourn over the golden plumage, but forget the dying bird.'" Truly, it might be said, (continued the gallant General.) his destiny had abandoned him; but it should have been added, that he had the consolation to know, that his honour demanded, and that he deserved, another fate than that to which he has been doomed. Every effort, it is said, was made to save him. Exhibit them. He (General R.) knew of none; but, requiring him to do what he felt, a regard for truth and honour could not permit him to do; but if there were other efforts made, again he would say exhibit them, (*Hear, hear.*) And here he would repeat the words of the article to which he had first referred, and say, "and what must be the reflections of those who have reduced him to his fallen state?" He would retort the question, and say, even allowing all the gains to agents which the deposition of his highness would stop, that not, as the writer of the article would have it believed, to those agents, however inefficient or corrupt, could his downfall be attributed, but to the Government, conscious of the weakness of the case against the rajah. The extremely official-looking article before referred to, in order to add to its strength, went on to quote from Grant Duff, to shew that the rajah on his accession, though naturally intelligent, "was surrounded by men of profligate character, and ignorant of every thing except the etiquette and parade of a court. His whole family entertain the most extravagant ideas of their own consequence, and their expectations were proportionate, so that for a time the bounty which they experienced was not duly appreciated." Admitting all this, he would ask, did the extract in any way make in favour of the object for which it was quoted? for it related to a period of twenty-three years ago, and it expressly said that the ideas and expectations referred to, were entertained only for a time; an expression which shewed that when

Grant Duff wrote, they had ceased to be cherished; though then cherished, they were not considered so criminal as to be adduced as a reason for dethronement: they were tolerated; time was allowed to work its cure, and in time the bounty which his highness experienced was duly appreciated. The newspaper article next proceeded to assign a reason for the discontent of the rajah; it said, "a dissatisfaction at his situation has existed in his mind for several years, arising out of the British authorities resisting his unfounded claim (a claim, too, directly opposed to the terms of the treaty) to be considered *lord paramount* in respect to the foreign possessions of his jagheerdars, as he was admitted to be, in regard to those possessions within the boundaries of the Talara territories, as defined in the schedule of the treaty;" and rested," it adds, "his pretensions on vague and general expressions in respect to those jagheerdars, in letters to him from Mr. Elphinstone; all of which were of course to be governed and controlled by the explicit terms of the treaty, which he himself had signed, and by which alone he became a sovereign at all." Allowing these extracts not to be vouched for as official, he considered them to set forth the sentiments of Government, and therefore he said that nothing could, he was convinced, be more untenable than what they put forth; and he left it to that Court to say whether, if, on a point on which information was so entirely within its reach—its own records furnishing it—the Government had fallen into so egregious an error, any confidence should be placed on its mere unsupported opinions in matters not capable of such easy and satisfactory proof? The rajah had only claimed jurisdiction over the jagheers ceded to him by treaty; and, over all the territories of these jagheerdars, whether within or without the bounds mentioned in the treaty, he was of right lord paramount, for the schedule which the Government rested upon declared that the boundaries were exclusive of the jagheerdars; and all the practice, up to the time that this notable discovery of the Government occurred, was under the guidance of Mr. Elphinstone, who framed the treaty; and the agency of the historian, Grant Duff, who administered the rajah's affairs for five years, confirmed this. The rajah, he repeated, claimed only his annulled rights, and the Government, in denying and withholding them, were answerable for all that resulted from this infraction of the treaty; and the dissatisfaction, as they acknowledged, of the rajah, in consequence of Mr. Elphinstone's vague and general expressions (which the official article referred to) were positive and

clear admissions of the rajah's rights; and in themselves were as important, in regard to these rights, as the treaty itself. They were the expositions of the treaty by the party who framed it; and well might the rajah feel distrust of the local Government, and wish to appeal to the supreme authorities in India, and at home, when such rights were not merely invaded, but the invasion of them not only thus justified, but persisted in, up to the hour of his deposition. He would now read one other extract from the paper in question. It said, "he (the rajah) is, however, tenacious of his prerogatives, and will every day more and more resent our control. He has lately been flattered by those around him into erroneous estimates of his own importance. He has already evinced strong inclinations to extend his connections beyond the limits prescribed by treaty. It will be fortunate perhaps for his highness himself if events afford this Government an early opportunity to give him timely warning of the danger he is incurring—or we should be very apprehensive that he may succeed in involving himself in secret communications with those who may at some future period incur the resentment of the Government where it is likely a development of intrigue with his highness may take place, which will altogether shake our confidence, and may lead to his ultimate ruin." With every deference to the opinions of the gallant general who had addressed the Court, and which were also quoted in the newspaper article, he would say that there was nothing in them which proved that the accusations against the rajah were well founded, or that could warrant the Court to dispense with a full and fair investigation; they were mere opinions; and it would be hard indeed were any one to be condemned for the like of them; or that, in a full and fair investigation, either they or any other than direct and undoubted proof should be allowed to have any weight; but if, as seemed to be thought, they were to have any importance accorded to them, then let all that was on record in favour of his highness be equally adduced and weighed against opinions, which, like those in the extract, might speak of him thus doubtingly. If this were done, he was certain that the balance would greatly preponderate in his highness's favour. As a proof of the pretensions, or supposed pretensions of the rajah, it was said that he had latterly been addressed by his court as *Hindor Pudpadisha Nikae*. Now, had those who asserted this as a crime, read Grant Duff, with any other object than to find something that might assist them in their need against the rajah, they would have seen that this style was first assumed by the first shao

maharaj, upwards of 100 years ago; so that it was most probable that those who now addressed his highness by that title did no more than had been done both to him and his ancestors. While prisoner of the Peishwa's, he assumed that title, and professed himself to be a descendant of the emperor of Delhi. Times had changed; and the rajah might well direct his agents to discontinue the title; but, could he be surprised at such distinctions being reclaimed, after all pretence for doing so had ceased, as when the King of England, at the beginning of this century, styled himself King of France. All he would urge on this point was, that it was no recent assumption, and therefore no crime, as the writer in the newspaper would have it believed to be. He had gone into this case at greater length than he had intended. (*A laugh.*) He would now only add, that knowing the rajah as he did—convinced of his moral worth—of his sense of the advantages which the British nation had conferred upon him—of his abilities—of the excellent management of his principality—his promotion of public worth and of education—of there not, as a prince, being probably his equal in India; convinced also, from his knowledge of several of those said to be engaged in the plot against him, and of the interested, and selfish, and hostile motives which swayed them, as well as judging by the charges connected with the rajah's pretensions, in regard to the jaghires, of which he could form an opinion (of those charges which were not yet made known—he should say nothing)—but from all these circumstances, he sincerely thought that justice could not be done in this case without a fair and full investigation. (*Hear, hear!*) In conclusion, the hon. and gallant officer said, "it has been hinted to me, that, with reference to an object I have in view, I run the risk, by taking a part in this debate, of injuring my prospects of success. I cannot, however, for an instant believe that this is likely. I have too high an opinion of all the constituency of this Court, to apprehend that my discharge of an obligation imposed upon me by a sense of justice, should operate to my disadvantage. (*Hear, hear!*) I will add, too, that I have a great regard for all the parties in the Government, whose proceedings I call in question. I do not, for a moment suppose, that they have been actuated by any other than a high sense of public duty. Viewing their proceedings, however, as I do—thinking that they have greatly erred in judgment—that their measures press unjustly on his highness, and, above all, feeling it to be due to the accused, and to the justification of the Government itself, that a full inquiry

should be instituted, I do not hesitate to urge this as, in my opinion, an indispensable course. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said, that he did not intend to enter into the question then before the Court. They could not, in its present state, and without more full information, proceed with its discussion. He must say, that they could not now do justice to the motives of those who had brought the subject under their consideration, whether they considered the plain, manly, and straightforward arguments of the hon. bart. who had brought the motion forward, or the great learning and ability with which he was seconded by the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Lewis) near him, or whether they regarded the heartfelt and stirring statement of the hon. and gallant officer (General Lodwick) who followed him—whether they regarded the speech of unexampled ability of the gallant General (Robertson), who had last addressed the Court, he could not bring himself to believe, that until the question before it was decided by a full and fair investigation, the hon. bart. would have moved in vain. He would admit that all they had yet heard was on one side—but on that side there was undoubtedly a *prima facie* case made out. He knew nothing of the case itself, until he came to that Court, that day. After hearing the strong statements made, he found that all that was asked was, that the Court should suspend its judgments, or, in the words of the motion, “to withdraw its sanction of the dethronement of his Majesty the Rajah of Sattara by the Bombay Government, until a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against him shall have been made, according to his majesty’s earnest and repeated request.” This was a simple and plain request. It called for no opinion either way at present. All it asked was, that full consideration and a calm review of the whole case should be gone into before the decision of the Government of Bombay should be affirmed or negatived. In the present state of information on the subject, he would not attempt to meddle with it one way or the other. Whether the rajah, or those who had deposed him, were right he would offer no opinion; but without attempting to prejudge the act of the Bombay Government, he might be permitted to use the homely adage, that when a man wishes to beat his dog, he never wants a stick. (*Hear, hear!*) From all that had yet been heard on this question, there was, he must again say, a *prima facie* case of injustice; and if on full inquiry the statement of that injustice should be borne out, the Court, he had no doubt, would do all in its power to redress the injured party.

Much had been said of the charges against the rajah, but as far as he had yet heard, there had been no proof of those charges. He was charged, however, and the very fact of being so, was of itself injurious to his reputation. He was here reminded of an oft-cited and hacknied quotation from the writings of one who knew human nature well, and was thoroughly acquainted with the workings of the various passions and influences of the human heart. He had said.

Good name, in man or woman, dear my lord !
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.
Who steals my purse steals trash,
’Twas mine, ’tis his, and has been slave to thousands ;
But he who filches from me my good name
Robs me of that, which not enriches him,
But makes me poor indeed !

He repeated, that he knew nothing of the case of the rajah, but he hoped that the Court would not now proceed to offer any opinion upon it, and that the Court of Directors would not give any decision on it until they had given it a full and fair consideration. (*Hear, hear.*)

Several proprietors here expressed their wish that the discussion should be adjourned till the next day; but many others appeared anxious that it should proceed, and for a short time there were conflicting cries of “Adjourn, adjourn,”—“go on, go on!”

In the midst of these

Captain Coqan rose to address the Court. He said, he would not detain it long, but he was anxious to read certain correspondence which bore on the question as related to the Rajah of Sattara, and which he also considered necessary for his own justification. [Here the cries of “Adjourn” became so loud as to prevent the hon. and gallant officer from proceeding:] when silence was restored, he said, that what he had to lay before the Court would not delay it more than half an hour.

[Several members here intimated that a question of such importance should not be hastily disposed of; that the present discussion, if proceeded with, must occupy the Court to an hour inconveniently late, and therefore it would be much better to adjourn].

The Chairman.—The Court will decide as it thinks proper, but I think, after the statements that have been made, it will be better to go on with the discussion now. Cries of “Adjourn,” and “go on.”

Mr. D. Solomons.—Sir, I think the present is a question which ought not to be hastily disposed of. We cannot conclude it at any convenient hour this afternoon. I therefore move that the debate on the motion now before the Court be adjourned. This motion was seconded, and after several expressions of assent and

dissent, the question was put to a show of hands.

The *Chairman* declared that the question of adjournment was negatived. [A division was here called for, but so many proprietors had left the Court in the belief (as was alleged) that the Court was adjourned, that several members said it would be unfair then to go to a division].

After some short conversation, it was agreed that the debate should be adjourned to the next day (Thursday).

The Court then adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.

Adjourned Debate, Thursday, Feb. 13.

DETHRONEMENT OF THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The Court met at twelve, and the motion (of Sir C. Forbes) of the previous day having been read,

Captain *Cogan* addressed the Court. He said that, after the very clear exposition which this question had received in the discussion of yesterday, he would not have troubled the Court with any remarks, but for two circumstances: the first was, that he held in his hand a correspondence, which shewed the strong bias of the Bombay Government against the rajah, previously to the arrival of Sir J. Carnac at that presidency; and the next was, his anxious desire to prove to the Court the necessity for making its utmost exertions to obtain justice in this case. He would now read the correspondence, accompanying it with only such comments of his own, as to keep up the connection between the several letters. The first letter was—

No. 1.

Secret Department.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 28, 1839.

Sir: I am instructed by the Hon. the Governor in Council to inform you, that it has been represented to Government that you have, since your arrival at the Presidency, been in communication with Dr. Milne, late President of the Bombay Medical Board, and also with a native agent of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, on subjects under discussion between the two Governments.

As the communication above alluded to is represented to relate to certain intrigues in which the Rajah of Sattara has engaged against the British Government, the Governor in Council, in consideration of the high situation which you now fill under the Crown, considers it due to you to inform you thereof, in order that, if untrue, you may have the earliest opportunity of denying a charge so inconsistent with the office with which you have been honoured.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec. to Government.

To Captain R. Cogan, her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Plenipotentiary to the Court of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat, at Bombay.

In reply to this, he (Capt. Cogan) sent the following answer:

No. 2.

To the Hon. James Farish, Governor in Council, &c., Bombay.

Hon. Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter

of yesterday's date, intimating that it had been represented to Government that I have, since my arrival at the Presidency, been in communication with Dr. Milne, and also with a native agent of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, on subjects under discussion between the two Governments; and as the communication above alluded to is represented to relate to certain intrigues in which the Rajah of Sattara has engaged against the British Government, the Governor in Council, in consideration of the high situation which I now fill under the Crown, considers it due to me to inform me thereof, in order that if untrue I may have the earliest opportunity of denying a charge so inconsistent with the office with which I have been honoured.

In reply, I beg to state, for the information of your Honour's Government, that I have the pleasure of Dr. Milne's acquaintance, and I have been visited by parties representing themselves as subjects in the employ of the Rajah of Sattara; but the high situation I fill under the Crown, and now acknowledged by your Honour's Government, to say nothing of my previous life and services at this presidency, ought to have exempted me from the suspicion of being mixed up with any intrigues incompatible with my duty as a servant or subject of the state; and those considerations of respect which I feel called upon to maintain in reference to the duties I am intrusted with by her Majesty's Government, preclude me from offering any more specific reply to your Honour's communication, until such time as I am treated with becoming consideration, by being made acquainted with the grounds upon which this accusation has been preferred and the parties by whom it has been made.

I have the honour to be, hon. Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

R. COGAN.

Bombay, March 1, 1839.

To this letter he received an acknowledgment; but, on his return from his mission to Zanzibar in July last, he received a letter from his highness, which letter he gave unopened into the hands of Sir J. Carnac (*Hear, hear!*) with a letter of explanation from himself, which he would now read, as it would explain his highness's intercourse with him up to that date.

No. 3.

To the Hon. Sir James Carnac, Bart., Governor in Council, Bombay.

Hon. Sir: I herewith have the honour to submit for the information of your Honour's Government the accompanying unopened letter, which I this day received from his Highness the Rajah of Sattara.

In reference to this letter, and as connected with a communication to me from the late Government of Bombay in the Secret Department, under date the 20th of February last, I have the honour to state that, shortly after my arrival at this Presidency, in December last, I received a communication from two or three parties representing themselves as his Highness the Rajah of Sattara's agents, and who intimated to me that their Sovereign, informed of the interest I had taken in the natives of India, requested them to inform me that through the misrepresentations and intrigues of others he was in very great distress, and requested me to lay his case before the Home Government, as he could get no answer to his letters, although some of the most respectable subjects had for a long period been in confinement; and they particularly urged me to visit Sattara.

I replied to the parties, in substance, that I felt very much for his Highness; that the members of this Government could have no object in injuring his Highness; and that on the arrival of the newly appointed Governor, every consideration and justice would be given to his Highness, as he well knew the usages of the people of India; and that I could not in any way interfere in the matter without the permission of Government, but I had great hopes that on my return to Bombay his Highness's affairs would all be amicably settled, when it would afford me much pleasure to visit his Highness.

The second day after my arrival here, or about the 29th ult., I was waited on by one of his Highness's agents, who informed me that his Highness desired him to express his particular wish that I should visit Sattara, and offering to make the most agreeable arrangements for my so doing. In substance, I replied that I could not do so under existing circumstances, but if his Highness obtained permission of the Government, that it would afford me great pleasure to visit his Highness, and with reference to the matters at issue between the two states, I took the liberty to remark that nothing could tend more to place the two Governments on a friendly footing than implicit attention to the wishes of the British Government.

The particulars of the accompanying letter I am ignorant of, although I am informed by its bearer to me that its purport is soliciting me, with the permission of Government, to visit his Highness at Sattara; and, without presuming to imagine that my services could be useful either to Government or his Highness, and without wishing in any way to interfere with the political position of his Highness contrary to the wishes of Government in India, I have only to add, that as I purpose visiting Poona in a few days, during my unavoidable detention in India, it would afford me much gratification to comply with the request of this unfortunate Prince by visiting him as a private friend, provided your Honour's Government sees no objection to my so doing.

I have the honour to be, hon. Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

R. COGAN.

P.S. I beg the letter may be returned after perusal.

Bombay, July 23, 1839.

To this letter he (Capt. Cogan) received the following reply, which shewed the determination of the Government to allow no intercourse with the rajah, and it grieved him to find Sir J. R. Carnac inoculated with the feelings of his predecessors :

No. 4.

Secret Department.

Bombay Castle, July 25, 1839.

Sir: I am directed by the Hon. the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 23d instant, relative to the affairs of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara.

In reply, I am desired to inform you that Government consider it very undesirable that you should proceed on a visit to the Rajah of Sattara, and recommend that you should abstain from all intercourse and communication with his Highness, or with any of his Highness's agents.

With reference to the postscript of your letter, I am desired to return to you the *Kureeta* from his Highness, which accompanied your communication.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

To Captain Cogan, &c.

On the receipt of this letter, he felt he should not be acting with gentlemanly civility did he not reply to his highness. He, therefore, excused his not visiting his highness by the following letter :

Copy of a letter from Capt. Cogan to his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, dated the 29th July, 1839.

May it please your Highness: I have been honoured by the receipt of your Highness's letter, and feel the high consideration your Highness has conferred upon me by this instance of your favour, and by inviting me to visit your Highness at Sattara, should the Government of Bombay not object; this I should have had pleasure by doing, but circumstances render it very inconvenient. I hope, however, your Highness will keep cheerful. God will give you protection against intriguers, and his Excellency our good Governor, Sir James Carnac, can estimate the high character of Hindoo princes. If I were permitted, I would say to your Highness, attend in all respects to the advice of the Governor, and all will be well.

Your Highness's obliged and faithful servant,

R. COGAN.

Here ended his (Capt. Cogan's) intercourse with his highness, up to the date of his departure from India; when, on the day he was about to embark for England, he received the following letter from his highness, which he (Capt. Cogan) considered strongly presumptive of his innocence and of his good feeling towards England and the Company :

Translation of a Letter from his Highness the Rajah of Sattara to Captain Cogan.

(After the usual compliments.)

I hope that you are aware of the conversation that took place between the Sirkar and the Hon. the Governor when his Exc. came to the metropolis; but at present they have sent troops intending to adopt other proceedings.

The Governor, without looking at, or considering the plots raised by evil-minded conspirators, is about to ruin me. No true evidence in writing can possibly have been presented to the Government. I have no trust nor faith in their intentions towards this sirkar.

Formerly you had spoken to Hurmantraw that you would represent this case to the English Government, and would urge them to decide the claims of the sirkar within five months, so that I beg you will proceed to London, and represent the case to the English Government, and urge them to decide within the limits you have mentioned.

I have ordered Rungo Babejee to accompany you, as he is well acquainted with the documentary papers and evidence; I have also transmitted a letter with our seal and *murtub*, containing the circumstances to be represented relating to the subject.

I have written to Rungo Babejee about the money that will be required for expenses; I have also enclosed in his letter many circumstances which I have got possession of relating to these false and wicked intriguers, respecting their conduct and false accusations they have made against this sirkar, which I trust Rungo Babejee will explain to you.

I beg you will use you utmost by urging the British Government to decide this case speedily, so that these conspirators be severely punished, and I hope you will then come and visit this sirkar.

Our people have been deputed to London trusting to the kindness of Mr. Forbes, so that I will thank you, if you please, to endeavour to represent this case to the British Government, either through your channel, or through the channel of Mr. Forbes; but do it so that Mr. Forbes will take no ill in his heart.

I beg you will take Dr. Milne's advice and opinion in what manner you are to conduct the business, as he knows all the particulars.

The Governor, I suppose, grieves not that he came to Sattara and requested this sirkar, in various ways, to state what he could not; but we could not assent to his proposals.

No justice is now preserved in their government (meaning the Company's).

Dated Sattara, 25th Jamdillakhur Sorsun Arbyn Myatyn ba Alluff.

(Concluded by his Highness's own writing and *murtub* (seal).)

On his (Captain Cogan's) arrival in this country, rumours were in circulation, which he understood were not only prejudicial to the rajah, but also to his (Captain Cogan's) own character, in reference to the duties on which he had been employed by her Majesty's Government. He, consequently, addressed a letter to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the subject, and at the same time sent a copy for the information of the President of the Board of Control. He should conceive this but of little importance, were it not for the official intercourse he had with the right hon.

President on the subject, and to understand which, it was necessary that he should read the letter, and then state the sentiments of that right hon. gentleman as to his feelings and intentions on the matter. The letter he wrote, was as follows:—

To John Backhouse, Esq., her Majesty's Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Sir: I beg you will do me the honour to intimate to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Palmerston, that on my late arrival in England from the mission on which I had been entrusted, rumours reached me that it was credited by parties connected with India, founded on reports from that quarter, that I had been exerting undue influence, arising from my employment under her Majesty's Government, with the Rajah of Sattara, inimical to the interests of the Company's Government; that I had done so with a view of procuring pecuniary benefit therefrom; that I had actually received large sums of money from the rajah, and now appeared in this country as the accredited agent of his Highness on a large salary.

I was at first disposed to treat such reports with contempt, and quite unworthy of notice, but I have lately had reason to believe that they rest on authority of official communications from India, and as they are totally unfounded, and must have had their origin from false and malicious sources, with a view to injure me in the estimation of the authorities in England, I have felt it my duty to trouble his Lordship with a few brief observations.

As an Important preliminary I must observe, that for some years before I retired from the service in India, I was frequently associated with the principal native gentlemen in Bombay, particularly when they were made eligible to become justices of the peace, after which I presided nearly two years as chairman of the Bench, when my humble endeavours to assist them in the performance of their new and important duties gave me a high estimate of their principle and character, and caused me to form friendships with which I cannot but feel gratified, whilst it had the effect of giving me a consideration among the natives of the Bombay presidency, of which I cannot but feel proud. I have with reluctance particularized these facts, in order to rebut the false rumours, that I had made a parade of my situation under her Majesty's Government, to create that influence which had long existed; for it was not only the Rajah of Sattara that solicited my good offices, but I had applications from two other native chiefs whom I had never before heard of.

I now beg leave to remark, that three months after my unavoidable delay in Bombay, from not being able to obtain a passage to Zanzibar, I most unexpectedly received the letter, as per appended copy No. 1, from the Government of that presidency. The spirit in which this official document is couched, the implied want of confidence in my character, which, twenty-five years' service under that very Government had fully established, with the absence of that private courtesy due to the duties with which I was entrusted, together with my knowledge of the exercise of private influence, by parties connected with the members of the Government, to my prejudice, induced me to apply, as per appended copy, No. 2.

From this letter it will appear to his Lordship that I could have no hesitation in admitting my intercourse with Dr. Milne, who I believe to be an old public servant of good intentions; nor did I feel that I could be held in the slightest degree culpable for being civil to the agents of the rajah, but was glad to obtain information regarding that prince, and other subjects of interest in India.

Shortly after my return to Bombay, in July last, I received a letter from the rajah, and in order that my proceedings might be in every way unexceptionable to the Government, I placed the said letter, unopened, in Sir James Carnac's hands, with a letter from myself, a copy of which is here appended (No. 3), which fully explains my conduct in reference to his Highness up to that date.

In reply to my letter just noticed, I received an answer (per appended copy No. 4.) The policy that guided the Government of Bombay in wishing me not to visit his Highness is irrelevant to the present subject, but I trust my anxiety to meet

that policy without offering any insult, by not replying to his Highness is shewn in my answer to that unfortunate prince, (as per appended copy No. 6); and I must further remark, that from this period up to his Highness's deposition, I avoided touching on the politics of his Highness with his native agents, although I was occasionally informed of the proceedings at Sattara, by Dr. Milne.

Immediately after the dethronement of the rajah several of his adherents implored me to assist his Highness, by explaining his case in England, assuring me of his innocence, and that his Highness was deposed by a conspiracy of natives supported by one or two deluded servants of the Company's Government, telling me at the same time they were sure I should be amply repaid by his Highness; this, without entering on any arrangement whatever, was the purport of my interview with his Highness's adherents up to the date of my departure; although I gave Dr. Milne to understand that I would do all in my power to aid his Highness, considering as I do (and which I believe to be the general opinion in India) that his Highness has fallen a victim to a deep-laid conspiracy.

On the afternoon of the day of my departure for England, I received a letter from his Highness, a translation of which (No. 5) is here appended; this is the only communication I have had from his Highness since that period, and is sufficient of itself to disprove the mis-statements that appear to have got such extensive credence.

I must now beg that you will draw his Lordship's attention to these facts which I have stated without the least reserve, for while I am not aware that there would have been any impropriety, had I undertaken *any paid agency*. Yet I should be deeply mortified if it were supposed I had made a casual and temporary trust subservient to any pecuniary gain or private advantage, and I further beg to declare that I never directly or indirectly received the value of one rupee from the Rajah of Sattara, nor have I entered upon any compact, pecuniary or otherwise, further than may be gleaned from his Highness's appeal for my assistance, (as per Appendix, No. 5), to which I have never replied, nor can I do otherwise than express my astonishment that such a tissue of unfounded malignity should have circulated to my prejudice.

The Hon. Directors alone can know if any statement contrary to this has been made by the Government of Bombay, and if it has, I trust it will satisfy them of the general correctness of the information of their Government regarding the rajah. I have also heard, that his Highness told Sir James Carnac, that he had sent money to Poonah; no doubt he did so, but this money was never offered to me, nor did I hear one word, except as a rumour, a few days before I left India. This was only equalled by the fact of my having seen a letter by the last packet from India, dated Bombay the 28th of November, in which the writer to his son in this country, mentions, that Captain Cogan's friends are much grieved to hear it reported, although they cannot believe it, that Captain Cogan permitted the envoy of the Imam of Muscat to pay his own expenses from England to India, although the Captain was furnished with funds by the British Government for that purpose; whereas his Lordship is aware that I never asked for or received one shilling for the expenses of the envoy from the date of his departure from this country, and that this report is nothing but a calumny, founded on the same principles of falsehood as the other matter, which has formed the subject of this letter.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my deep regret at being obliged to trouble his Lordship with any observation on such a subject, but they have in this instance been most unaccountably called forth, to maintain a character which I trusted a long intercourse in public life had fully established, and under circumstances the more embarrassing, from there being nothing tangible upon which I could adopt more salutary measures. I beg you will inform his Lordship, that I have transmitted a copy of this letter to the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Control, in order that that high authority may do me that justice which, in his consideration, the circumstances of the case require.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant.

(Signed) R. COGAN.

31, Fitzroy Square, 15th January, 1840.

Captain Cogan added,—“In reply to this communication, I received a mere acknowledgment of my letter from the Board of Control. But, being anxious to stand well with the right hon. the President, from whom I had received much attention on former occasions, I did myself the honour of waiting upon him to explain; when my reception was not only uncourteous, but bordering upon insult.”

The *Chairman*.—Before the hon. and gallant proprietor states what passed between himself and the right hon. baronet, the President of the Board of Control, may I ask if he has had permission to state what took place at that interview? (*Hear, hear!*)

Captain Cogan did not conceive that what passed was of that confidential nature which bound him to secrecy: it was quite a common thing to see interviews between private individuals and official persons mentioned in the newspapers.

Sir C. Forbes thought the statement was important, and if the gallant officer did not inform the Court of it, he (Sir C. Forbes) would. (*Hear, hear!*)

Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington said, it was no doubt a very common thing to see in the newspapers notices of interviews with official persons, but it was not, he believed, common to see statements of the nature of the communications. (*Hear!*)

Captain Cogan could not at all conceive that he was violating any obligation of secrecy: on the contrary, he thought it his duty to state what passed between him and the President of the Board of Control on the subject before the Court.

Mr. Forbes (a Director) considered it most important that the Court should know what passed, as it would show what were the feelings of the Board of Control in the matter.

Captain Cogan then went on to say—“I was told by the right hon. gentleman that I had joined a party with Sir Charles Forbes to bring this case before Parliament and embarrass the Government; that he would never allow the raja to sit on the *gudee* again; that he would support the Government of India, right or wrong, and put a stop to these turbaned gentlemen filling London with petitions, and asked me how I dared to give the opinion I did of the rajah's innocence, in opposition to the Indian Government? that he had written to the Governor-General to dismiss any man from the service who presumed to give an opinion opposed to Government. Much was said regarding the evil consequences to myself, with which I shall not trouble the Court; but I trust, after what I have here stated, that this Court will use its utmost to protect the natives of India. I further beg, Sir, to deny (what the right hon. gentleman stated) that I have joined any

party against the Government of India, or any other Government. I have come here to endeavour to elicit truth, and obtain justice founded on inquiry; and trusting to the kind countenance of this Court, I hope this is but the first of many occasions that I shall appear in this house, whether as the paid or unpaid, yet as one of the humble advocates of the natives of India.”

The *Chairman*.—I regret exceedingly that this debate was adjourned yesterday without giving an opportunity to some member of the Court of Directors of saying a few words upon the subject. I must also regret that the question has at all been brought before the Court in the absence of that official information which alone could enable the proprietors to come to a correct conclusion respecting it. The whole of the statements that have yet been made are *ex parte*, and have gone before the public unaccompanied with any explanation. The motion calls upon the Court of Directors to withhold its sanction to the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara, until a full and fair investigation of all its circumstances shall have been gone into, and it is proposed that the Court of Proprietors shall ask this while it is altogether ignorant of the nature of the documents in existence on the subject. There are many persons now in this Court who are well aware of the delicate position in which the Government of India is placed in its relation with many of the native states, and who I am sure will join with me in begging the Court to look calmly and dispassionately at this question, and consider how dangerous it might be to the native princes themselves, if they should be induced to look for protection to any but the constituted authorities of the Company, or to hold their communications with them through others. I do not affect to deny that the case of the Rajah of Sattara is a distressing one, and I feel certain that the Government of India would not have resorted to his deposition without strong grounds. The case, however, is now under the consideration of the Directors, and I ask why should this Court assume that they will not come to its consideration with a full sense of its importance, and discharge their duties respecting it as gentlemen of honour—as men responsible on their oaths to this Court, to Parliament, and to the country. One effect of this discussion not closing yesterday was, that the conduct of two distinguished individuals, one of them dead and the other absent, was brought into question, without an opportunity being given to any one to speak in their defence. One of those individuals, my honourable friend, Sir James Carnac, would, if here, be fully competent to speak

for himself, and would, I have no doubt, be able to satisfy this Court that he had not acted either rashly or injudiciously. The conduct of our Governors in India is liable to revision, and may be censured if it deserve censure, but there is no more of justice in prejudging the conduct of a governor than that of the person who may complain of him, and I think that on the present occasion we are equally bound to do full and fair justice to Sir J. Carnac as to the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear hear!*) One thing that I must mention, in justice to my honourable friend, Sir J. Carnac, is, that his conduct in proceeding to the deposition of the rajah, had the entire approbation both of the Governor-general and Council of India, and that he even went further in favour of the rajah than was considered of necessary, either by the general Government or by the other members of the Government at Bombay. The case, I repeat, is now under the consideration of the executive of the Company; and, I trust, we shall act with that strict and impartial justice to which we are bound by our honour and our oaths. It is not my intention to enter into any examination of the subject now; I think it would be improper to do so; I shall therefore content myself with proposing an amendment, in which I hope this Court will concur, it is:—

That this Court deems it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines to interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara.

The Deputy *Chairman* seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. Salomons said that he did not approve of the motion of Sir C. Forbes, because it in some respect called for a decision on a question on which they did not possess sufficient information, and because it appeared in some respect as if that Court had not full confidence in the Court of Directors. At the same time he was somewhat surprised at the amendment proposed by the hon. Chairman; he did expect that every information should be given in deference to what appeared to be the general feeling of the fullest Court of Proprietors that had met since the discussions on their charter; he thought that they ought to have more respect for public opinion. He would admit that in the present state of affairs in India it was of importance that the Court should not take any step which might tend to weaken the policy of the general Government in that country. At the same time he feared that no attention had been paid to the complaints of the rajah on this question. It was true they had not sufficient information as yet, but he feared that justice had not been done to him, and the hon. Chairman himself had admitted that the conduct of the

rajah had been such that they had de-throned him.

The *Chairman*.—I beg the hon. proprietor's pardon. He is quite mistaken in supposing that I used that expression. I said nothing of the kind. I did not give any opinion on the question; I said that the affair was under the consideration of the executive, and that we would give it our very best attention.

Sir C. Forbes.—Yes, but your decision will come too late. He is already deposed, and if not in prison, is on his way thither. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. D. Salomons had every wish to support the executive of the Company, but he must say that the Directors not only did not give them the information which was necessary, but they held out no promise that they would give it at any future period. He thought they should have that information, without which it would be impossible to know whether justice had been done or not. He had no wish to make that Court a court of appeal from the judgments of the Indian Governments; at the same time, he must say that there was at present a general spirit of inquiry in the country as to the affairs of India. It therefore became that Court so to inquire into all important Indian affairs, as to see that justice was done to their Indian dependents. With a view of bringing before the Court the fullest information on this subject he would move as an amendment the following:

That the case of the Rajah of Sattara be recommended to the attentive consideration of the Court of Directors, and that such Documents connected with his dethronement as can be conveniently produced be laid before the Court of Proprietors, as soon as a decision shall have been come to on the subject.

An Hon. Proprietor.—You cannot move an amendment upon an amendment.

Mr. D. Salomons said he was aware of that fact, and he would put his amendment only when the amendment of the hon. Chairman should be disposed of, either by being negatived, or adopted as the original motion.

Sir C. Forbes said that he would most willingly withdraw his motion if he thought the Court would adopt that of the hon. Proprietor in its place, for his amendment went much farther than he did. It was of the utmost importance that this full information should be laid before the proprietors. Most gladly would he see that amendment carried—the hon. bart. was proceeding to speak on the general question, when he was called to order by

Mr. Weeding, who asked whether the hon. bart. was now retreating? he had already spoken on the original motion.

Sir C. Forbes said he was now speaking to the amendment, which he had a

perfect right to do; the hon. proprietor would have an opportunity of speaking, and he (Sir C. Forbes) would interrupt him if he thought it necessary.

Mr. Weeding said he had only asked for the sake of information. He thought the hon. bart. was replying, and that if he proceeded, other proprietors would be precluded from making any other observation after his reply, and to prevent that he had asked the question, but certainly not with any view of interrupting the hon. bart.

Sir C. Forbes was sure the honourable gentleman had no wish to interrupt him unnecessarily, he thought the hon. proprietor had better recollection of the forms of the Court. The hon. proprietor, Mr. D. Salomons, had expressed his surprise at the amendment moved by the hon. Chairman; had he known the practice of that Court as well as he (Sir C. Forbes) or as the hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder) near him, he would be aware that such an amendment as that moved by the Chairman was a matter of very common occurrence, when the Court of Directors wished to refuse information sought for. His hon. friend (Mr. Poynder), whose unremitting exertions during many years to abolish the abominable practice of *suttee* did him so much honour, and would send down his name to posterity as a benefactor to mankind, well recollected many instances in which his demands for information were met as his (Sir C. Forbes) had been that day, namely, by the remark that the affair should be left in the hands of the Directors and that the Court should have confidence in them: the same course was followed to-day, and would be every day. They all remembered the discussions on the charter, or rather on the loss of their charter: it had been then said by some persons that the proprietors ought to have nothing to do with the affairs of India, but to receive their dividends—doctrine such as that would no doubt be very palatable in certain quarters. Why, if the present amendment was carried, it would be shutting the doors of the India House in their faces when they sought information, and saying to them as was said on the occasion he had referred to.

Mr. H. Lindsay here rose to order, the hon. Baronet, he submitted, was not speaking to the question before the Court, but was talking of a totally different subject; he ought to confine himself to the subject which was immediately under the consideration of the Court. Several proprietors here intimated their opinion that the hon. Bart. (Sir C. Forbes) was not out of order.

Sir C. Forbes resumed. He said his hon. friend, the worthy Director, (Mr. H. Lindsay) would narrow him too

much in this discussion; he contended that what he was speaking of related to the question before the Court, and that he ought not to be confined in his remarks so closely as his hon. friend seemed to wish. He maintained that the Court of Proprietors should have all the documents before them; if the Court of Directors would promise that they should have them, he would willingly allow the motion of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Salomons) to be substituted for his, or he would postpone his *sine die*: but no, he was sure the Directors would not adopt that course, and he had been too much accustomed to the difficulties of getting papers in that Court for the last thirty years, to be at all surprised at the course now pursued by his hon. friend, the Chairman. He had been much gratified at the candid and manly speech of the hon. and gallant officer (Captain Cogan), and especially for his statement of what occurred in his interview with the President of the Board of Control. From that statement it appeared that the president had already made up his mind as to the fate of the rajah, and that he was determined that he (the rajah) should never again sit on his throne: nay more, that the right hon. gentleman was determined to support the Government of India, whether right or wrong, in that matter. Where, then, was the use of the Chairman saying that the matter was under the consideration of the executive of the Company, when they found that the President of the Board of Control had already determined upon the course he should take. The Court saw the way in which that right hon. gentleman was disposed to treat them. Would they submit to have their privileges attacked in that way? Would they allow the monstrously tyrannical principle of holding a threat of dismissal over any of the Company's officers, if they dared to give an opinion contrary to that of this Government? Such a thing could exist only under a Whig Government, and none but a Whig President of the Board of Control would have ventured to act thus. (*Cheers, and laughter.*) He would call upon the Court of Directors to look to the Court of Proprietors for support against the innovations of the President of the Board of Control; if they did not, they and their privileges would go to the wall. He had heard it said that, smarting under the discussion of yesterday, a threat had been made, in a certain quarter, of bringing in a bill to take away the powers of the Court of Proprietors if they meddled with the affairs of India: that was, that the whole of their rights as a Company should be abolished, and that the doors of the India House were to be shut against them. A threat of

this kind smelt very strongly of Cannon Row. It, no doubt, proceeded from the same quarter which had threatened the Company's officers with dismissal who dared to express an opinion contrary to that of the Government. Such a bill, it was possible, might pass even in the reformed House of Commons; but, as Cobbett said, "Thank God, we have a House of Lords." (*Hear, hear.*) Such a bill, he repeated, might pass the House of Commons, but would never become the law of the land. He would now advert to a subject which he had omitted in his speech of yesterday. They had been told, over and over again, that they should leave these matters to the Court of Directors. and that we should have full confidence in them. He should be very unwilling to withdraw his confidence from that body; but, let him ask, what power had they, in the present case, seeing that the rajah had been already deposed, and was, before now, on his way to Benares, a prisoner surrounded by British bayonets? However, one thing was certain, that the more they showed the injustice done to him, the greater chance they had of securing to him better treatment for the rest of his days. They had been told, that, in this discussion, the characters of two individuals had been attacked—one of them being dead, and the other absent. He denied that he had made any such attack on either. He had merely referred to the public conduct of public men, whose acts were liable to comment and investigation; aye, and to censure, if they had not done their duty fairly. Now, he would ask, had these men done their duties as ordered by the Court of Directors? He would show that the very orders issued by the Court of Directors had not been obeyed in India. It was well known, that in 1835 a sword had been voted by the Court of Directors to the Rajah of Sattara, as a mark of its approbation of his conduct, and of their confidence in his attachment and regard to the Company. This was considered one of the highest gifts which could be sent by the Company to an Indian prince, and it was so estimated by the rajah himself, who was highly delighted when he heard of the intended gift, and was anxious to be put in possession of so distinguished a mark of honour. The sword was sent out to Bombay, with directions to have it transmitted to the rajah; but it was never permitted to find its way to him; and to this hour it was rusting in its scabbard at Bombay. The rajah, as he had said, had longed for it as the highest mark of distinction which the Company could confer upon him, and no doubt he keenly felt the insult which was offered by withholding it from

him. However, he did not complain; he was too highminded and too spirited for that; nevertheless, he felt it, along with the many other annoyances, injuries and insults, to which he had been daily subjected for a long time, sometimes by having his principal officers separated from him and imprisoned, without even a charge being made against them; and sometimes by having his communications with his own agents at Bombay intercepted, opened, and extracts taken from them, to be made the grounds of future charges against him. And yet, after all this, the unfortunate rajah is not allowed even the miserable privilege of complaint. He was not allowed to have his grievances laid before that Court or the Court of Directors. Was the door of all complaint to be shut by the Company against the natives of India? Such a principle had once been contemplated by Mr. Canning, who would no doubt have been glad to go out to India with such a bill in his pocket, in order to stifle all complaint; but he (Sir C. Forbes) hoped not to see the day when an appeal would be prevented from the natives of India to the Company at home. The unfortunate rajah had sent his agents to communicate his circumstances to the Government at Bombay, and failing there, it became known that he intended to despatch them to England, in order to lay his grievances before the Company itself. Knowing that means would be taken to hinder them if they took their passage in a British vessel, they went to a French ship, bound to Bourdeaux, intending to make their way here through France. When this became known, a police magistrate at Bombay went to the captain, and told him that his vessel would not be allowed to clear out, unless he consented not to take those men. The French captain eventually refused to take them, though he had received the greater part, if not the whole, of their passage-money. (*Hear, hear!*) They had heard recently of insults offered to the British flag; but here was an insult offered to the flag of France, in preventing one of her ships from taking passengers, which she had a perfect right to do. The French captain sailed without them. The agents then determined, if they could, to proceed in an English vessel; and as they could get no redress from the Government at Bombay, they determined, according to original instructions, to proceed to England, and lay their prince's complaints before the authorities at home. They, therefore, wrote to the rajah, to ask him whether they should go or stay? They requested that his highness's answer might be sent immediately, and said that if he gave his orders, they would be off in a few days for England; if not, that they would return to Sattara.

These communications were intercepted, and never reached the rajah. They were intercepted, opened, and sent back to Bombay. At last, though without any answer to their communication, the agents sailed for England, and had now been for some time in this country.* Before they left Bombay, they had been put to very considerable expense by the delay to which they had been subjected, and by the large sum they had to pay to the captain of the French vessel for their passage-money, which was forfeited. Thus was this unfortunate prince, whose conduct had rendered him, as was said by one who knew him well, worthy of the character of the ancient Romans—thus was this prince prevented from having access to the government in India, and every effort made to deprive him of access to the Government at home. The despatches to and from his own agents were opened, extracts were taken from them, and dove-tailed together, so as to form part of the subsequent charges him. The rajah at that time never moved a single paper out of his palace. Not a pin's head, and much less any paper; and even when it was suggested to him that he might do so, what was his answer? A very proper, and a very high-minded one: "No," said he, "I have done no wrong; I have no secrets; if I destroy one paper, it might be said that I destroyed a thousand; let every thing, therefore, remain as it is; and let us see what the result of this may be. I have committed no crime, and I am not afraid." All his papers, therefore, fell into the hands of the resident, and those connected with the Government. What use they had made of them he did not know; perhaps, the worthy Chairman might be able to tell the Court (*a laugh*): but, if report said true, they had copies of all of them, of all Doctor Milne's letters, and various other letters sent to the rajah by gentlemen in this country, who had known him in the former times of his prosperity, and who had a great regard and friendship for him. Those very letters had been ransacked, taken out of the rajah's palace, and sent home to the Court of Directors. What did all this indicate, but a consciousness of a bad cause—a weak cause, that required every thing that could be scrambled together to prop it up? What had been going on since the deposal of the rajah? They had been ransacking India from one end to the other, to find out new proofs of new crimes against him. He had no hesitation in saying, where he got all this information. He had got a lot of it here, and it had just cost him £4. 16s. 6d. (*Great laughter*.) It was partly in the Mahratta language, and

* All these agents were present in the Court during the two days' discussion.

partly Persian, containing details of all these facts; aye, and many more, which the Directors, perhaps, would not suppose the rajah and his people were acquainted with. (*Laughter*.) He gave credit to them all,—he did not hesitate to say that; and why should he? for to his mind they bore the stamp of truth. There was no going about the bush here (*A laugh*); all was straight forward; and there was a full detail of the conference between the rajah and Sir James Carmichael at Sattara. What he stated yesterday, he thought it would be allowed, evidently bore the stamp of truth. He believed that the rajah was incapable of telling a falsehood; and that he well deserved the high character given of him by the two gallant officers who had been residents at his Court. He believed that both Generals Lodwick and Robertson said they had never found him out telling a falsehood;—that a more high-minded man or prince never lived. And what was the observation made by one of the governors of Bombay to another resident at the rajah's court?—An hon. Proprietor, who was now present in his place in this Court—(he hoped that his hon. friend would allow him to name him), said he had received a letter from the governor of Bombay, in which that observation was made. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Briggs said, that in the letter which he had received from the Governor, he had stated that the rajah was a "pattern for all native princes," and during the whole time that he (General Briggs) was resident at his Court, the rajah's conduct was most exemplary, and worthy of a prince. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir C. Forbes.—This was another bit and scrap that he had collected in the course of this discussion; but these little bits and scraps were very important. (*Laughter*.) He took them up as he went along. He did it in a good cause (*Hear, hear!*) and he would say, at this moment, that never, in the whole course of his existence, had he seen a case which more called for the sympathy and feelings of every British person. (*Hear, hear!*) It might be said, perhaps, that he was one of the interested agents of the rajah, swallowing his money; that might perhaps be said, but it very seldom happened that any one made an offer of money to him, though he had frequent applications for it, and he was quite ready at any times to hand over to the Directors all he got from these sources to pay their dividends. (*Laughter*.) The name of Forbes had been alluded to in the letter of the rajah, in which he had called him "Mr. Forbes." Now that could not have meant his (Sir C. Forbes's) son, for he believed that he had never had any communication whatever with the rajah; but he thought that

he might say, with his gallant friend, Capt. Cogan, that the rajah meant him (Sir C. Forbes).

Captain Cogan.—“ My own opinion certainly is, that the rajah referred to you.”

Sir C. Forbes.—No doubt he did ; and the rajah had done him great honour in placing his confidence in him as he had done ; and he hoped that he should do justice to the rajah's cause as far as he possibly could (*Hear, hear !*) ; and the rajah might depend on it that, under any circumstances, he never would desert him as long as he could do him any good, and had the power of obtaining justice for him. He might say a great deal more on the subject, but it was quite unnecessary ; he had, probably, already said too much for those who thought it a great bore to mention the subject, or raise this question, and who thought it better to leave the whole matter to be settled on the other side of the water ; but, as he had said before, he trusted that he should never see the day when the natives of India should be prevented from coming to this country to state their grievances. God forbid that the Government of India should have the power of interdicting them from so doing, because we knew that those “ turbaned fellows” in India had a pretty good notion now of the facility, by means of steam communication with this country, and that in six weeks a communication might take place between England and India : and had they not a right, as well as we, to avail themselves of that communication ? And, indeed, he might say, had not the natives of India a much better right to come to this country than we had to go to theirs, because we went there to fill our pockets, to get all we could ; but those poor fellows took nothing away ; they only came here to obtain justice for themselves and their masters ; and he sincerely trusted that the day would never arrive when they should be discouraged from doing so. (*Hear, hear !*) That would be quite a new doctrine. (*Hear, hear !*) One of the greatest arguments that had been made in favour of steam-communication was the facility it would afford for intercourse between this country and India, and no man expressed a stronger opinion on the subject than the present Governor of Bombay (Sir Jas. Carnac). He should only observe, in conclusion, that he should vote against the amendment of the worthy Chairman, in order to make way for the amendment of the honourable proprietor, Mr. Salomons, because that went to strengthen his own object beyond what he could have contemplated or hoped for. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Marriott said, that the hon. bart.

had told them, in the early part of his address, that the whole case was open to the Court. He (Mr. Marriott) regretted that it was not so, nor did it appear to him that it could be, because the Directors, having, as he understood, the subject now under their consideration, they could not, till they had finished it, bring it before this Court. He hoped, however, that very important results would follow from this subject being brought before the Court of Proprietors ; that, as they had heard only one side of the case, they should have the documents and every particular fully laid before them, so that they might do ample justice, as far as they could, to the whole matter. (*Hear, hear !*) He was one of those who believed that it would be very well to let a little light into many of the dark transactions of our Government in India, and he hoped also to see a better administration of affairs in India than had been the case in times passed by. He should, however, support the amendment of the worthy Chairman. (*Hear !*)

Mr. Fielder, though not inclined to waive the rights of the Court of Proprietors, did not wish to interfere with those duties more immediately belonging to their executive body, the Court of Directors, particularly in cases of great delicacy and minute investigation, like that of the Rajah of Sattara. The Court of Directors had before them the whole of the voluminous proceedings and evidence, which led to the dethronement of the former rajah, and the same were now under their investigation and serious consideration. The Court of Proprietors were not in possession of a single document of such proceedings—were strangers to the contents—had nothing to form a correct opinion, and they had merely private information, mere belief and mere supposition. He therefore deemed the present procedure premature ; instead, an application should have been made for information. The Court of Proprietors were called upon by hon. proprietors to pass sentence upon the whole Government of India without having a single document of the proceedings before them, upon which a correct judgment could be formed. He must be pardoned in expressing surprise at the hon. and learned proprietors, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Poynder, and at the hon. and gallant Generals, Lodwick and Robertson, so strongly advocating the case in the absence of the authentic proceedings of evidence, as they the hon. and gallant generals no doubt were accustomed to a court-martial, and consequently in the habit of minutely and carefully investigating all the proceedings and evidence previous to forming an opinion and passing sentence, and he rather expected they would have

waited upon the present occasion for authentic information, and he must say he was disappointed that the hon. and learned gentlemen, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Poynder, had not waited for the proceedings and evidence and the report of the Directors before passing judgment. He believed that it was the practice in the profession of the law, before a decided opinion was given, to require not only a brief, but evidence, namely, substantial proofs, in order to make a case for successful argument. (*Hear!*) He was surprised, in the absence of the authentic proceedings,—the only documents to be relied upon in the Court of Proprietors—that the Governor-general and Council of India, the Governor and Council of Bombay, the Court of Inquiry, the conductors of the Inquiry, and also the witnesses, were accused of a foul conspiracy, indirectly charged with being guilty of subornation of perjury and the witnesses of perjury,—in short, a phalanx of iniquity, in order to dethrone the former Rajah of Sattara, (asserted by hon. proprietors to be every thing that was good), and to substitute his brother (asserted by the hon. proprietors to be worthless, a scoundrel, a wretch and everything bad), and with the sinister view of eventually annexing the Sattara dominions to British India. (*Hear!*) He submitted that such grave charges, affecting the British character in India, should be suspended until the Court of Directors had fully investigated the authentic proceedings, and the Court of Proprietors were in possession of every part, together with the result of the Directors' deliberation thereon; and it appeared to him that, in the absence of such legal proofs, such broad charges would not be tolerated at a court-martial, or in any court of law or equity. (*Hear!*) The present rajah was described by hon. proprietors in unmeasured terms, to be the worst of characters, a worthless scoundrel and the like, and indirectly a finished Pariah; but he had heard only one instance of bad character detailed; namely, the rajah's cohabiting, not with many, but with one female of bad character: from this circumstance some might suppose that, in British India, similar conduct in European officers and others was of very uncommon occurrence; also that it was of most uncommon occurrence for English nobles, and princes of blood royal, pursuing such extraordinary conduct like the Rajah of Sattara, each confining himself to one female. To him it appeared that, in India, the most extraordinary part of the rajah's conduct, looking at the extraordinary bad character given him by hon. proprietors, was no other than the limiting his company to one solitary female, instead of being surrounded by a

hundred, like other rajahs. He was too led to think this from an anecdote detailed by the hon. and benevolent bart. (Sir Charles Forbes) in regard to the liberality of a native prince towards an English envoy, who, not being accommodated with a lady, like the Rajah of Sattara, made an offer of twenty-five females, a small part of his seraglio, to be the envoy's guardians by night and by day. He was not aware that the Court of Proprietors had any other authenticated shameful conduct of our good and faithful ally, the present Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear!*) He regretted that the hon. and gallant general (Robertson), for whom he had respect, should conceive that he had misrepresented what the gallant general had said, regarding the rajah's character: he certainly understood the gallant general, as well as other hon. proprietors, to have been very severe upon the present rajah. Mr. F. proceeded to say, that hon. proprietors argued, because the former rajah had been raised, protected and kindly and liberally treated, by the Indian Government till of late, that it shewed he was still entitled to the same treatment; but, looking to the high character of the governor-general and Council, and of the Governor of Bombay and Council, and in particular to the Governor of Bombay, a gallant officer, who was so well known and appreciated by the Court of Proprietors, as possessing high honour, combined with sound principles and kind and liberal feelings, it might fairly be presumed that the rajah, instead of being dethroned, would have been upheld and protected as heretofore, had he continued an honourable and faithful ally, in strict accordance with the treaty subsisting between him and the Company. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been urged that the dethronement would act upon the minds of other native princes most injuriously to the Company's interest; but he had no doubt that the result would prove favourable rather than otherwise, inasmuch as it would convince all India that, so long as conduct was faithful and good, native powers, instead of having any cause to fear, might depend upon British protection and assistance, and that it only would be owing to treachery and breach of good faith in treaties, that punishment awaited them. (*Hear!*) In these eventful times, it seemed necessary to inflict punishment upon a faithless and treacherous ally, by way of example to others. He would not further trespass upon the Court, than to observe that, though a great deal had been said upon the subject in question, it was clear that the Court of Proprietors were not in possession of those authentic proceedings of evidence upon which the Government of India had acted, and that it was only from such documents, and not from any other source, however respect-

able it might be, that the Court of Proprietors could legally, or even equitably, come to a just conclusion: these proceedings were then before the Court of Directors for due investigation and serious consideration, and he considered there could be no doubt whatever, that strict justice to all parties would be the result. Upon the whole, he thought the Court of Proprietors should wait the report of the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* said, that he yesterday concurred in the vote for the adjournment, because he trusted that a full and fair discussion of this subject would take place in the Court; but as it was impossible for him to agree to the original motion, and at the same time, did not like the amendments (*hear, and a laugh*), he requested the indulgence of the Court whilst he made a few observations on the subject. With respect to the amendment, he should say that it was but fair to admit that the Court of Proprietors had the right to institute an inquiry into the subject; because, when the Court of Directors said that the Court of Proprietors had *declined* to interfere, it was virtually an admission of their right to make that interference, if they thought necessary. He said that, because he thought it was fair to the hon. bart. to do so; but, at the same time, he thought that his second speech, with respect to supporting the privileges of the Court, was entirely out of order, because he would have the privilege of a reply, whilst those who had never spoken on the original motion were now confined to one speech. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, with regard to the original motion of the hon. bart., he could not have given his vote in favour of it, because he looked to the privileges of this Court as established by the Act of Parliament for the general good government of India; and he thought that the Act of Parliament confined those privileges. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, what did he ask? That the Board of Control should defer their sanction to a certain act until certain circumstances had occurred—until the matter should be more fully and fairly investigated. He thought such a motion was entirely out of order. There was every necessary power vested in the East-India Company, and the Board of Control could only step in for the good government of India, when the measures the Company proposed were contrary to the stipulations of their charter, or would be dangerous to the empire. But, in the first instance, in all initiatory proceedings, this Court must come to an absolute judgment—the Board of Control had no right to interfere (*Hear, hear!*), and he would call upon the Executive, the Court of Directors, if he thought it necessary, in a tone of more than mere recommen-

dation, to follow their own judgment in the matter, without reference to any other authority whatever. (*Hear, hear!*) He also would uphold the privileges of the East-India Company, so that the people of the United Kingdom might see that no Government could be so good, or so beneficial for India, as that which was at present established there. (*Hear, hear!*) In place both of the original motion, and also of the amendment, he should beg to propose the following, which, in his opinion, would be more applicable and appropriate to the circumstances;—

That this Court, in the absence of all documentary evidence relative to the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara, decline expressing any judgment upon it, and refer the whole matter to the consideration of the Court of Directors.

That would be his motion and his amendment. He had every confidence in the Directors: he was quite sure that the Court of Directors had no other motive, with regard to this or any other question relating to India, than immediately to do ample justice to that country. (*Hear, hear!*), and he thought that those who had concocted this motion would create a collision between this Company and the Board of Control. There was also another matter connected with this subject, that prevented him from agreeing with the original motion:—he thought it was a motion expressive of condemnation. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a fair and certain declaration that a fair investigation had not taken place. (*Hear, hear!*) He had something to say to the hon. bart. about the privileges of the Court, but that he would whisper to him by and by. [Sir Charles Forbes, "*Hear, hear!*"] He could not agree to the original motion, because it was not only condemnatory of the Governor of Bombay, but also of the Court of Inquiry, of which the gallant general (Lodwick) had, as he believed, formed a part, which had been appointed, in the year 1836, to inquire into the conduct of the rajah; consisting of the gallant general Lodwick, who was then the British resident at Sattara; of Mr. Willoughby, who was one of the secretaries of the Bombay Government, a gentleman well known for his talent, power of penetration, and practical knowledge, and why not for his honesty? because he happened to be a secretary of, and connected with the Bombay Government: but why for that reason should he not be considered so far an honourable servant of the Government, as to perform his duty?—A commission, against which the opinion of the gallant general had been given previous to its formation—

General *Lodwick*.—My opinion was never asked or given. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Weeding* continued,—then it was given gratuitously. He certainly had understood the gallant general to say, that

he had given his advice against the formation of the commission; that he had protested against it.

General Lodwick.—No such thing.

Mr. Weeding continued. He certainly thought he heard the gallant general say that the appointment of that commission would unsettle the rajah's authority; that it would render the rajah himself an object of contempt in the eyes of his subjects. But, however that might be, the motion was undoubtedly condemnatory of that Court of Inquiry, which was formed of the gallant general, Mr. Willoughby, and the present resident of Sattara, Col. Ovans, against whose character he had never heard a word uttered. The members of that commission had declared that they believed the rajah to be guilty, after, as he supposed, a full and fair investigation had been made. Of that point, however, the gallant general had not informed the Court; but he should be delighted to hear it, and to know whether he (General Lodwick) was the only dissentient party to that decision. If he were not so, then he (Mr. Weeding) should say, that the Court had the gallant general's authority for saying that, in his opinion, the Rajah of Sattara was guilty. But, at least, Mr. Willoughby and Col. Ovans said he was guilty, and the Government of Bombay had also found him guilty on that investigation. Then how could this Court agree to a motion for such a sweeping censure on them, and say that a full and fair investigation had not taken place? Sir Robert Grant was now no more; but it was fair to render justice to the memory of those who had departed, and who were not here to defend themselves. It was fair also to this Court, that the memory of their deceased servants should not be held out to obloquy (*Hear, hear!*) by any condemnation against which they could not now defend themselves. (*Hear!*) Sir Robert Grant, instead of trusting to his own mind in this matter, appointed the Commission of Inquiry, and sent them to Sattara, contrary, as he understood, to the opinion of the resident there. He hoped the gallant general would not understand him as imputing anything to him; but he certainly seemed to have had a strong objection to it. He seemed to consider it a very proper subject for inquiry, but that it could be best treated by making that inquiry himself personally, and that a commission, consisting of three persons, must be very offensive to the rajah, and must have been inimical to, as he understood him to say, the good government of the rajah. But what was the duty of the Governor of Bombay except to institute that inquiry? Nay, the gallant general (Lodwick) had admitted that he had advised the rajah not to do

many things which he had done; but the rajah was obstinate, and persisted in his own course. He had told the rajah that it was his duty to send to Bombay through him; but he would not attend to that suggestion. Was it not the best proof in the world that the Government of Bombay could give of the generosity with which they behaved towards this rajah, when Lord Clare ordered the then resident to go to him and say, that the Government of India were most anxious to uphold the rights of all those who were under their authority, but he must mind and take care that he did nothing that was wrong? But allow him to say, just in passing, that the gallant general (Robertson), in animadverting on the proceedings of the Governor of Bombay towards the rajah, had said, that when the Governor spoke of the great benefits they had conferred on the rajah; that they had taken him from prison, and set him on the throne,—that that was all *humbug*. What *humbug* could there be in asserting what was true? It was true that this rajah was engaged in the Mahratta war; but had he not succeeded to the throne, and been rendered independent by the gratuitous acts of the British Government? Was not that a great benefit conferred on him? Did it not also entitle the British Government to say they were conferring a benefit on him, when they were offering him very generous terms indeed for the retention of his sovereignty, more out of kindness, in consideration of his rank, and the antiquity of his family, than from any wish to exercise their authority? It appeared to him (Mr. Weeding), on reading those terms, that there must be something very obstinate in the rajah, and that he had been a determined promoter of those acts which were alleged against him, from his refusing to sign those stipulations. Now, if those acts, or any of them, were shown to be treacherous or treasonable against the British Government, then he should say that they were fully justified in the line of conduct which they had adopted. The hon. and learned proprietor, who had seconded the motion, had endeavoured to shew that the Bombay Government had some particular motives for their conduct; but he (Mr. Weeding) could not say they appeared to him to be very reasonable. He had said, that the Bombay Government, having entered into the possession of one jagheer, soon afterwards resumed the others; so that, in order to cover one fault, they committed others. But he (Mr. Weeding) would observe, that, to him, it by no means appeared, from the nature of the treaty, that the hon. and learned proprietor had established that fact; because, although the Court certainly had heard something of

interference on the part of the Bombay Government with the jagheers several years ago, yet they had heard nothing of any recent interference on that point; and when he looked to the end of that treaty, in which it was said "such villages as belong to the putwurdhuns, within the boundaries of any of the above-mentioned pergunnahs, are to be continued to be possessed by them, subject to such exchanges as the British Government may see fit; and, in like manner, such villages as are mentioned in this schedule, and now ceded to the rajah, which may be situated within the pergunnahs or turruffs belonging to the British Government or the putwurdhuns, will be liable to such exchanges as the British Government may deem proper for the general convenience of parties concerned: the rajah shall have power to make such exchanges with the Rajah of Akulcote, the Punt Suchew, and the jagheedars, subject to his authority, as may be desirable to the parties concerned, for the purpose of consolidating their respective possessions, provided that such exchanges be undertaken with the immediate concurrence of the agents of the British Government:"—when he looked to that treaty, he said, of which the terms were plain and candid, and saw that to that treaty was annexed a power for the British Government so to consolidate the power of the rajah as they might deem proper; it appeared to him to be a difficult matter for the Court to come to a conclusion that, in the present instance, the Government of Bombay had violated that treaty. (*Hear, hear!*) What was the evidence adduced to show that fact? what was the testimony brought forward to corroborate that statement? and what information had they that the Bombay Government, in order to conceal one fault, went on committing others? (*Hear!*) The hon. and learned gentleman had also stated, that all the charges which had been made against the rajah had terminated in his being pronounced guilty of having tampered with some of the British soldiery; that he was declared and pronounced guilty, whether just or unjust, was another circumstance, of having tampered with some sepoy; and the hon. and learned gentleman had said that that was a most pitiful and paltry crime on account of which the rajah should be deposed. It might be so; as far as his conduct was concerned, in merely tampering with the soldiers, it might be pitiful; he would agree with the hon. and learned gentleman in that opinion; but, if by such conduct he had been enabled to perpetrate the acts he had intended, to accomplish the objects he had in view, would his crime then have been considered so paltry

or so pitiful? Thistlewood and Ings were a few years ago engaged with several others in what was of itself but a pitiful conspiracy; but their object was to murder the Cabinet Ministers when they were assembled at Lord Harrowby's. They were taken, and immediately suffered death. That was in itself a most paltry attempt, but it was not on that account the less treasonable. A jury of their countrymen had decided that their acts amounted to treason, and that they were therefore worthy of death. He would say, therefore, that if it could be proved that the rajah had been guilty of any act which might have had a treasonable object, he deserved condemnation at the hands of the executive Government of India. But it had been said, what was it that the rajah was called upon to do? He (Mr. Weeding) saw that he was called upon to sign three articles. The first article was, "that he should take the opinion of the resident in all matters." The second article of the treaty, on the matters of great importance, said, "that the rajah, for himself, his heirs, and successors, engaged to hold these territories in subordinate co-operation with the British Government." "Subordinate co-operation,"—what was meant by that? Co-operation with the British Government, no doubt; but then it was to be subordinate also, meaning, in all respects, that he should be also amenable to the British Government. It was necessary that the British Government in India should have ample and supreme power, so that they might extend the advantages of civilization throughout the whole empire. The other part of the second article was this: "and that he shall attend at all times to the advice of the British agent at his highness's Court." The hon. and gallant general (Robertson) had said it was wrong to construe these matters too strictly; that more latitude must be given to the construction, and that they should not be regarded too rigidly: but he (Mr. Weeding) said no! If that principle were once admitted, it would subvert all treaties, and that they must be construed as literally as the words of them would allow. If latitude of construction were once permitted, all treaties would be at an end. Now, that being agreed to, and it being also in the original treaty, it might be rather a difficult matter to sign, for one who had been proved guilty of treachery to the British Government. He would proceed to state the nature of the third article which he was called on to sign. It was this: "That his brother and certain other persons should receive an allowance from him." Why should they not be allowed to receive their allowance? It was clear to the British Government,

that those men had been instrumental in giving evidence against the rajah, and if they left them to their fate, that they would soon suffer death from starvation, or perhaps a more violent cause; for men do not generally treat others with kindness who have been opposed to them. These individuals, therefore, were to receive their allowance from the rajah, and the British Government, in return for their having given evidence of a conspiracy that was subversive of all good government, stepped in to secure it for them, and also to preserve them and others from oppression. The third article was this: "that the Chitnees should live beyond his highness's territory." He had been informed that a Chitnee meant—

Sir C. Forbes. "a secretary of state." It was an appointment which belonged to the rajah, but which was now taken out of his hands and given to a stranger.

Mr. Weeding continued—Very well! that might be so; but was it not right to remove those persons who had advised him to his treachery? And it was on signing those articles that the rajah was to be restored to his government in all its full liberty, and was also to receive back again his appointment of the jagheers from the persons who held those territories. He had no right to complain; and in his (Mr. Weeding's) opinion, he was a blockhead for not signing the three articles, which, after all, imported nothing but this:—that the British Government were quite satisfied that he had committed an offence, but which they did not intend to punish in any other way than by simply requiring him to sign these articles. How, then, under all these circumstances, could the Court of Proprietors come to a correct opinion on the matter without any official evidence before them? It was from his feeling that difficulty, that he had prepared the motion which he was about to propose, and which, in his opinion, would be far better than the original motion. As to the amendment of the worthy Chairman, there was a degree of *brusquerie* in it, (*Hear, hear!*), if he might be allowed to say so, which he could not approve of; he mentioned this, because the amendment did not tend to that conciliatory spirit between those within and on the other side of the bar; and because it gave the hon. bart. an opportunity of supposing that an attack was intended to be made on the privileges of the Court, which, however, he (Mr. Weeding) did not imagine to be the case; for, as he had before stated, the Court of Directors, having spoken of the Court of Proprietors *declining* to interfere, had thereby admitted that they had a right to do so. If the other motion, therefore, should pass away, he could not agree to the amendment that had been proposed,

and therefore should now move the amendment which he had already stated.

General Robertson wished to say a few words in explanation. The hon. proprietor, who had just spoken, had said, that the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry was opposed by his gallant friend, General Lodwick, and that the members of it were all objectionable. Now nothing was said by the gallant general as to his having given any opinion against the appointment of the Commission, nor was any question made of the characters or conduct of the members of it. Nothing whatever had been imputed to Colonel Ovens or Mr. Willoughby.

Mr. Weeding.—I never said there had been.

General Robertson. — Both Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovens were most honourable men; he (General Robertson) was the individual who brought Colonel Ovens forward, and he had the greatest respect for him; but he was perfectly capable of judging when he might be wrong. And as to a verdict that was given—(cries of "*spoke, spoke! order, order!*")

Sir C. Forbes said, "I rise to order, and I am sure the gallant general would excuse me for doing so. The gallant general is not in order, and must confine himself to an explanation; but he will have an opportunity of making any further observations afterwards."

General Robertson.—I will not detain the Court (cries of "*order, order! chair, chair!*")

The Chairman.—The gallant officer is going beyond a mere explanation—he must confine himself to that, or reserve his observations until afterwards. (*Hear!*)

General Lodwick said, that he might be permitted, perhaps, to make a few remarks. He thought that his gallant friend had sufficiently explained one part of the hon. proprietor's objection. But there was one part of the hon. proprietor's remarks relating to himself, Gen. Lodwick, more particularly, which he must first refer to. With respect to his opinion of the commission, it had not been asked before the commission was appointed; and what he said was that since he came home he had offered three several times to give his deposition to the Secret Committee, if they wished to have it (*Hear, hear!*); but that he had never been permitted to give it. He should still be happy to give it, and now made an offer of it to the Court of Directors, if they liked to examine him. He thought that that would be only justice to the rajah, and that he was fully entitled to it. (Cries of "*spoke!*")

Sir C. Forbes.—You will have an opportunity by and bye of making any further observations.

General Lodwick.—Yes; but I wish now to state something in answer to what an hon. Proprietor has said in reference to the conduct and character of the person now on the *gudde* (Cries of "Chair, chair!")

The Chairman.—That is not an explanation. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Lodwick (amidst much confusion) said, "Yes, Sir, it is." An hon. proprietor had said, he had only heard one charge against the Prince Appa Sahib; but he had now in his hand a document that would shew what a worthless scoundrel he is. (Cries of "Read, read! Chair, chair!")

The Chairman said, that it could not be read now by the gallant officer, as it was not in explanation. The general, therefore, resumed his seat.

Mr. Poynder then rose and said, that not being able to take so unfavourable a view of the original motion of the hon. bart., after the best consideration he could give to it, as some hon. and zealous proprietors on his side of the Court, he could not quite feel it his duty to give a silent vote either on the motion or its amendments. If he could put aside that motion, he should then be more ready to take up one or more of the amendments to it; but he thought that the substantial objection to every one of those amendments was this; that they proceeded on the presumption that this Court had no official or documentary evidence before them. (*Hear, hear!*) Now what could the Court reasonably expect or look for in the shape of evidence, when they had heard the observations, he might say the speeches, of persons who came from the very spot itself, and who had been agents themselves in the transactions, and were well acquainted with all the facts? (*Hear, hear!*) What sort of evidence did they require? Was not one evidence of that kind infinitely more valuable than any documentary or written testimony? (*Hear!*) It was oral evidence of the most conclusive kind that he had ever heard; and in giving that opinion, he spoke professionally as a lawyer. What could be more satisfactory than such evidence? It had made out to his mind most clearly what he was ready to admit after all was but a *prima facie* case (*Hear, hear!*); and he would put it to the Court, what stronger or more valuable evidence could be either asked for, or collected together, for putting this case before a better and higher tribunal? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) His view of the hon. Court of Proprietors was, that it was the legislative body of the East-India Company (*Cheers*); whilst he looked on the hon. Court of Directors—if he were mistaken, he hoped he should be corrected—as the executive

body. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, what was it that the legislative body were about to do in this case? Simply to recommend—no more—to recommend—for it was nothing else—that the executive body should do, or should not do, certain acts. (*Hear, hear!*) Now if the executive body did not think fit to adopt that recommendation, there was no reason whatever why they should be obliged to do it. (*Hear, hear!*) But to say that the Court of Proprietors was not in a situation to recommend any thing to the gentlemen on the other side of the bar—that what they might feel to be their duty to recommend, they were not to be at liberty to do, was a view of the case which he for one could not conceive to be correct. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought that from what had been adduced yesterday, and also to-day, by the gallant officer (Capt. Cogan), and from the memorial of the wakels, he had the fair right to conclude these several propositions:—1st. That a course of injustice was established in *prima facie* evidence to have been pursued for years in respect of the repeated invasion of territory, expressly assigned to the rajah by the treaty of 1819—although it was not until 1832 that he was ever molested, or a question raised for thirteen years. That was most distinctly stated by the oral evidence of gentlemen who were now present in the Court, and was the first point which he took to be established. The 2d. was, that a continuation and consummation of the same tortuous policy was established on *prima facie* evidence in respect of the conduct of the present head of the Bengal Government towards this individual, under which the rajah had been required to attest his own delinquency and sign his own degradation; on refusal of which, he had been forcibly divested of his government, while his advisers and adherents had been separated from his person and confined in custody. He must say, that not only with reference to the important interviews mentioned by Sir Charles Forbes, that took place between the present Governor of Bombay and the rajah, but with reference also to that still more important conversation between the hon. and gallant proprietor (Capt. Cogan) and the President of the Board of Control, an arbitrary power had been first met with unparalleled despotism. A gross attempt had been made to prejudice all the rights of this unhappy and outraged individual; and without that usual and ordinary spirit which glosses over an affair of this kind and gives it a semblance of justice:

"Say that you love me not; but say not so in anger. The common executioner, Whose heart th' accustom'd sight of death makes hard,

Falls not the axe upon the humbled neck
But first begs pardon." (*Loud cheers.*)

Here had been nothing of the kind, but a course had been pursued against everything that could set up truth and support justice. (*Hear, hear!*) 3d. He thought they had an equal right to assume that whatever the real charges might have been against the rajah, there was *prima facie* evidence to show that those charges had not been publicly urged by the present Governor of Bombay; that he had assumed the despotic right of seizing the rajah, and depriving him of his power, and had further refused him the privilege of a fair trial, and of being publicly heard in his own defence. 4th. That although the alleged grounds of offence had been thus refused to be stated, there was *prima facie* evidence to conclude that various other grounds of offence enumerated by Sir Charles Forbes, Gen. Lodwick, and Gen. Robertson, as well as by the vakeels in their memorials, were frivolous, nugatory, and ridiculous, and such grounds as only those agents could have adduced who had an obvious interest in supporting a bad case and destroying an oppressed man. And 5th. There was *prima facie* evidence for believing (upon the oral testimony of the hon. proprietors already mentioned) that the successor of this injured and deposed prince was one of the most worthless of his species:—he quoted the words used by the hon. proprietors, as some hon. gentlemen might not have heard them:—a fact which, if it could be established, raised an inevitable inference that some unjust and unjustifiable means had been resorted to for defeating the ends of justice, and setting up a criminal usurper on the throne of his ancestors: and if that were to turn out eventually, as he believed it would do, to be the fact, what had happened before would happen again. We knew too well,

"That in the corrupted currents of this world,
Offence's gilded hand could shove by Justice."

Now, he had carefully guarded himself from the possibility of misconstruction, by admitting that the rajah's case rested only at present on *prima facie* evidence: but he regarded this Court as occupying the position of the grand jury of the country, which had a right to judge whether there was not matter enough for the investigation and decision of another tribunal. In that view of the subject, it signified nothing to his argument whether the rajah or the Bombay Government were the accused party. It was enough for his purpose that they were, at all events, parties litigant; they were unable to settle the question between them, and had therefore made an appeal here. And, should this Court say it was not made in a right spirit—that it was not made in a right cause—or to the right

court of judicature? he could not hold such an opinion. What were the terms of the motion? (*Hear, hear!*) A greater misunderstanding was never made than with respect to this motion by the honourable proprietors (Mr. Weeding and Mr. Fielder). He said that the motion of the hon. baronet sought to prejudge nothing; it was merely to send the matter in dispute to a superior tribunal; and after all it was only matter of recommendation. He begged the attention of the Court to that point. They were not adjudicating finally on the question (*hear, hear!*); for he would admit at once that, without better evidence than they now had, that would be impossible. The motion was merely "to recommend to the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, to withhold their sanction to the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara, until a fair and full investigation of the charges made against him should have been made." And then it was said that that was to intimate that there had not been a fair trial—why, he admitted that breast high—(*hear, hear!*)—he contended that there had not been a fair trial. (*Hear!*)

An Hon. Proprietor.—"Who denies it?"

Mr. Poynder.—Yes! he would ask, in the language of the hon. proprietor, "Who denies it?" (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he would put it to the Court, when only this day's newspapers announced that the power of the Company was increasing in India—and might it still increase and consolidate their power in that country!—but he put it to the Court whether this was not the peculiar moment when, their military power riding sovereign over the empire, they were not to take the greatest care, and to watch most vigilantly, lest they should commit a single transgression against those just, equitable, and right laws, which should prevail throughout the world? (*Hear, hear!*) And as he was now addressing the Court, he would add, that he hoped and trusted that, whatever fate this motion might have, it would be regarded as nothing more than a recommendation from this Court to another Court; and allow him to say, without any wish to offend, that when this Court did on any occasion confine itself to the humble language of recommendation, it was too much for the Court of Directors to turn out as one man and divide against the Court. He would say that the amendment of the worthy Chairman was not quite such as he had expected from the Hon. Court of Directors; because their course was this—that if they do not like the recommendation, don't let them adopt it. They had a right to do so; but let them not turn out, as they have done on many other

great questions, and swell the majority so as to prevent the most beneficent and godlike acts from being done. No! let them receive it with candour, with kindness, with affection, as an humble testimony of the deference the Court of Proprietors paid to them by merely recommending this matter to their attention. Let them not rest on their numbers, for there was a power—the power of truth—which would prevail over all numbers. Juvenal had said, “*Defendit numerus*,” but there was a power above mere numbers that would prevail in the end—(Hear!)—it was the power of truth—of public opinion—(Hear!)—a power which ought to induce them never, on a solemn and great occasion like the present, to take a course that bore a resemblance to a desire to obstruct the popular views of the Court. It was with the greatest affection that this motion was brought forward, and with no hostile feeling whatever to the Court of Directors. He was, indeed, greatly obliged to them for what they had done for him on many occasions: but, as a lawyer, he should say that, if ever a case more flagrant than another, or one which more called for the condemnation of good and honest men, it was this case. (Hear, hear!) He did not wish to prejudge the case. It was, he would again admit, only an *ex parte* case—one founded on *prima facie* evidence; but assuredly there was matter which would go forth to a higher tribunal than that of this Court. (Hear, hear!) The object of this motion was, that the Court might come to a right conclusion, and that they might stand clear of all responsibility, which, he should apprehend, the Court of Directors would be more anxious to do than even the Court of Proprietors themselves. (Hear, hear!)

Mr. Martin said, this was a great question, fraught with numerous difficulties both to the executive Government of India and the Government of this country. It was not a question of party, involving any political feeling that could be objectionable either to the Government of this country, or any hon. gentleman on either side of the bar. (Hear, hear!) But it was a question as to the manner in which the whole tenure of our Government in India was supported. Our Government there did not depend upon such despotic tyranny as reigned in Russia, but a kindness to our subsidiary allies, and a strict observance of our engagements. It was by these means that we had become possessed of a great part of India, and were now extending our conquests over the Western Provinces. The Court, then, must answer the question with reference to these matters, remembering that our power was based on kindness and honour to our allies; and

he believed that never had any nation more strictly followed out those principles than Great Britain had towards India. (Hear!) In approaching the consideration of this question, he did so without reference to any feelings which might arise in the minds of an Englishman who had a marked sense of justice, on account of the circumstances connected with it; for if the rajah had referred his claims to this Court, they were bound in justice, by all those feelings which characterized the Anglo-Saxon race, to give him a full hearing, and to decide impartially upon his case. (Hear.) It had been said, by Sir James Carnac—a man respected by all who knew him, and of most amiable disposition (Hear, hear!) and manly character (hear); and, indeed, that excellent man had, in his last letter to him (Mr. Martin), declared that he went to India for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare of our fellow-subjects in the East. (Hear, hear!) He always said that that was the great object of his wishes, and he was not a man of double views, or who would say what he did not mean. It must therefore be a subject of regret that any act of his government should be called in question, in the manner in which it was now proposed. (Hear!) It was also a question of the utmost importance to the Government in India, whether there was in this country a power to supersede or set aside the acts of that Government; but (as we understood) he believed there was such a power; that it was vested in this Court, and recognized by her Majesty's Government. (Hear!) The Court should not forget, too, that their interference was demanded by the descendant of one of the most illustrious native princes in India, and that the rajah himself was spoken of by the Government of India in the most honourable manner at the close of the Mahratta war. Viewing this subject, therefore, in all its bearings, he must confess that he approached it with reluctance; because he thought with the hon. proprietor behind him (Mr. Poynder), that a *prima facie* case had been made out. (Hear, hear!) He was quite ignorant of the matter, as many other hon. proprietors were; and he thought there was a strong feeling on his side of the bar to seek, from the hon. gentlemen on the other side, for such materials and such information as they were able to supply, before they could come to an impartial and unbiassed opinion on the case. They required more information to enable them to decide what course should in future be pursued. Nothing had been alleged in this Court but weak *prima facie* evidence. Not a single fact was proved; there was only the evidence of three gallant officers, who

had been residents at the rajah's court, and what did that evidence amount to? (*Hear, hear!*) That the rajah was of a grand and noble character, and that, above every thing else, he was a most faithful ally. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, it was certainly strong evidence of the justice of his claim in this instance, that he, a faithful ally, a good sovereign, and an affectionate relative, should have been obliged, after a long series of years, to throw himself into apparent hostility with those whom he must have felt had been his benefactors. (*Hear, hear!*) It must be a striking act of injustice to induce him to pursue such a course. (*Hear, hear!*) And if there were any stronger reason for inquiry, it would be in the original cause of dispute. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) There was a necessity for that inquiry, because the safety and honour of the British Government in India were involved in it. It was the question of the jagheer territories that had occasioned this dispute; territories of peculiar advantage to the British Government, and peculiar disadvantage to the rajah to be taken from him. Such a charge then against the British Government in India, whose whole strength lay in public opinion, as wresting from a prince whom they had placed on the throne any part of his dominion, should not be allowed to exist if it could be cleared up. It was a question of land—a question on which, above all, the Government of India should stand well with the native princes. That question had been the difficulty of Lord Wellesley in the year 1789; it was the great question between the British Government and the Sultan Tippoo. But what had been the course adopted by Lord Wellesley in that instance? He, with that sense of justice and high-mindedness that had ever characterized him, did not seize the territory in dispute, but sent the Sultan Tippoo a letter, which he (Mr. Martin) now had in his possession, and said, "your highness claims certain lands, which are also claimed on the part of the East-India Company; let us therefore appoint two Commissioners to adjudicate to whom it belongs, and if it is found that it belongs to you, I am instructed by the Court of Directors and his Majesty's Government to give it up." (*Hear, hear!*) Now that was a reasonable mode of settling the question, and ought to have been followed in this case. (*Hear, hear!*) Well, the commissioners were appointed, and they adjudicated the land to Tippoo, and accordingly it was given up to him. (*Hear, hear!*) He then claimed other land; commissioners were again appointed: they made their adjudication, and the land was given up without any further difficulty. The question, however,

of land occasioned other difficulties, and was terminated only by the death of the Sultan, and in our obtaining the territory of Mysore; but then, in that instance, they had justice on their side. It was due to Sir James Carnac, Mr. Willoughby, and Colonel Ovens, that there should be a further investigation of this case. They might depend on it too that the rajah's agents would not give up the matter, but would carry it to the highest court of appeal in the House of Lords. (*Hear, hear!*) And in coming to the conclusion that a further inquiry was necessary, he had been chiefly led to it by knowing that Sir James Carnac had left this country, with regard to our power in India, with his mind excited—somewhat excited,—by the reports that had prevailed with respect to the manner in which the British Government there was conducted. (*Hear, hear!*) He would contend that this difference between the rajah and the Government of Bombay might have been settled by a mild and middle course. This was not a party question, or one in which party feelings should be allowed to interfere. It was a question of justice,—of justice between the Company and one of its dependent sovereignties. He did hope, therefore, that it would be considered with a calm reference to its importance, not only as it might affect the interests of the Company on the one hand and, those of the rajah on the other, but as it tended to influence our relations with other Indian princes and states.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker.—I am anxious to say a few words, in order to recall the attention of the Court to the position in which it is placed. The original motion was, that a full inquiry be instituted, &c. I hope and believe that such inquiry has already been made, and I know that the whole subject is at the present moment under the consideration of the Court of Directors. Much has been said on the subject during the present discussion, and much valuable evidence has been adduced, but not a word has yet been heard on the other side of the question—(*Hear, hear!*) nor can the proprietors hear anything on the other side in the present stage of the proceedings. (*Hear!*) The whole case is at the present moment *sub judice*—it is before the directors, and the only question is, whether the Court of Directors is a legal and proper tribunal to try it? I contend that it is. The directors act on oath; they are selected by the proprietors to conduct their affairs—they are anxious on that, as on every other occasion, to do justice to all parties. (*Hear!*) If the Court of Directors be not a proper tribunal to try the present question, I should like to know what tribunal is to

be substituted for it? Could the Court of Proprietors undertake such a duty with the multifarious and private engagements, with which their time is occupied? Did they expect that the duties of the Court of Directors should be made over to that of the proprietors? The directors are acting as a court of review. If they err in their decision, and act in a manner unworthy of the confidence of the proprietors, it will then be for the proprietors to revise what they have done, to call the directors before them; and, whenever they did so, I, for one, will willingly obey the call. The directors are at present precluded from saying a word on either side of the question pending the investigation that is now going on before them. I would ask, is it fitting that that investigation should be taken up by others before the directors conclude their inquiries? The proprietors, by the original resolution, call upon the directors to do that which they are already engaged in doing. They are at present engaged in making the fullest possible inquiry into the whole subject, and I for one will discharge my duty to the best of my ability. It has been said that the decision of the directors might be overruled by the Board of Control. It might be so, certainly; but when the Board of Control, on a former occasion, attempted to overrule the decision of the Court of Directors, they successfully resisted it (*hear, hear!*); and, on any great occasion, they would do so again, and fall back upon the Court of Proprietors for support. In the present stage of the proceedings, it would be injustice to the directors to pass the original resolution. The directors might be embarrassed by the proprietors doing so; but the proprietors could not make the case better by taking it out of the hands of the directors. The case is at present before the directors, and there I trust the proprietors will leave it, until some better reason is assigned for taking it out of their hands. (*Hear, hear!*)

Major Oliphant said, no one would deny that the present discussion would do much good. The acts of our local governments in India had been so much in connexion with the Court of Directors, that the native princes naturally referred to them, and judged of their conduct by the mode in which they decided on the acts of their Indian governments. This discussion had now lasted two days, and let him ask, had any member within or without the bar got up and attempted to justify the conduct which had been pursued towards the rajah? Not one; and, for the best of all reasons, that it could not be justified. He repeated, however, that the discussion would do much good, and that it would be a caution to other native princes in India, seeing how many

of their number had been ruined by their connexion with us.

Mr. Forbes (a Director) said that from information which he had officially received, he should say that the Rajah of Sattara had not had a fair trial. (*Hear, hear!*) He said that on his own responsibility, and he should not be acting justly, according to his notions of honesty, if he did not say that the rajah had been most unjustly and severely treated. The evidence adduced against him was not only contradictory in itself, but had since been contradicted by impartial witnesses. The inquiry into his conduct was not conducted in a manner calculated to elicit the truth. Even the commissioners had admitted that the evidence as to the conspiracy with which the rajah was charged was contemptible, (*hear!*), and for corroboration of this, he would appeal to the testimony of an hon. and gallant officer then present, who was resident at Sattara at the time.

General Lodwick said that, being thus appealed to, he had no hesitation in declaring, that he never regretted any thing in his life more than having signed the report of that commission without a protest. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Forbes resumed.—From official documents laid before him (as a director), and he felt no delicacy in stating the fact, as he was not bound to secrecy, he would state that the general Government of India had, two years ago, wished the rajah to be deposed, but would have preferred to have let that matter rest on its own basis, and did not wish that the charge of conspiracy should be persevered in. The supreme Government was most decidedly opposed to any further prosecution of the inquiry. The Governor-general had said that it was a most protracted and perplexing one, and would be attended with great mischief to the power and authority of the Government. He regretted much to observe, that when the accounts of these discussions would reach Bombay, it would be seen that not one director had taken up the defence of the Government of that presidency in the course it had pursued. He could not well account for this silence. The nature of the inquiry had been, not to accuse the rajah so much as to cast suspicions on him, under which he could not have secured a fair trial. In conclusion, he begged to thank his gallant friend, Captain Cogan, for exposing to the world the conduct of the President of the Board of Control. If the Court of Proprietors would join the directors, they would have a moral force in Cannon-row which even the hardihood of the President of the Board of Control would not be able to resist. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman said, as his hon. friend

had contradicted his statement in one part, he felt it necessary to set him right, by declaring that, though the Governor-general did not at first think that there had been any conspiracy, he afterwards approved of what Sir J. Carnac had done, as did every member of council.

Sir R. Campbell could not allow himself to give a silent vote after what had been said with respect to the conduct of the Governor of Bombay. He would, in the first place, observe, that he gave full credit to the motives of the hon. bart. who had brought forward the present motion. He knew that he was actuated by no other feeling than that by which he had at all times been distinguished as the friend of the people of India. At the same time he should feel it his duty to oppose the motion, because it implied a want of confidence in the directors. His hon. friend (Sir J. Carnac) was known, before he went out, to be much attached to the interests of the people of India, and he was not a man to follow, slavishly, the opinions of others, in opposition to his previous convictions; he was a man of good sound sense and great diligence, and would not come to a conclusion until he had maturely weighed all that could be urged on both sides of the question. He (Sir R. Campbell) would oppose the motion as unnecessary, on the ground that the proprietors, in placing the directors in their present stations, must have had full confidence in them, and they had done nothing to forfeit that confidence. If any attempt should be made by a right hon. gentleman in another place to overrule their decision, then they would fall back on the proprietors for support.

Sir C. Forbes. — What! the directors appeal to the Court of Proprietors?

Sir R. Campbell. — Yes! The directors were disposed to listen at all times to the recommendations of the Court of Proprietors; but not the present one, because it implied that the directors would not do justice. He trusted that the hon. proprietor (Capt. Cogan) had misconceived the expressions made use of by Sir J. Hobhouse; for, if he had correctly stated them, it showed that Sir J. Hobhouse was ignorant of that which he ought to have known—namely, that the Government had not the power to act as he had stated it would do.

Capt. Cogan, in explanation, said, he was aware of that, and was astonished when he heard Sir John talk of dismissing any of the servants of the Company. He was, however, positive that he made use of the word "dismiss."

Sir R. Campbell continued — He had received a letter from Sir James Carnac, in which he said, "You have by this time received the papers relative to the Sattara case. No one can judge of the pro-

priety of the proceedings without seeing the whole of those papers. I did all I could for him, but he has been ruined by the preposterous pretensions of his agents." He would repeat that no decision would be come to on this important question without the most mature consideration. It was possible that, after going through the six thousand pages of evidence, they might come to a conclusion different from that of the Government of India; but, whatever opinion should be formed on the subject, would be the result of conscientious conviction from diligent investigation. With respect to the rajah, he had been spoken of by one hon. proprietor as an unhappy or an unfortunate man. Now, he (Sir R. Campbell) could not think that a man entitled to such terms as had been applied to him—such as a good man—an excellent sovereign—a pattern for the princes of India,—attached to his subjects—promoting their welfare, and possessing their affections—he did not, he repeated, think that a prince to whom these terms could apply, could be called an unhappy man. As to the brother, the present rajah, who had succeeded him, the Court had heard the terms in which he had been spoken of, as worthless, cruel, drunken, debauched, and therefore unfit to govern a kingdom. Now, without entering into the discussion of these matters, he would only observe, as one trait in the new rajah's character, that one of his first acts, on coming to the throne, was the abolition of the cruel and inhuman practice of "suttee." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Twining said they all must recollect the feelings which Sir J. Carnac was known to possess with respect to India, long before he went out as governor of Bombay. Those who had the best opportunities of knowing his feelings and opinions, were convinced that one of his greatest objects in going out was the desire to promote the happiness of the people of India.

General Robertson. And it is so still.

Mr. Twining proceeded — He had often had to consider subjects of this kind, and had come always to one conclusion, that the Court of Proprietors ought not to interfere whilst the matter was under the consideration of the Court of Directors. If any difficult matter was brought under the notice of the Court of Proprietors, it was usual to refer it to the consideration of the directors; but it was not at all the practice of that Court to pronounce an opinion on any matter which was undergoing the consideration of the Court of Directors. They had heard that, day differences of opinion where none should exist, or, if they existed, it was better that that Court should

know nothing of them. The Court of Directors was much the most fit place for the consideration of such subjects for the present. They had more time to bestow upon them, and they were not so easily excited on such matters as the members of this Court. The zeal of the hon. baronet, Sir C. Forbes, of which it might be said—

“*Vires acquirit eundo*”—

sometimes hurried him on in these discussions; but his good temper and good sense prevented his going too far. Though he gave the hon. baronet the fullest credit for his good intentions, he must prefer the amendment of the hon. Chairman to his (Sir C. Forbes') motion. He did not think the subject could be placed in better hands than where it was at present. If any difficulty should arise hereafter, the directors could come to that Court, which was always disposed to assist them to the full extent of its power. Under these circumstances, he should give his vote for the amendment.

Mr. E. S. Bain said he was induced to rise, to correct, if possible, an error into which all the directors who had spoken appeared to him to have fallen. The error was, in supposing that the hon. baronet's (Sir C. Forbes's) motion implied a want of confidence in the Court of Directors as a Court of review in the matter of the unfortunate Rajah of Sattara. In his opinion, the hon. baronet's motion had no such tendency. On the contrary, he thought, that, while the matter was still *sub judice*, and before a final decision was come to, was the proper time for the rajah to urge to the Court of Directors that he had been wronged. He (Mr. Bain) regretted some observations of Sir C. Forbes, which, doubtless, had been uttered in the heat of debate, and the more so, as those observations were totally beside the question; for it was no imputation either on Sir J. Carnac's private or public conduct, to say that he must have been induced, through the testimony of witnesses whose evidence on further investigation turned out to be unworthy of credit, to come to an unfavourable judgment against the rajah. Without giving any opinion of the guilt or innocence of that prince, he thought his advocates had made out a strong *prima facie* case, which called upon the Court of Directors to make a most searching inquiry on both sides of the question. Deprecating as he did any misunderstanding between the directors and proprietors, he would urge the hon. baronet to withdraw his motion, provided the Chairman and directors would then intimate that, after they should have come to a final decision on the rajah's case, they would cause the whole of the

papers connected with it to be printed for the use of the proprietors. He had the utmost confidence that the directors would do justice to the parties immediately interested; but this would not be sufficient; it was desirable that the proprietors and the public should have the means of knowing that justice had been done, and it seemed to him that nothing but publishing the papers hereafter could effect that desirable object.

Major-general Sir J. L. Lushington said, that after the taunt which had been thrown out, that no director had risen in vindication of the character of Sir J. Carnac, he felt it necessary to offer a few words on that subject. From his intimate acquaintance with the feelings and opinions of his friend, Sir J. Carnac, he could state that no man could go out to India with a stronger predisposition in favour of the rajah than he had. He was anxious that he (the rajah) should remain in his kingdom, and he (Sir J. Lushington), who was in the chair at the time, well knew that the rajah would have been so allowed to remain, but for the conduct of his agents. He had received a letter from Sir J. Carnac on this subject. The letter was addressed to him from the Deccan, whither he had gone for the purpose of settling other matters, and of arranging, if he could, that of the Rajah of Sattara. The letter stated—“The Sattara affair is settled, but in a manner very different from what I wished and expected, and much to my pain. I have studied the whole of the evidence, and it was so irresistible, that, however reluctantly, I was convinced of the rajah's guilt. When I was going out, there was a disposition on the part of the Governor-general to deprive him of his territory, and annex it to ours; but he decided to wait until I came out.” He did; and Sir James wished to have him treated leniently. The letter went on to say—“I stepped in to save the deluded prince, and was willing to forgive the past, if he would sign and abide by the treaty. The rajah peremptorily refused to do so, and I think that his agents and a boasted free press have been his ruin.” This shewed the disposition of Sir J. Carnac in favour of the rajah on his going out. The letter added—“It is likely that the affair will make some noise, and probably it will be taken up in Parliament. I shall be glad if the papers are printed, for I should desire no other justification for my conduct than the publication of those papers.” (*Hear, hear!*) It was quite true, that the rajah was descended from the most illustrious race of the Mahratta princes, and that he had been placed by us on the throne of Sattara, in the belief that he would continue to be our firm friend.

and ally. The sword that had been sent to him shewed the good feeling the Company entertained towards him, and it would have been given to him, but for circumstances which had occurred in the interim. He believed the rajah's best defence was his weakness; but even admitting this, in the present time, and after what had been recently discovered at Kurnool, we could not be too cautious in our observance of the conduct of some of the Indian princes. On the whole, he would say, that the conduct of his friend, Sir J. Carnac, would be found to have been dictated by sound judgment, and strict justice and impartiality.

Mr. Astell said, he should have been willing to leave this discussion in the hands of his hon. friends, and not to have detained the Court by any observations of his own after so lengthened a debate; but it was impossible for him to do so after the hon. director had taunted him and the other directors with not coming forward to defend the present governor of Bombay, Sir James Carnac. (*Hear, hear!*) He (Mr. Astell) had only known Sir James Carnac since he had had a seat in the direction, but it was impossible for him not to have observed the excellent qualities, the sound judgment and good feelings, which he had displayed during the whole of the time he was connected with the direction. (*Hear, hear!*) He had not an opportunity of learning Sir James Carnac's sentiments on the subject now before the Court; because when it was first referred to the Court of Directors, it was known only to the members of the Secret Committee; and he could, without hesitation, say that no man ever went out with a more favourable desire to retain the Rajah of Sattara on his throne than Sir James Carnac. (*Hear, hear!*) There might have appeared insufficient grounds for the rajah's deposal, but he had other means of knowing the full particulars of the question, as the hon. baronet was aware. This however was not the time at which, with any advantage to India, this discussion could take place. (*Hear, hear!*) It had been said that it might do a great deal of good; but in his opinion it would do a great deal of harm. (*Hear, hear!*) There was a Government in India and a Council, and also the Government in this country, who were the proper judges of such questions as this, and never could it be intended that this Court should be the tribunal in such delicate matters. (*Hear, hear!*) It appeared to him, that the charge was that the directors had acted unjustly. (*Hear, hear!*) His duty in this Court was to do justice; and none was more willing than himself for his acts as a director to be examined. (*Hear, hear!*)

But he could not submit to this recommendation; because he looked upon a recommendation coming from the Court of Proprietors as a command. (*Hear, hear!*) He should do his duty at all times, without requiring any recommendation from any one. (*Hear, hear!*) The discussion of this question was, in his opinion, most dangerous. (*Hear!*) A *prima facie* case had been made without any authentic documentary evidence before the Court, with an intention to put forth a specious appearance, and impress the public mind with an idea that justice would not be done. (*Hear, hear!* and cries of *No, no!*) He would ask what right any hon. proprietor had to say that the directors were unfit or unworthy to discharge their duty? (Repeated cries of "*No, no!*") Let them not suppose that this system was to influence the decision of the Court of Directors. An hon. proprietor had read a communication between the Rajah of Sattara and the Government of Bombay; but that was not an authentic document; (*Hear, hear!*) and it was from official documents alone, and not from private communications, or private statements, that the Court could properly judge of such a question as this. It was, moreover, not just for any person, after he had been admitted to a confidential interview with an official gentleman, to come forward and state what had taken place (cries of "*Oh!*" and then "*Hear!*"). He should think that another time that gentleman would take care how he again admitted any one to his confidence. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Charles Forbes said, he rose to order. (*Hear, hear!*) He wished to know what right the hon. director had to charge the gallant officer (Captain Cogan) with any breach of confidence? (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. Cogan.—"I should be glad to hear on what principle the hon. director makes the charge." (*Hear!* and cries of order, chair, chair!")

Mr. Astell.—"I am perfectly willing to admit that the gallant officer is the best judge of this matter, and the most entitled to call me to order if I am wrong." (*Much confusion.*)

Captain Cogan.—"I still wish to know on what principle the hon. director says I have been guilty of any breach of confidence." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Astell.—"My answer to that question is this:—Sir John Hobhouse, an official character, received into his room a gentleman, who afterwards comes here and publishes what he heard there, and was officially secret." (Cries of *No, no!*)

Captain Cogan wished to say that (as we understood) he had only had one communication with the right hon. President of the Board of Control on this subject, and that was by letter; but he

had not received any reply to that communication: (*Hear!*) if it were not an official communication, the right hon. gentleman might have said so; but he had not the courtesy to make any reply to it. (*Hear, hear!*) He considered that the hon. Director had gone very much out of his way in delivering his opinion in the manner he had, and saying that he (Captain Cogan) had been guilty of any breach of confidence. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Astell resumed—This would rest, after all, as a matter of opinion: the hon. and gallant proprietor had his opinion, and he (Mr. Astell) should have his, on the subject. Of course, Sir John Hobhouse would take care how he again received any one into his room in future. (*Hear!*) But this was not the time or place in which justice could be done to this subject. Discussions of this kind were exceedingly dangerous, and he thought it very indiscreet of any hon. proprietor to support the motion of the hon. bart. (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir Henry Willock said: "My honourable colleague (Mr. Tucker) having expressly stated that the subject now under discussion is still a sealed book to the Court of Directors, who have not yet had the means of entering on a consideration of the case, I should not have trespassed on the time of the Court, had not an observation escaped from the hon. Director, Mr. Forbes, which may lead to the impression that the Directors of the East-India Company are lukewarm in the cause and defence of their late colleague, Sir James Carnac. The allegation has been strenuously denied by the hon. Directors, Sir James Lushington and Mr. Astell; and I beg to express the conviction, that if the proceeding were not manifestly inconvenient, every gentleman on this side of the bar, would now arise to declare his respect and esteem for the absent governor. I beg to read, for the information of the proprietors now assembled, an extract from a letter addressed to me by Sir James Carnac, on the 10th of September last, which shews, beyond question, how ardently anxious he had been to save the ex-rajah from himself, and from the injudicious counsels of his friends:—"I have lately had a most painful business with the Rajah of Sattara. I went there with a sincere desire to save him, but he would attend to nothing I had to say, and he has been deposed. I know no event of my public life which has given me so much pain." Here I would wish to make, on the part of the absent governor, to every individual of the Court, the request he preferred to me;—"All I beg of you is, to reserve your opinion on my proceedings, until you may have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the circumstances."

Asiat. Journ. N. S. Vol. 31. No. 123.

Sir C. Forbes.—When would that be? (*A laugh.*)

Sir H. Willock.—The matter is before the Court of Directors now.

Sir C. Forbes.—"I have got a letter to the same effect as that from which the hon. director read his extract just now." (*Hear! and a laugh.*)

Mr. Warden said that, after hearing the speeches that had been made, and the reasons that had been given, by the Court of Directors for not agreeing to this motion, he thought it must be evident that the Court of Proprietors had lost time in this discussion. Not a tittle of evidence had been brought forward that any member of this Court could call admissible evidence. (*Hear, hear.*) He would say that, and he was surprised to hear the hon. and learned proprietor speak in such high terms of that testimony, though he still admitted it to be only an *ex parte* case. (*No, no!*)

Mr. Poynder.—"I said, that a *prima facie* case was made out. I did not say it was an *ex parte* case." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Warden said, he certainly understood the hon. and learned gentleman to say so; but, at all events, it was much the same. Now, the rajah, in his letter to the E. I. Company, had made use of much disrespectful language. He would only just refer to this passage: "Govind Row was then ordered to wait on the resident, who put him in confinement on verbal testimony, and without any proof of his guilt. This proceeding is entirely to be attributed to his having been engaged, as above stated, in preparing letters for England." There was also this passage: "Under this assurance I prepared a note of fifteen paragraphs on the 23d of March 1837; I sent it to the resident; but it was returned by him with a message to say, that if I would expunge all that it contained, except three paragraphs, he would receive it; but that he could not take it as it was." Now, what he wanted to know from the gallant General is—

Sir C. Forbes—Who is on his trial, General Lodwick, or the rajah? (*A laugh.*)

General Lodwick.—The rajah was at that time under a misconception.

Mr. Warden.—"That is all I want." He brought forward this to show how worthless the evidence was, and that there was no good ground for the statements in this book (exhibiting a pamphlet containing correspondence between Sir James Carnac, the rajah, and others, relative to this subject). This question had been fully and most deliberately discussed in a pamphlet on this very matter that had been recently published. It was a matter now under the consideration of the directors, and whether or not the rajah

should be reinstated, was a question which would be before the Board of Control at a proper time. But the motion of the hon. baronet required the directors to pledge themselves; (*No, no!*) in other words, to deliberate on the evidence, and declare which way they would decide. (*Hear, and cries of No, no!*) The whole cause of the dispute had been the jagheers; and there could not be a doubt that the rajah's right over the jagheers was entire. (*Hear, hear!*) But there was not an acre of ground, except in two jagheers, which the Court of Directors, when the question was before them, had not ordered to be restored to the rajah.

General Lodwick.—“That was not done when I was there.” (*Hear!*)

Mr. Warden was about to proceed, when

Mr. Ravenshaw rose and said, he would submit to his hon. friend, whether he was not now going into details that were not necessary. The motion of the hon. baronet, and the motion of his hon. friend, were both only recommendatory to the Court of Directors, to take up a certain inquiry into this matter; and it was by no means necessary to go into the whole history of it. He would, therefore, put it to his hon. friend, whether it would not be better for him to confine himself to the original motion or the amendment; for, if not, where would the discussion end? (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Warden said, he would confine himself to what he would say was the strongest argument in this case. (*Hear, hear.*) The hon. and learned gentleman, who had seconded the original motion, had said, that the rajah had some reason to complain that the jagheers had been taken from him; but he (Mr. Warden) knew that many hon. members of this Court were much surprised at the statements of the hon. and learned gentleman. The jagheers had been restored to the rajah, all, except two, which the Bombay Government had reserved, he admitted, but only because the Court of Directors had not yet decided on them. (*Hear.*) There was another point of great importance. The hon. baronet had stated, that the rajah, with a recklessness of spirit, had refused to sign the three articles, because they obliged him to acknowledge himself guilty. (*Hear.*) Now there was no foundation whatever for that statement. (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. Lewis.—Will the hon. director use the official document itself in stating that?

Sir. C. Forbes.—I will just read the extract from the three articles. (*Cries of Read! No, no! and great confusion.*)

General Robertson rose, and made an attempt to speak, but was assailed by

loud cries of *Spoke, spoke! Question, question!* and thereupon resumed his seat.

Mr. Warden.—This was a very serious imputation on all persons connected with this transaction. The Bombay Government had delivered to the rajah these articles, but which he had refused, as he (Mr. Warden), thought from the influence of certain persons about him; and he would appeal to the gallant general Lodwick whether, when he was at Sattara, he had not experienced great difficulty on account of the interference of persons with the rajah, who had no right to do it. (*Renewed cries of Question! and much confusion.*) Having been connected with the Bombay Government during the whole period of these transactions, it was his intention to have shown that the rajah's sole object, from that ruling passion of his, vanity, had been to dispossess the jagheerdars, and take the jagheers into his own possession. (*Hear, hear!*)

Captain Shephard would ask the hon. baronet whether he did not think that any one who voted for his motion, pledged himself to a particular course? Now he had not as yet read one paper connected with this subject (*hear!* from Sir C. Forbes); and his hon. friend (Sir R. Campbell) had stated that there were 6,000 pages (*laughter*) to read through. Those papers were laid before the Court only on the 6th of November last, and he was certain in his own mind that not any four of the members of this court had read them all. If the hon. director (Mr. Forbes) had seen sufficient to make up his mind on the subject, he was quite right to state his opinion, and he (Capt. Shephard) gave him credit for the warmth with which he had done so. (*Hear, hear!*) But he was most anxious, before he came to a decision on this subject, to make himself acquainted with all the circumstances of it. (*Hear, hear!*) And though a great deal had been said by official residents at Sattara in the debate, yet the Court had not a single document before them to make out the case. (*Hear, hear!*) If he had read the 6,000 pages (*great laughter*), his conclusion might have been different to that which he had now come to; but this case was as yet only a *prima facie* case: a case made up of *ex-parte* statements. (*Hear, hear!*) The Governor-General of India and the council appeared to be unanimous in their opinion; and some respect ought to be paid to that opinion. (*Hear!*) He therefore thought that the honourable Court of Proprietors ought to pause before they called on the directors to pledge themselves to any particular line of conduct. (*Hear!*) They might see the case in such a light, after reading the papers, as to reverse the decision of the Government of Bombay

(*Hear, hear!*) it might be so strongly in favour of the rajah: and he indeed would say, that if all that had been asserted by hon. gentlemen on the other side of the bar were proved to be true and correct, he should be prepared to come to that opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) But how could the gallant general, who had not been at Sattara for four years, know what had been the conduct of the rajah since that time? (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah might have been driven to rebellion by the improper conduct of the former government (*Hear, hear!*) But was that even sufficient ground for his hon. friend to say, that therefore the statement of the government should not be heard? (*Hear!*) Without hearing both sides of the question, he was not prepared to pledge himself to any particular course. (*hear, hear!*) But one word with regard to Sir James Carnac; (*hear!*) no one could have doubted his motives. If he had been successful in retaining the rajah on the throne, would he not have got more credit in the eyes of the world, than by agreeing to his deposal? (*Hear, hear!*) It was well known that he went out with the express view of settling the question amicably; and if he had succeeded, he would have done more than all the governors of India had been able to accomplish. (*Hear!*) If, however, he had dethroned the rajah without sufficient and good grounds, then it would have been said that he had destroyed himself in the eyes of all high-minded persons. (*Hear!*) He therefore thought that the governor, Sir James Carnac, must have been sincere in his desire to maintain the rajah on his throne; especially as he went for the express purpose of adjusting this matter. (*Hear, hear!* cries of *Question, question!*)

Sir Charles Forbes wished to know which way the hon. Director intended to vote, (*Hear, hear!*) he should recommend him to vote for his motion. (*Hear!* and *laughter.*)

General Robertson, (amidst repeated cries of "*Question, question!*") was understood to say, that the rajah had not been proved guilty, (*Hear, hear!*) there had not been a full inquiry. He had no doubt that Sir James Carnac fully believed the rajah to be guilty; (*Hear, hear!*) but he (General Robertson) deprecated any man's being condemned without being heard; (*Hear hear!*) look at the last trials at Monmouth! what course was followed there? (*Question, question!*)

Mr. Marriott wished to know what Monmouth had to do with the explanation of the gallant officer? (*A laugh.*)

After a few words from General Robertson, which were quite inaudible to us, on account of the great confusion in the Court,

Colonel Sykes said that, at this late hour he would not detain the Court long, though he had intended, if he could have found an opportunity, to have addressed them at a greater length. He could not help saying that the directors were at present incompetent to decide on the guilt of the rajah, from the want of proper evidence; but he trusted that when they came to consider the question of the rajah's conduct they would view it with forbearance, (*Hear, hear!*) remembering that he was surrounded by enemies; and that, above all things, they would look with suspicion to the depositions. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Lodwick said that he had been charged with saying, that the person now on the throne was one of the most despicable of the human race. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, he had in his hand the memorandum which he had referred to before, and which, if he were allowed to read it, would fully confirm what he had said. (The gallant officer was then proceeding to read the statement, but was interrupted by cries of "*Spoke,*" "*chair,*" "*question,*" "*read!*" until he was compelled to desist and resume his seat.)

Sir C. Forbes, "If you will not listen, I will move an amendment: go on reading, general." (*Laughter, and great confusion!*)

The Chairman.—"I have no objection to what any gentleman has to say, but I believe the gallant officer is out of order."

Mr. Marriott.—Can the gallant officer read this paper now? He might have read it in his speech. (*Hear!*)

General Lodwick.—"It is in explanation. (*A laugh.*) It is in reference to what I said before, in giving my opinion that this man who is now on the throne is a worthless fellow" (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman said, that the question now before the Court was, whether they should agree to the original motion or his amendment?

Sir C. Forbes.—The gallant general's statement has been called in question, and he is endeavouring now to prove that which he believes, and which I believe, —that the present rajah is an abominable scamp. (*Great laughter.*)

Mr. Salomons wished to know whether the worthy chairman intended to persist in his motion.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative.

The question was then put from the Chair, and a division taking place, the numbers were,

For the original motion,	26
Against it,	56

Majority against it, 30

Mr. Salomons then said, that the hon.

bart.'s motion conveyed a censure on the Government of India: (*No, no, and a laugh*); it was one which would make the Court prejudge the question; and he was of opinion, that time was highly necessary for the Court to inform themselves of the circumstances; he, therefore, wished not to prejudge the question; not to take the power and authority out of the hands of the directors; not to destroy the power of the Government of India; (*hear, hear!*) not to allow the Court of Proprietors to interfere with the executive of India in their proceedings with native princes: but, at the same time, they might address this Court respectfully; saying, that there did appear to be a case requiring attentive consideration; and, for that reason, he should now propose an amendment, namely—

"That the case of the Rajah of Sattara be recommended to the careful attention of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and that all the documents necessary to the inquiry be laid before the Court of Proprietors."

Major *Oliphant* seconded it.

The Chairman's amendment was then put, and carried without a division.

Mr. *Weeding* said, that his amendment ought now to be put, as additional to that of the worthy chairman. (*Laughter*).

The Court then adjourned.

East-India House, Feb. 19.

A Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall-street, for the purpose of "taking into consideration

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION TO THE QUEEN, AND TO PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG AND GOTHA,

on the occasion of her Majesty's and his Royal Highness's Marriage."

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir R. Jenkins) acquainted the Court with the cause of its being thus specially summoned, and proceeded to observe, that he believed there was no necessity for any lengthened observations, or for any formal introduction, in bringing this grateful subject under the notice of the Court of Proprietors (*Hear, hear!*), because he had no doubt that they would fully approve of the course which was recommended by the Court of Directors, and that they would gladly join in giving full effect to it. (*Hear, hear!*). It was deemed proper that the Court of Proprietors should not be behind hand in offering their sincere and affectionate congratulations to the throne on the recent joyful event. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not mean to trouble the Court with many further

remarks; they would be superfluous, when he was well convinced that the proposition with which he should conclude would be received with the utmost unanimity. He must, however, be permitted to express his sincere wish that this union would be productive of as much happiness to her Majesty as human nature was capable of receiving, and that it would conduce, in an equal degree, to the welfare and prosperity of this kingdom. (*Hear, hear!*) He fervently hoped that this union might be the means of continuing to this kingdom a line of princes, descended from that house, which had so long maintained, and which would still continue to maintain, in full integrity, their civil and religious rights and liberties. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged to move, "That the address prepared for her Majesty be now read."

The Clerk then read the address, as follows:—

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. The humble address of the East India Company."

"Most Gracious Sovereign: We, your Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects, the East India Company, humbly crave permission to approach your Royal person with our most sincere and heartfelt congratulations on your Majesty's marriage with his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha."

"While we trust that your Majesty is destined by Divine Providence to reign for very many years over a loyal, dutiful, and affectionate people, we devoutly pray, that, throughout a prosperous and happy reign, your Majesty may long enjoy all the domestic felicity which can flow from the auspicious union into which your Majesty has entered."

The *Chairman*.—I move,

"That the Court do agree to the address just read, that the Company's seal be affixed to it, and that the chairman and deputy-chairman be requested to present the same to her Majesty."

The *Deputy Chairman* (W. B. Bayley, Esq.), seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining* said, he had paused, for a few moments in the hope that some proprietor of more weight than himself would rise to address the Court; but, that not being the case, he begged leave to express his concurrence, and, he believed he might add, the concurrence of all the proprietors then present, in the proposition which had been brought before them; for he was quite sure that the Court would be perfectly unanimous, and would most cordially concur in the address which the hon. Chairman had introduced. (*Hear, hear!*) He had witnessed many occasions when that great Company had taken a forward and prominent step in offering their congratulations to the Royal Family; but he was certain, that on no former occasion were their hopes and expectations more warmly excited, or their loyal duty more cheerfully paid, than on the present, when they were called on to congratulate her Majesty on the happy and joyful event which had just occurred. (*Hear, hear!*) The East-India Company had always set

an example of affection and loyalty to the throne, and it was most pleasing to see them come forward thus promptly on this occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a very peculiar occasion, and attended with very peculiar circumstances, for her Majesty's union had taken place with the individual whom she had herself selected (*Hear, hear!*), and who, according to all reports, brought into the circle of the Royal Family, a character distinguished for fair and open frankness, for discriminating liberality, and for true attachment to the Protestant religion (*Hear, hear!*), on the due support of which they were taught to believe that the prosperity of the empire depended. (*Hear, hear!*) Qualities such as these would enable this illustrious person to reign in the hearts of the people of this country, with which he was now so intimately connected. (*Hear, hear!*) It gave him very great satisfaction to see the Court of Proprietors stand forward to express their hearty and cordial concurrence in the address which had been proposed, and to which he gave his ready, sincere, and cheerful approbation.

Mr. *Fidler*, on the present occasion, could not refrain from adverting to a subject, which he felt sure would be gratifying to the Court of Proprietors to hear. Lord Portman, at a public charity dinner, on the occasion of the Queen's health being given, related an anecdote of her Majesty, which shewed the high feeling of the Queen. It was that the Queen had disclosed that not one shilling of her father's debts should remain unpaid—that out of her privy purse she would pay them all. Her Majesty had gone further, and declared that she would take care not to get into debt herself. (*Cheers.*) He (Mr. F.) mentioned this anecdote to shew that a Queen, acting in this distinguished manner, would doubtless follow the glorious example of the greatest monarch that had sat upon the English throne—he need hardly mention that it was Queen Elizabeth he had alluded to, who had founded the English power in India. (*Hear, hear!*) There could be no doubt that the present monarch of these realms would promote the interest of the East-India Company with all the power the British monarchy possessed. (*Hear, hear!*) He was certain that if the whole of the proprietors of East-India Stock were present on the occasion, they would be unanimous in adopting the address to her Majesty, which had been proposed by the Court of Directors. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder* said he was persuaded, that if, from any unforeseen circumstance, the hon. chairman had omitted to furnish himself with a seconder, there was not an individual in that court, or within the

whole compass of the proprietors, who would not respond to the sentiments so beautifully embodied in the terms of the address then under consideration. (*Hear, hear!*) One or two hon. proprietors had already expressed their feelings on this occasion, and, as they appeared to have spoken the common sentiments which pervaded the Court, it was not necessary for him to advert further to that part of the subject. He must, however, observe, that at a time like the present, when they saw the most demoralizing, unworthy, and abominable doctrines disseminated, doctrines calculated to demoralize and to debase the nation—when they lived to see the Prime Minister of the Crown introduce to his Royal mistress the prime minister of infidelity, it was gratifying to find that the Royal marriage had excited in all ranks such feelings of attachment and respect. (*Hear, hear!*) He hoped that the sacred and holy marriage tie, which some ill-minded individuals had sought to turn into contempt and ridicule, would still continue to be cherished and regarded with reverence; and in that, as well as in many other points of view, he hailed the marriage of her Majesty as an auspicious event. He, therefore, gave the address his most cordial support. He trusted that no form or ceremony would keep for any length of time out of the liturgy of the established church, the name of the illustrious prince to whom her Majesty was united. He had all their hearts, and he ought to have all their prayers.

Mr. *Mills*.—This has nothing to do with the address.

Mr. *Poynder* continued—He never interrupted any hon. director, and he begged, in return, that he might not be interrupted, but that he should be allowed to pursue his own course. Believing, in his conscience, that the illustrious Sovereign of these realms owed, under God, her happiness to the prayers of the church of England, it would be to him the greatest possible enjoyment to see the name of the illustrious prince included in the liturgy, so that he also might be benefited by their prayers. He firmly believed, that the insurrectionary disturbances, which had broken out in various parts of the country, were prevented from coming to a fatal crisis by the prayers that were sent up, from the ten thousand parishes of England, in favour of the stability of her Majesty's throne, and of the prosperity of her kingdom.

Mr. *Mills* said, they had nothing to do with placing the prince's name in the liturgy; that rested with the Privy Council.

Mr. *Poynder* said, he thought that it was fully competent for him, or any other member of the Court, to express his opinion on the various considerations

connected with the subject before them ; and, on reflection, perhaps the hon. director would be sorry for having interrupted him. He felt that he was perfectly justified in uttering his opinion as he had done.

Mr. *Mills* disclaimed any idea of interfering with the hon. proprietor uncourteously.

An hon. *Proprietor* said, it was right not to enter into any subject which was not immediately noticed in the address. All extraneous topics ought to be avoided.

Mr. *M. Martin* said, that he had recently had an interview with her Majesty ; and, if it were not improper, he would state to the Court what occurred on that occasion. In the course of a long conversation which he held with her Majesty, she expressed herself, in very strong terms, in favour of the welfare of India ; and declared that she had, for a long period, entertained an intense feeling for the interest of the British possessions in that quarter. Her perusal of the despatches of the Duke of Wellington and Marquess Wellesley enabled her to form very just opinions with respect to the affairs of India. Her royal mother was present, and they both agreed in the sentiment, that the welfare of India mainly depended on the wise and prudent government of the East-India Company. He assured the Court that no person, of twice her Majesty's years, could have expressed themselves with more understanding, or could have shewn a more competent knowledge of the Indian Government. The Company had, upon all occasions, proved themselves to be fraught with the most ardent and devoted loyalty to the throne, and the expression of it, in this instance, would, he was convinced, be most graciously received by her Majesty.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

The *Chairman* said, he had now to propose a congratulatory address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. It was quite unnecessary for him, after what had passed, to trespass with any observation on the time of the Court. All their feelings, he was sure, would be found expressed in the sentiments contained in the address.

The address was then read as follows :

" To his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

" The humble address of the East India Company.

" We, the East India Company, beg to approach your Royal Highness with the expression of our sincere congratulations on your Royal Highness's marriage with our most gracious and beloved Sovereign.

" Participating deeply in the general joy which that happy event has diffused throughout the British empire, we desire to express our warmest hopes for the long continuance of your Royal Highness's life and happiness."

Mr. *Fielder* asked, if the Court could with propriety present her Majesty with some of the tea grown in Assam (*Hear !*

and laughter), and also a good sample of Bengal sugar ? (*Continued laughter.*)

The *Chairman*.—I am happy to say that the Queen has been presented with some of that tea, and her Majesty has expressed her warm approbation of it. (*Laughter.*)

The *Chairman* then moved,

" That the Court do agree to the address just read, that the Company's seal be affixed to it, and that the *Chairman* and *Deputy-chairman* be requested to present the same to his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining* observed, that it was not necessary for him to say more, than that he heartily concurred in the proposed address to the illustrious prince who had come to our shores, to unite himself with the Sovereign of these realms, and who had thus become connected with the high destinies of this great empire. (*Hear, hear !*) He believed that the destinies of this country were under the special protection of Providence (*Hear, hear !*) ; but still they must look to human means for promoting and satisfactorily working out those destinies (*Hear, hear !*) ; and, he was convinced, that, so long as the religion and the laws of this country were preserved—(and he earnestly hoped that the union of her Majesty with an enlightened Protestant prince, would tend to strengthen and preserve them)—there could be no reason to doubt that England would continue to maintain the high and illustrious situation which she had always held amongst nations.

The motion was then agreed to unanimously.

ADDRESS TO HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE
DUCHESS OF KENT.

The *Chairman* said, he should now, though it was not included in the published notice, propose an address of congratulation to her Majesty's royal mother, which he had no doubt would meet with the approbation of the Court. (*Hear, hear !*) He was convinced that every one of them must feel that that royal lady had performed the various onerous duties of a watchful and devoted parent, in a manner that might serve as an example to all mothers. (*Hear, hear !*) The whole country had, in fact, responded with one generous feeling of admiration, to the maternal virtues of that excellent and exemplary lady. (*Hear, hear !*) Well had she performed and fulfilled the important duties which had devolved on her as a mother, and, in proportion as these duties were sedulously fulfilled, must be the pleasure which she now experienced in the happy union of her royal daughter. (*Hear, hear !*)

The hon. *Chairman* then moved, that

the address prepared for her royal highness be now read.

The Clerk then read the following address :—

"To her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

"We, the East-India Company, desire to be permitted to offer to your Royal Highness our sincere congratulations on the marriage of our most gracious and beloved Sovereign with his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

"In approaching your Royal Highness on this happy occasion, we are anxious to express our hope that the life of your Royal Highness may long be preserved to witness the happiness which we fervently trust that her Majesty is destined for very many years to enjoy, in the affection of her Majesty's illustrious consort and the loyal and devoted attachment of her people."

The *Chairman* moved,

"That the Court do agree to the address just read, that the Company's seal be affixed to it, and that the *Chairman* and *Deputy-chairman* be requested to present the same to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent."

The *Deputy-Chairman* seconded the motion.

Mr. *Twining* said, he was almost ashamed again to address the Court—but he felt himself bound to express his perfect concurrence—and he was sure that he spoke the sentiments of the proprietors at large—in the address to her royal highness.

The motion was agreed to unanimously, and the Court adjourned.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

February 13th.

India Board, Feb. 13.

A despatch has been this day received at the East-India House, addressed by the Governor-general of India to the Secret Committee of the East-India Company, of which the following is a copy:—

"Camp at Bhurtpore, Dec. 12, 1839.

"I do myself the honour to forward copies of the despatches noted in the margin, relative to the assault and capture of the fort of Kelat.

"The decision, the great military skill, and excellent dispositions of Major-gen. Willshire, in conducting the operations against Kelat, appear to me deserving of the highest commendation. The gallantry, steadiness, and soldierlike bearing of the troops under his command, rendered his plans of action completely successful, thereby again crowning our arms across the Indus with signal victory.

"I need not expatiate on the importance of this achievement, from which the best effects must be derived, not only in the vindication of our national honour, but also in confirming the security of intercourse between Scinde and Afghanistan, and in promoting the safety and tranquillity of the restored monarchy; but I would not omit to point out that the conduct on this occasion of Major-gen. Willshire, and of the officers and men under his command (including the 31st Bengal N. I., which had not been employed in the previous active operations of the campaign), have entitled them to more prominent notice than I was able to give them in my general order of November 18; and in recommending these valuable services to the applause of the Committee, I trust that I shall not be considered

as going beyond my proper province, in stating an earnest hope that the conduct of Major-gen. Willshire, in the direction of the operations, will not fail to elicit the approbation of her Majesty's Government.

"I have, &c.

"*LUCKLAND.*"

General Orders by the Governor-general of India.

Camp, Deothanee, Dec. 4, 1839.

The many outrages and murders committed, in attacks on the followers of the Army of the Indus, by the plundering tribes in the neighbourhood of the Bolan Pass, at the instigation of their chief, Meer Mehrab, Khan of Kelat, at a time when he was professing friendship for the British Government, and negotiating a treaty with its representatives, having compelled the Government to direct a detachment of the army to proceed to Kelat for the exaction of retribution from that chieftain, and for the execution of such arrangements as would establish future security in that quarter, a force under the orders of Major-gen. Willshire, C. B., was employed on this service, and the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India, having this day received that officer's report of the successful accomplishment of the objects entrusted to him, has been pleased to direct that the following copy of his despatch, dated the 14th ult., be published for general information.

The Governor-general is happy to avail himself of this opportunity to record his high admiration of the signal gallantry and spirit of the troops engaged on this occasion, and offers, on the part of the Government, his best thanks to Major-gen.

Willshire, and to the officers and men who served under him.

By command of the Governor-general.

T. H. MADDOCK,

Officiating Secretary to Government of India, with the Governor-general.

From Major-general Sir Thomas Willshire, K. C. B., to the Governor-general of India.

Camp, near Kelat, Nov. 14, 1839.

My Lord:—In obedience to the joint instructions furnished to me by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief of the Army of the Indus and the Envoy and Minister to his Majesty Shah Shooja, under date Cabul, the 17th of September 1839, deputing to me the duty of deposing Mehrab, Khan of Kelat, in consequence of the avowed hostility of that chief to the British nation during the present campaign, I have the honour to report, that on my arrival at Quetta, on the 31st ult., I communicated with Capt. Bean, the political agent in Shawl, and arranged with him the best means of giving effect to the orders I had received.

In consequence of the want of public carriage, and the limited quantity of commissariat supplies at Quetta, as well as the reported want of forage on the route to Kelat, I was obliged to despatch to Kutch Gundava the whole of the cavalry and the greater portion of the artillery, taking with me only the troops noted in the margin,* and leaving Quetta on the 3d inst.

During the march, the communications received from Mehrab Khan were so far from acceding to the terms offered, that he threatened resistance if the troops approached his capital. I therefore proceeded, and arrived at the village of Giranee, within eight miles of Kelat, on the 12th inst. Marching thence the following morning, a body of horse were perceived on the right of the road, which commenced firing on the advanced guard, commanded by Major Pennycuik, H.M. 17th regiment, as the column advanced, and the skirmishing between them continued until we came in sight of Kelat, rather less than a mile distant. I now discovered that three heights on the north-west face of the fort, and parallel to the north, were covered with infantry, with five guns in position, protected by small parapet walls. Capt. Peat, chief engineer, immediately reconnoitred, and having reported that nothing could be done until those heights were in our possession, I decided upon at once storming them simultaneously, and, if practicable, entering the fort with the fugitives, as the gate

in the northern face was occasionally opened to keep up the communication between the fort and the heights.

To effect this object, I detached a company from each of the European regiments, from the advanced guard, with Major Pennycuik, H.M. 17th regiment, for the purpose of occupying the gardens and enclosures to the north-east of the town, and two more companies in the plain midway between them and the column; at the same time, I ordered three columns of attack to be formed, composed of four companies from each corps, under their respective commanding officers—Major Carruthers, of the Queen's, Lieut. Col. Croker, H.M. 17th regiment, and Major Weston, 31st Bengal N.I.; the whole under the command of Brigadier Baumgardt; the remainder of the regiments, forming three columns of reserve, under my own direction, to move in support.

A hill being allotted to each column, Brigadier Stevenson, commanding the artillery, moved quickly forward in front, towards the base of the heights, and when within the required range, opened fire upon the infantry and guns, under cover of which the columns moved steadily on, and commenced the ascent, for the purpose of carrying the heights, exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns, which had commenced while the columns of attack were forming. Before the columns reached their respective summits of the hills, the enemy, overpowered by the superior and well-directed fire of our artillery, had abandoned them, attempting to carry off their guns, but which they were unable to do; at this moment, it appearing to me the opportunity offered for the troops to get in with the fugitives, and if possible, gain possession of the gate of the fortress. I despatched orders to the Queen's Royal and 17th regiments to make a rush from the heights for that purpose, following myself to the summit of the nearest to observe the result; at this moment, the four companies on my left, which had been detached to the gardens and plain, seeing the chance that offered of entering the fort, moved rapidly forward from their respective points towards the gateway, under a heavy and well-directed fire from the walls of the fort and citadel, which were thronged by the enemy. The gate having been closed before the troops moving towards it could effect the desired object, and the garrison strengthened by the enemy driven from the heights, they were compelled to cover themselves, as far as practicable, behind some walls and ruined buildings to the right and left of it, while Brigadier Stevenson, having ascended the heights with the artillery, opened two guns, under the command of Lieut. Foster, Bombay horse artillery, upon the defences above

* Two guns Bombay horse artillery, four ditto Shah's ditto, 2 Rasseahs local horse, Queen's Royals, H.M. 17th regiment, 31st regiment Bengal N.I., Bombay engineers.

the gate and its vicinity, while the fire of two others, commanded by Lieut. Cowper, Shah's artillery, was directed against the gate itself; the remaining two, with Lieut. Creed, being sent round to the road on the left hand, leading directly up to the gate, and when within two hundred yards, commenced fire, for the purpose of completing in blowing it open, and after a few rounds they succeeded in knocking in one-half of it; on observing this, I rode down the hill towards the gate, pointing to it, thereby announcing to the troops it was open; they instantly rose from their cover and rushed in; those under the command of Major Pennyquick, being the nearest, were the first to gain the gate, headed by that officer, the whole of the storming columns from the three regiments rapidly following, and gaining an entrance as quick as it was possible to do so, under a heavy fire from the works and from the interior, the enemy making a most gallant and determined resistance, disputing every inch of ground up to the walls of the inner citadel.

At this time, I directed the reserve column to be brought near the gate, and detached one company of the 17th regiment, under Capt. Darley, to the western side of the fort, followed by a portion of the 31st Bengal N.I., commanded by Major Western, conducted by Capt. Ontain, acting as my extra aide-de-camp, for the purpose of securing the heights under which the southern angle is situated, and intercepting any of the garrison escaping from that side. Having driven off the enemy from the heights above, the united detachments then descended to the gate of the fort below, and forced it open before the garrison (who closed it as they saw the troops approach) had time to secure it. When the party was detached by the western face, I also sent two companies from the reserve of the 17th, under Major Deshon, and two guns of the Shah's artillery, under the command of Lieut. Creed, Bombay artillery, by the eastern to the southern face, for the purpose of blowing open the gate above alluded to, had it been necessary, as well as the gate of the inner citadel; the infantry joining the other detachments making their way through the town in the direction of the citadel. After some delay, the troops that held possession of the town at length succeeded in forcing an entrance into the citadel, where a desperate resistance was made by Mehrab Khan at the head of his people, he himself, with many of his principal chiefs, being killed sword in hand; several others, however, kept up a fire upon our troops from detached buildings difficult of access, and it was not until late in the afternoon those that survived were induced to give themselves up, on a promise of their lives being spared.

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From every account, I have reason to believe the garrison consisted of upwards of two thousand fighting men, and that the son of Mehrab Khan had been expected to join him from Norosky with a further reinforcement. The enclosed return will show the strength of the force under my command present at the capture.

The defences of the fort, as in the case of Ghuzul, far exceeded in strength what I had been led to suppose from previous report, and the towering height of the inner citadel was most formidable both in appearance and reality.

I lament to say that the loss of killed and wounded on our side has been severe, as will be seen by the accompanying return; that on the part of the enemy must have been great, but the exact number I have not been able to ascertain. Several hundreds of prisoners were taken, from whom the political agent has selected those he considers it necessary for the present to retain in confinement; the remainder have been liberated.

It is quite impossible for me sufficiently to express my admiration of the gallant and steady conduct of the officers and men upon this occasion; but the fact of less than an hour having elapsed from the formation of the columns for the attack to the period of the troops being within the fort, and this performed in the open day, and in the face of an enemy so very superior in numbers, and so perfectly prepared for resistance, will, I trust, convince your lordship how deserving the officers and troops are of my warmest thanks, and of the highest praise that can be bestowed.

To Brigadier Baumgardt, commanding the storming column, my best thanks are due, and he reports that Capt. Willie, acting assistant adjutant-general, and Capt. Gilland, his aide-de-camp, ably assisted him, and zealously performed their duties; also to Brigadier Stevenson, commanding the artillery, and Lieuts. Foster and Cowper, respectively in charge of the Bombay and Shah's artillery, I feel greatly indebted for the steady and scientific manner in which the service of dislodging the enemy from the heights, and afterwards effecting an entrance into the fort, was performed. The brigadier has brought to my notice the assistance he received from Capt. Coghlan, his brigade-major; Lieut. Woosnam, his aide-de-camp, and Lieut. Creed, when in battery yesterday. To Lieut. Col. Croker, commanding H.M. 17th regiment; Major Carruthers, commanding the Queen's Royals, and Major Western, commanding the Bengal 31st N.I., I feel highly indebted for the manner in which they conducted their respective columns to the attack of the heights, and afterwards to the assault of the town; as well as to Major Pennyquick, of the 17th, who

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led the advanced guard companies to the same point. To Capt. Peat, chief engineer, and to the officers and men of the engineer corps, my acknowledgments are due; to Major Neil Campbell, acting quartermaster-general of the Bombay army; to Capt. Hagart, acting deputy adjutant-general; and to Lieut. Ramsay, acting assistant quartermaster-general, my best thanks are due, for the able assistance afforded me by their services. From my aides-de-camp, Capt. Robinson and Lieut. Halket, as well as from Capt. Outram, who volunteered his services on my personal staff, I received the utmost assistance; and to the latter officer I feel greatly indebted for the zeal and ability with which he has performed various duties that I have required of him, upon other occasions as well as the present.

It is with much pleasure that I state the great assistance I have received from Capt. Bean, in obtaining supplies.

T. WILLSHIRE, Major-general,
Commanding Bombay column, Army
of the Indus.

Return of Casualties in the Army under the command of Major-Gen. Willshire, C.B., employed at the Storming of Kelat, on the 13th of November 1839.

1st Troop of Cabul Artillery.—2 rank and file, 6 horses wounded.

Gun Lancers attached to ditto.—1 rank and file, 1 horse wounded; 1 corporal, since dead.

H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.—1 lieutenant, 21 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 2 sergeants, 40 rank and file, 1 horse, wounded.

H.M. 17th Regiment.—6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 3 sergeants, 29 rank and file, wounded.

31st Regiment Bengal N.I.—1 subadar, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 ensign, 2 jemadars, 2 sergeants, 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, 1 bheastie, wounded.

Sappers and Miners and Pioneers.—1 sergeant wounded.

4th Bengal Local Horse.—1 rank and file wounded.

Total.—1 lieutenant, 1 subadar, 29 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 2 jemadars, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 87 rank and file, 1 bheastie, 7 horses, wounded.

Total killed and wounded.—138.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Killed.—H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.—Lieut. T. Gravatt.

Wounded.—H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.—Capt. W. M. Lyster, Capt. T. Sealy, Lieut. T. W. E. Holdsworth, severely; Lieut. D. J. Dickenson, slightly; Adjutant J. E. Simmons, severely.

H.M. 17th Regiment.—Capt. L. C. Bouchier, severely.

31st Regiment Bengal N.I.—Capt. Saurin, slightly; Ensign Hopper, severely.

C. HAGART, Capt. Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.,
Bombay Column, Army of the Indus.

State of the Corps engaged at the Storming of Kelat, on the 13th of November 1839, under the command of Major-Gen. Willshire, C.B.

Camp at Kelat, Nov. 14, 1839.

Staff.—1 major-general, 2 brigadiers, 5 aides-de-camp, 1 acting dep. adj.-general, 1 acting quartermaster-general, 1 dep. assist. quartermaster-general, 2 brigade majors, 1 sub-assistant commissary-general.

Detachment 3d Troop Horse Artillery.—2 lieutenants, 2 sergeants, 36 rank and file.

1st Troop Cabul Artillery.—1 lieutenant, 8 sergeants, 1 drummer, 1 farrier, 58 rank and file.

H.M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment.—1 major, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 adjutant, 31 sergeants, 10 drummers, 390 rank and file.

H.M. 17th Regiment.—1 lieut. colonel, 9 majors, 4 captains, 13 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 29 sergeants, 9 drummers, 336 rank and file.

31st Regiment Bengal N.I.—1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster, 1 surgeon, 13 native officers, 30 sergeants, 14 drummers, 399 rank and file.

Sappers and Miners and Pioneers.—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 3 native officers, 1 sub-conductor, 7 sergeants, 3 drummers, 117 rank and file.

Total.—1 major-general, 2 brigadiers, 5 aides-de-camp, 1 acting dep. adjutant-general, 1 acting quartermaster-general, 1 dep. assistant quartermaster-general, 2 brigade majors, 1 sub-assistant commissary-general, 1 lieut. colonel, 4 majors, 10 captains, 27 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 adjutants, 2 quartermasters, 9 surgeons, 1 assistant-surgeon, 15 native officers, 1 sub-conductor, 107 sergeants, 37 drummers, 1 farrier, 1,166 rank and file.

The Sappers and Miners and Pioneers were not engaged until the gate was taken.

C. HAGART, Capt. Act. Dep. Adj. Gen.,
Bombay Column, Army of the Indus.

Note.—Two rumsalas of the Bengal Local Horse remained in charge of the baggage during the attack.

List of Beloochee Sirdars killed in the Assault of Kelat, on the 13th of November 1839.

Meer Mehrab Khan, chief of Kelat.
Meer Wullee Mahomed, the Muncungul sirdar of Wudd.

Abdool Kurreem, Ruhsanee sirdar.

Dad Kurreem, Shawanee sirdar.

Mahomed Ruzsa, nephew of the visier Mahomed Hoosein.

Khyssur Khan, Ahsorlie sirdar.

Dewan Bucha Mull, financial minister.

Noor Mahomed and Taj Mahomed, Shagassa sirdars.

Prisoners.

Mahomed Hoosein, visier.

Moolo Ruheen Dad, ex-nahib of Shawl; with several others of inferior rank.

J. D. D. DEAN, Political Agent.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *February 4.*

Thanks to the Indian Army.—Viscount Melbourne rose, pursuant to a notice which he had given a fortnight ago, to move “that the thanks of their lordships be returned to the Governor-general of India, Lord Auckland, to Lord Keane, to Major-gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, and the other officers and men engaged in the military operations to the westward of the Indus, and that the Governor-general be requested to communicate the same.” The noble viscount pronounced a warm eulogium upon the conduct pursued by the Government of India, and upon the gallantry of the army of the Indus.

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill supported the motion, which was agreed to.

February 21.

Thanks to the Indian Army.—Viscount Melbourne, in conformity with the suggestion thrown out on the former night, moved, “That the order of the 4th of February, namely, ‘that the thanks of this house be given to Major-general Sir Willoughby Cotton, Knight Grand Cross of the most hon. Military Order of the Bath, and to the several officers of the army, both European and Native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the westward of the Indus,’ be read and discharged;” which having been agreed to,

Viscount Melbourne moved, “that the thanks of this house be given to Major-gen. Sir W. Cotton, Knight Grand Cross of the most hon. Military Order of the Bath; Major-gen. Sir T. Willshire, Knight Commander of the most hon. Military Order of the Bath; Major-gen. Sir J. Thackwell, Knight Commander of the most hon. Military Order of the Bath; Major-gen. E. H. Simpson; Major-gen. W. Nott; and to the several officers of the army, both European and native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the westward of the Indus.”

The motion was agreed to.

February 25.

East-India Company's Petition.—Lord Ellenborough said, that as he understood there would be no objection to his motion for referring to a select committee the petition which had been presented a short time since by the noble marquess (Lansdowne) from the East-India Company, praying for an equalization of the duties on certain articles the produce of the

British territories in the East-Indies, he should, without further preface, move that the petition be referred.—Agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *February 6.*

Thanks to the Indian Army.—Sir J. Hobhouse, in a speech wherein he complimented the Indian army engaged in the Cabool campaign for their valour in the field and their patient endurance of hardships, entering very fully into the history and events of the campaign, moved: “That the thanks of this house be given to the Right Hon. George Earl of Auckland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Governor-general of the British possessions in the East-Indies, for the judgment and ability with which the resources of the British empire in India have been recently applied, under his direction, in military operations to the westward of the Indus.” “That the thanks of this house be given to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Keane, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, for his meritorious conduct in the command of the forces employed to the westward of the Indus; and more particularly for the energy and promptitude with which he planned and directed the assault of the city and fortress of Ghuzni, the success of which brilliant achievement highly contributed to the honour of the British army, and to the rapid accomplishment of the enterprise in which they were engaged.” “That the thanks of this house be given to Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and to the several officers of the army, both European and native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the westward of the Indus.” “That this house doth highly approve and acknowledge the discipline and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, during a long and painful march through an untried country; and doth also highly approve and acknowledge their undaunted courage at the assault and capture of Ghuzni.” “That this resolutions be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps.” “That the said resolutions be transmitted by the Speaker to the Governor-general of India; and that his Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein.”

After some discussion, it was understood that the names of General Thack-

well, General Simpson and General Nott, should be added, as in the Upper House.

February 25.

East-India Produce. — Sir Richard Jenkins rose to call the attention of the House to the subject of a petition presented by him from the East-India Company on the 11th instant. The subject is so full of importance to the interests of India, that we give a perfect report of the hon. member's speech:—

"In proceeding to call the attention of the House to the petition from the East-India Company, which I had lately the honour to present, I would, in the first place, remind hon. members, that the East-India Company is no longer a commercial body, having corporate interests to advocate, but appears in this case solely on behalf of the people of India, whom the Legislature has solemnly entrusted to its care. In the next place, I would beg this House to bear in mind, that the British possessions in India are maintained free of any charge to Great Britain. Not only are all the civil and military expenses of the Company's establishment defrayed out of the Indian revenues, but also the charges of the Queen's troops employed in India, including all sums disbursed in England; whether for stores, recruiting depôts, absentee allowances, or pensions on retirement. We make no complaint on this account; we cheerfully admit and act up to the principle, that everything which England disburses, that can fairly be charged upon the Indian empire, shall be so charged and reimbursed. But we must at the same time submit, that the fact of India paying so much, gives her an undoubted right to fair and equitable consideration as respects her trade. A colony, the expenses of whose administration were in a great measure defrayed by the mother country, would perhaps have little cause to complain, if the interests of the latter were sometimes preferred to her own; but a dependency, which requires no such support, which receives no such support, and the possession of which tends directly to increase the wealth, the power, and the glory of the empire, may surely demand more liberal treatment, even on the cold principles of expediency, waiving the higher claims of gratitude and justice.

"I may here observe, that of the Indian revenues, no less an amount than three millions sterling is annually remitted to England, which, as no return for it is made from this country, cannot be considered otherwise than as tribute; not to speak of the further drain of the fortunes, formerly immense, now moderate indeed, as respects individuals, but large in the aggregate, brought home to

this country, and scattering wealth and plenty over every part of the three kingdoms. Need I say that, to enable India to sustain this drain and to continue to England the benefit of it, a liberal course should be pursued towards the commerce of India, in the prosperity and enlargement of which both countries are so deeply interested, and which assumes at this moment a character of peculiar importance from the unsettled state of the trade with China. If that trade be not soon restored, the difficulty of procuring an adequate amount of remittance from India will be greatly increased.

"For a long series of years India complained, and I think with justice, that her sugar was denied access to the home market, except at a duty which, compared with that at which the more favoured produce of other British possessions was admitted, amounted to a prohibition. This complaint was at length listened to; the principle of equality was recognized, and partially acted upon. In 1836, an Act was passed (the 6 & 7 Wm. 4, cap. 26), by which the duties on East and West-India sugar were equalized, but upon conditions which restricted the benefit to Bengal, that being the only presidency into which the importation of foreign sugar was by that Act prohibited. In July 1838, a further Act was passed, (1 & 2 Vict. cap. 33), extending the equalized duty to other parts of British India, respecting which her Majesty in Council should be satisfied that the importation of foreign sugar was prohibited. The East-India Company complain of the necessity of this reference. It not only causes delay, but what is far more important, it operates as a discouragement.

"Gentlemen acquainted with India and the habits of the people will appreciate the necessity of assuring them, before they commence any enterprise involving the expenditure of capital and labour, and the lapse of time before there can be a return—of assuring them I say, that when the time comes, the benefits expected will be realized, and that the enjoyment of those benefits will not be defeated or checked by the inequalities and uncertainties of fiscal laws. Parliament has pronounced a decision in favour of an equalization of sugar duties—so far it is well—but then, no part of India can have the benefit, unless it is independent of foreign sugar; of this I do not complain; but if this independence, however complete, is to be unavailing until the Queen in Council say that it shall be admitted, (and such is the law at present) who can predict the result in any case? Such a reference is an invitation to counter-interests to exert themselves. The question becomes litigated; it ceases to be

one of fact, and becomes one of opinion and expediency. India has already been taught by experience her inability to contend with others in the struggle for commercial justice.

"The East-India Company, therefore, come now to this House, and ask it to authorize the Government of India, invested by the last Charter Act with almost unlimited powers of legislation, to declare what parts of India are entitled to the benefit (*i. e.* non-importation of foreign sugar), upon the principle on which Parliament has pronounced: and here I would remind the House, that what the Company ask is only consistent with what Parliament has itself done. The Act 6 & 7 William 4, cap. 26, in prohibiting the importation of foreign sugar into Bengal, allowed the local government to except any dependencies of that presidency from such prohibition, and dependencies not so excepted were entitled to send their sugar to Great Britain at the equal duty. What we now ask is, that you would make this law general, and extend the benefit to all the presidencies of India, excepting only such and their dependencies as that government might name as places into which foreign sugar is imported.

"In the petition which I presented, cases are pointed out of inequality of duty still existing between the products of India and those of other British dependencies. For example; tobacco, the produce of the British possessions in America, pays a duty of 2s. 9d. per lb. Tobacco, the produce of India, is charged 3s. per lb. I may be told that the American dependencies of Great Britain derive no benefit from this privilege; but that is no valid reason for maintaining the inequality. Canada may have tried and failed to produce tobacco good enough to make the importation profitable even at the 2s. 9d. duty, and it is possible that India might be equally unsuccessful; but she should surely be allowed the same chance. Is she not as justly entitled to encouragement as Canada, or any other part of the British dependencies?

"Again, in the article of spirits; the duty on imports from our American colonies is 9s. per gallon, on those from India it is 15s. On these subjects I am glad to observe a notice from the hon. member for Wigan, with a view to the equalization of the duty on tobacco, and on East and West-India rum. I cannot conceive in particular upon what principle it is that, after equalizing duties on sugar, the inequality is still maintained in the duties on rum.

"The house is aware how effectually the cotton manufactures of this country

have, within a comparatively short period, superseded those of India. In 1814 and 1815, the importation of white calicoes and muslins amounted to nearly a million pieces in each year. In 1833 and 1834, it had sunk to 50,000 and 76,000. Now compare this with the amount of British cotton goods exported to India at former periods and at the present. In 1834, the value of the British cotton goods exported to India was £109,487; in 1837 it had increased to £2,160,986, and in 1838 to £2,445,654. Looking at these results; I ask, does Great Britain want protection from an inundation of Indian manufactures? has she anything to fear from admitting those manufactures on the same terms upon which British goods are received in India? Yet while the manufactures of India have thus rapidly given way before the capital and machinery of our own country, we have been hitherto afraid to establish the fair principle of reciprocity: the duties on Indian cotton goods in England being from ten to twenty per cent. those on English goods in India three and-a-half or seven per cent. according as they are imported on English or foreign bottoms. In regard to silk goods, there is similar ground of complaint. The silks of Great Britain pay in India the same duty as the cotton goods of this country, three and-a-half and seven per cent. In England, the silk goods of India pay twenty per cent.

"I am aware, the natives of India are aware, that no great practical benefit will arise to them from the equalization of these duties; but they do feel it as an injustice that the deep injury they have sustained in the competition from other causes, should be aggravated by unequal impositions. I beg to read, in confirmation of this feeling on their part, an extract from a petition presented by one hundred and seventeen natives of Calcutta in September 1831, to the Privy Council for trade, as printed in the Appendix to the Financial Report to the House of Commons of 1832, page 775.

Calcutta, 1st Sept. 1831.

"Your Lordships must be aware of the immense advantages the British manufacturers derive from their skill in constructing and using machinery, which enables them to undersell the unscientific manufacturers of Bengal in their own country; and although your petitioners are not sanguine in expecting to derive any great advantage from having their prayer granted, their minds would feel gratified by such a manifestation of your Lordships' good-will towards them; and such an instance of justice to the natives of India would not fail to endear the British Government to them."

"There is one other article of prime necessity in this country, to which I can only advert for a moment. With fair encouragement, India may possibly afford to England the whole or a part of the requisite supply of tea, now in

jeopardy, and at all times liable to be so placed, from the extraordinary character of the Chinese. The only way in which that encouragement can be afforded, is by some indulgence in respect of duty, and such indulgence sound policy seems to inculcate.

"I must, moreover, observe that it is not in Great Britain alone, that India has been unfairly dealt with, in respect to fiscal burthens. In the colonies there exist many inequalities, which ought to be removed, and which I cannot but believe that the wisdom and justice of Parliament will remove. I will not enter into details of the inequalities quoted in the petition; I am arguing for the principle, that India, a constituent part of the British empire, ought not to be treated as an alien; and if the principle be admitted, I cannot doubt but that it will be acted upon honestly and efficiently.

"The principle of equalization has been recognized in the case of coffee, by the 5 & 6 Will. 4, cap. 66; but here a question has arisen of great importance, to which I trust the House will allow me very briefly to call its attention. Coffee, the produce of Mysore, having been imported into London, a question arose at the Custom-house, whether Mysore was to be regarded as a British possession. The Lords of the Treasury were applied to; inquiry was made, and it having been ascertained that Mysore was *nominally* the dominion of the rajah of that state, the coffee was subjected to the same duty as if imported from a foreign country. Let me here inform the House, that in India we treat Mysore, and other states similarly circumstanced, as our own. Their produce is subjected to no other duty than is charged upon the produce of our own territories. But what are our relations with Mysore? By the treaty of 1799, the rajah agreed to pay a subsidy; and whenever, with a view to the security of that subsidy, it became necessary, in the judgment of the Governor-general in Council, for the British Government to assume the whole management of the country, they were to be at liberty to do so. In other words, they were at all times to have *military* possession, and whenever they thought right, they were to assume the *civil* government; and *this they have done*. The government of Mysore is actually administered by the British; we have, therefore, the interest that every government has in the prosperity of those whom we govern. We have an interest in the collection of the revenue. If the country prosper, the revenue will be raised with ease; if it decay, the finances will be involved. We are as much inte-

rested in the prosperity of Mysore as in that of any other part of the empire; and the fact of our having military possession not only of Mysore, but of all the other states with which we have subsidiary alliances has operated as a direct encouragement to British subjects to employ their capital and industry within those states; nay, I believe it can be proved that this very coffee was the produce of British capital.

"The principle for which I am contending has been recognized elsewhere to the fullest extent to which I can desire. From a paper, printed by order of this House only last session, I find that a question having arisen as to the admission at the low rate of duty of coffee from a part of Africa, *bordering on the British possessions*, the Lords of the Treasury and the Board of Trade called upon the importers to establish their claim, by proving that the coffee was grown in the neighbourhood of a fort, being a dependency of Sierra Leone, and that the people of such place are in habitual and friendly communication with the British residents of the settlement to which the fort is attached. Now, here the fact of the growers of the coffee being *friendly neighbours* was all that was required to entitle their produce to admission at the lower rate of duty. How much more strong are the claims of the greater portion of the native states of India! Of many of these states we have military occupation; from many we are receiving pecuniary subsidies and tributes; in some, we have the administration of the civil government also; none of them have any foreign intercourse but with or through us. These cases, then, are clear beyond the possibility of dispute, for here we have not only all that the Lords of the Treasury and Board of Trade ask, but much more; and with regard even to those states with which we have no subsidiary treaties, they have all the claim that was thought sufficient in the instance of the African coffee referred to. They are *near neighbours*, and hold habitual and friendly communication with the inhabitants of the British territories.

"One other point noticed in the petition which I had the honour to present, I must refer to for a moment. Natives of the British territories in India, following the occupation of seamen, are not British seamen under the existing law. In reference to this circumstance, we have not to inquire whether any but natives of the United Kingdom ought to be admitted to the privileges of British seamen; this point has been determined, and the inequality is the more galling, because the law, which denies the natives of British India the privileges of British seamen,

gives these privileges to those who have no better claim than they—to negroes, born in British possessions. Look at the operation of the navigation laws upon this point. A ship, trading within the limits of the Charter, may be navigated wholly by lascars; without those limits, she must have British seamen, in the proportion of four for every one hundred tons, unless so many are not obtainable; and, in that case, having necessarily brought to England a larger than the limited number of lascars, she is precluded from taking them back as seamen, and must return them as passengers.

"These are the points to which the attention of Parliament is solicited. We have in India an empire thrown under our government by a series of events the most extraordinary which the history of the world records. Submitting themselves to our dominion, the people of that country look to us for protection and encouragement. We are bound, by all the ties of policy, of honour, and of morality, to give free course to their industry, and thus to make some return for the wealth and power which we derive from our connexion with them. The staple manufactures of India have perished before the competition of this country. This, however, was in the natural course of trade. It is quite a different thing to raise up artificial banks and mounds. The government of India is a trust—a trust the moral responsibility of which is increased by the recollection that there is no earthly tribunal to which we are accountable for its exercise; and I cannot conclude without avowing my conviction, that, in the exercise of this sacred trust, the claims of duty will remain unfulfilled until every enactment which presses unfairly on the struggling industry of India is obliterated from our statute-books."

The hon. baronet then moved the following resolutions:

"1. That, with a view to carry out the intention of the legislature, that sugar from the East-Indian possessions should be admitted on equal terms with sugar from other settlements, it is the opinion of this House, that, on the prohibition of the importation of sugar into ports in India by the local government, the importation of sugar into this country from the ports of India, at an equal rate of duty, ought to be permitted.

"2. That spirits being the produce of British possessions are in no case, except that of India, subject to a higher rate of duty than 9s. per gallon, the duty on spirits from India being 15s. per gallon. That it is the opinion of this House that the duties on spirits from all British possessions should be equalised.

"3. That tobacco the produce of British possessions in America being subjected to a duty of only 2s. 8d. per pound, while that of India pays 3s., it is the opinion of this House that the duty should be equalised.

"4. That while cotton and silk piece goods from the United Kingdom are admitted at the principal ports of India at an *ad valorem* duty of 3½ to 7 per cent., similar goods from India are subjected to duties of 10 and 20 per cent. It is therefore the opinion of this House that the duties on cotton and silk goods imported from India should be sub-

ject only to such duties as are payable on the same description of goods shipped from this country to India.

"5. That, with a view to the encouragement of the cultivation of the tea plant in India, it is the opinion of this House that the duty levied on tea the produce of British India should be lower than that on tea imported from China.

"6. That it is the opinion of this House, that all inequalities existing in any of the colonial possessions of her Majesty in the amount of duty levied on goods the produce of the United Kingdom, and those the produce of England, ought to be removed.

"7. That, under the construction of the term 'British possessions,' the produce of many parts of India, subject to the authority of the British Government, is charged with rates of duties applicable to the produce of foreign countries. That it is the opinion of this House that the whole of the territories of British India should receive the benefit of the term for commercial purposes.

"8. That these provisions of the existing laws of England which exclude seamen, natives of the territories of India subject to the British Government, from the privilege of being considered British seamen, while that privilege is extended to natives of other British possessions, operate prejudicially to a class of persons entitled to the protection of Parliament; and that it is the opinion of this House that the law in this respect ought to be amended."

That this House will on Wednesday, the 4th of March, resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the duties payable on articles the produce of British India imported into the United Kingdom, (*Heur, heur!*)

Mr. Hogg, in seconding these resolutions, said he felt deeply impressed with the importance of the present motion: his conviction was equally strong that he ought not to shrink from the duty of supporting the resolutions; and he felt the more prompted to discharge that duty, by warm feelings of gratitude towards that country in which he had passed the best days of his life. It was a tale of grievances long existing and long endured with patient submission. It was a cause advocated, perhaps, by the feeblest voices in the House, on behalf of millions who exercised no influence over their councils. It had been formerly, but too frequently, the practice to regard India as a country not properly forming any portion of the British empire; but that time had passed away, The day had passed by when India could be regarded as wholly separate and distinct from England in its political and commercial relations. The people of India felt no disinclination to take our commodities, but they were unable; because England did not give that outlet for Indian commodities to which the people of India were justly entitled. One clear result of this state of our commercial relations with the East was, that the trade with India since the year 1806 had gradually declined. The appeal he was now making to the House was not on behalf of any particular interest, but on behalf of the inhabitants of a mighty empire; and he believed that the House of Commons would always show itself ready to do equal justice to all subjects of the Crown, whether in the West or the East-Indies. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Labouchere said, he did not rise.

for the purpose of expressing any difference of opinion with the hon. gentleman who had introduced this subject to the house, either as to the importance of the question, or the weight which it derived from the character of the petitioners who appeared on this occasion; and he begged to say that the subject came yet further recommended by being brought under the consideration of the House by a gentleman uniting so many claims to their attention; who, after filling a most eminent and distinguished station in India, was now sitting there as the Chairman of the East-India Company, and as the representative of that body who had so long managed the affairs of India. He therefore approached this subject with nothing of a hostile spirit towards the hon. gentleman, nor had the hon. gentleman any reason to apprehend that his arguments on the subject itself would be considered with a desire, on the part of the Government, to come to an unfavourable conclusion on them, more especially when he remembered that it was the good fortune of that Government, in 1836, to be able to propose, and successfully too, that first great step towards placing the interests of our fellow-subjects in India on the same footing as other British colonists, with respect to the two articles of coffee and sugar. He trusted, therefore, that if he felt it to be his duty on this occasion to urge on the House the strong objection he had to their pledging themselves to adopt the resolutions which the hon. gentleman had proposed, it would not be imputed to him that he was actuated by any hostile or unfavourable spirit towards the interests of the inhabitants of India. When he looked to the important points involved in these resolutions, affecting our colonial, financial, and commercial policy, and also our manufacturing interests, he thought it would not be acting with that care and caution which the importance of the subject demanded, if, on the motion of the hon. gentleman, the House were to affirm the principles which were embodied in those resolutions. And he must say in the outset, that many of the points mentioned in the resolutions, though they appeared to exhibit at first sight unfairness towards the East-Indies in comparison with other parts of our colonial empire, yet when they were more looked into, it would appear that that difference in some cases did not exist at all, and in others existed only to a nominal extent. The quantity of sugar imported into this country from India in the year 1832 was only 83,000 cwt., the home consumption being 73,000 cwt. In 1833 it was 120,000 cwt., and the home consumption 98,000 cwt.; and in 1836 the quantities were 135,000 cwt. and 110,000 cwt. The

change was then made, and in 1837 the quantities had increased to 297,000 cwt. and 207,000 cwt. He must also be allowed to add that her Majesty's Government, in acceding to a motion made in another place for an inquiry into the subject, had evinced no disposition to avoid a due investigation of the subject, and if upon deliberate inquiry it appeared that any existing anomalies which distinguished our East-India possessions from the rest of our colonial empire could be removed, there was no disinclination on the part of the Government to follow out the principles which they professed. But he thought this a matter for inquiry and consideration, and that the propositions which the hon. gentleman submitted to the House were not quite self-evident, as the hon. member appeared to suppose. With regard to the first part of the hon. gentleman's speech, in which he argued that, although we nominally consented to admit sugar from the East-Indies on equal terms with that from other settlements, we did not do so in fact, but that sugar imported from India laboured under great disadvantages; the House must consider that, in questions of this kind, where the circumstances of parties were different, it was quite consistent to use different means to attain the same objects. By an Act of the Imperial Legislature, our West-India colonies were prohibited from importing foreign coffee and sugar; but such a prohibition could not be enforced throughout India, for in many parts of that country the people depended upon foreign importation for their own supply of those commodities. It would, therefore, be not a benefit, but on the contrary a great injury, to India, to apply to the whole of that country the regulations existing with respect to the West-Indies, accompanied by the same prohibition. Another course was consequently adopted with respect to India, and in that country any district, which consented to renounce its right of importation, received in exchange the privilege of exporting to this country. It was true that a right was reserved to the Queen in Council to judge whether the proofs of non-importation were satisfactory, before any part of the country was offered to become an exporting district; but he thought much better in general to look to the central Legislature rather than to any other authority, however respectable. He did not understand how any grievance could arise from the application of this rule to the present case beyond the delay of a few months, and the principle being consistent with the whole course of our legislation, and being the same that was followed in the government of our West-Indian colonies, he did not think it should be abandoned

with regard to India, unless it produced greater hardships than any which had been shown to result from it. With regard to coffee, the hon. gentleman had made no complaint, so far as regarded our own possessions in India; he merely objected to the course taken in not placing the produce of those states, which were tributary to, or allied with us, upon the same footing as the produce of our own possessions. That question involved many important considerations, and was not one of very easy solution; it would be very unwise of the House to pledge itself rashly to any resolution upon such a question. Still he (Mr. Labouchere) must confess, that in his opinion, our West-India colonies, which were so truly British, had some right to expect that, if the advantages enjoyed by them were to be communicated to any other country, such a country should be completely and *bonâ fide* British. At any rate, the questions involved in this proposition were grave and serious, and it was important that they should receive full consideration. The next subject adverted to was the difference in the duty imposed upon tobacco exported from the British possessions in America, and that charged upon tobacco exported from India. Undoubtedly there appeared at first a great inequality between those duties, one being 2s. 9d.; and the other 3s.; but it was important for the House to bear in mind that this law, apparently so advantageous to our West-Indian colonies, was in practice a dead letter; for the whole quantity of tobacco imported of late years from British plantations in America was quite inconsiderable, and last year not a single pound of tobacco, either manufactured or unmanufactured, came from those plantations to this country. Therefore, though there appeared to be a great advantage in favour of our West-Indian colonies in the exportation of tobacco to this country, there was practically none whatever, while, on the other hand, under the 3s. duty, an increasing quantity was every year exported from our East-Indian possessions. If he were asked why all tobacco which was produced in our East-Indian possessions should not be admitted at 2s. 9d. per pound, he begged to say that such a question involved important financial considerations. Tobacco was an article which produced an enormous sum to the revenue in proportion to the prime cost and value of the article. He imagined that a pound of tobacco in Virginia would cost about 2d. or 3d.; it was a commodity on which we were able to levy, with great facility, an enormous revenue. He did not say it might not be right to favour our own possessions; he merely wished to show how great a financial question was involved in the propo-

sition before them, and to ask the House to deliberate before it pledged itself to the resolution of the hon. baronet. The next question upon which the hon. baronet had enlarged with much eloquence, related to the condition of this country with respect to the cotton and silk manufactured goods of India, and the hon. baronet had pointed out the effects of the high duty placed upon goods of this description exported from India to this country, and of the low duty which was imposed upon goods shipped from this country to India. Now, no one who had paid the least attention to the state of our cotton manufactures would be prepared to maintain that any serious effect on the proportion which the export cotton trade of India bore to the immense cotton trade of this country, was produced by this inequality of duty. It was owing to the perfection of machinery, as well as to other obvious causes, that the cotton trade was raised to such a pitch in this country. The inequality of duty had not produced this effect, nor would an equality of duty destroy it. And it was necessary also to consider how an equality of duty would affect the revenue, as well as how it would affect trade: If the present system was an anomaly, it was, no doubt, in that respect objectionable; but would it be wise or judicious for the House to pledge itself to a sweeping alteration without seeing how it would affect existing interests? They might trust to the spirit which animated the country at large, the House of Commons, and, he hoped, the Government, for a removal of these anomalies, as soon as they could be removed without injustice to our colonies, or prejudice to the general interests of the country. He was reminded that he had not adverted to the resolution respecting the duties on spirits. This was a question which he (Mr. Labouchere) looked upon as one of considerable complicity. He was prepared to admit, upon general principles, that India had the same right of sending rum, as she had of sending sugar, on equal terms with those granted to our other colonies. But, although he confessed such a principle to be just in theory, he must observe that there would be great practical difficulties in carrying it into effect. The manufacture of spirits from rice was becoming very prevalent in India, and if an opening were made for the importation of rum from India, it would be difficult to prevent attack from coming along with it. With regard to Indian tea, he believed the quantity of Assam tea imported hitherto into this country was the merest trifle, and he was not prepared to say what course with respect to it the Government might hereafter think fit to be adopted; nor, if he had formed an opinion on the subject, should

he consider himself at liberty to state it to the House, considering it the duty of the Government not to announce intended alterations in any duty until they were prepared to carry those alterations into effect. He would therefore only observe upon this part of the resolutions, that unless some precautions were taken to prevent the introduction of Chinese tea into the ports of India, the result of carrying into effect the resolution would be this, that a great deal of tea that had never been grown within the British dominions would be imported as Assam tea. The last resolution had for its object to place Lascars and Indian seamen upon the same footing as British seamen; and with regard to this resolution he (Mr. Labouchere) would only say, that it was an important part of our naval policy, recognized in all the East-India Company's acts, to render our trade a nursery of British seamen for the defence of our country in time of war. He did not think it necessary for him to trouble the house any further; he confessed he was not prepared to adopt the resolutions of hon. baronet, but he hoped the hon. baronet would not consider on that account that the subject of those resolutions would not occupy the attention of the Government. He (Mr. Labouchere) opposed them, because he thought the House would, by pledging itself to the propositions which they contained, be taking a leap in the dark. He did not say that the principles on which the resolutions were framed were not just and sound in themselves, but he believed it to be the duty of the House, not only to proceed on just and sound principles, but to take care not to disturb rashly the existing system, so as to put in hazard the revenue of the country.

Mr. Hume, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Ewart, supported the resolutions.

Sir J. Hobhouse said that the hon. chairman of the East-India Company, and the hon. director, who seconded the motion, had done him no more than justice in saying, that he had, to the best of his ability, endeavoured since his connexion with the Indian administration, to do everything calculated to advance the prosperity of India. With respect to the subject now under consideration, he had been requested by the Court of Directors to support the petition which had been presented, as well as to give every assistance in his power to whatever resolutions or measures might be deemed proper in order to carry the prayer of that petition into effect. Upon this point he had given no pledge; but he thought he showed that his inclination to promote the welfare and prosperity of India was now what it always had been, by adopting the course which he should presently take

the liberty of explaining. It was very true, as had been stated by the hon. seconder of the motion, in his able and eloquent speech, that he (Sir J. Hobhouse) was in that situation in which every president of the Board of Control under similar circumstances found himself, namely, placed between two attractions—the attraction of his hon. friends opposite, the directors of the East India Company, and the attraction of his own colleagues in the ministry. He was of course anxious to do all he possibly could for the advantage of India, but at the same time his connexion with the Government obliged him to consider whether other interests came in contrast, or even in collision, with his wishes on this point. Fortunately, on the present occasion, he hoped to be able to do that which would be an essential and unmixed good, and to satisfy his hon. friends opposite that the best and safest course, without sacrifice or injury of other interests, was that which the Government was prepared to adopt. As a proof that the Government felt no disinclination to do what was fitting on the present occasion, he might mention, that in the House of Lords, the very same petition as that presented to the Commons by the Hon. Chairman of the Court of Directors was presented by the noble lord the President of the Council. It could not, therefore, be supposed that the Government had any wish to discourage the petition, or to put by the great and just claims of the Indian empire. He might also mention, that arrangements were being made for the appointment of a committee in the other House, which would, doubtless, be presided over by that nobleman, his (Sir J. Hobhouse's) immediate predecessor, and whom they all knew to be well acquainted with the interests of India. With respect to the proposition now made, that the House of Commons should, on Wednesday next, affirm or deny, in an open committee of the whole House, all these important resolutions which altered the duties on so many articles, and effected changes such as, he ventured to say, had never before been proposed to any single open committee of the whole House, he felt there existed the gravest objections. As observed by his hon. colleague, this was the first time it had ever been proposed to effect by a resolution in an open committee of the whole House a total change in all the fiscal arrangements of the Indian empire. He should not like to give a positive negative to any of these resolutions, but he feared in a committee of the whole House, they ran a chance of receiving a decided negative, which perhaps they did not deserve. On the part of the Government, he was quite prepared to propose the

adoption of the same course which had been pursued in the House of Lords, namely, that a select committee be appointed (the selection of which he was quite willing to leave to the hon. chairman of the East-India Company), and that a full investigation should be had before it of the whole of the allegations in the petition. Many, however, of the topics to which attention had been drawn would be found to have been already under the notice of Government. Since Lord Auckland had gone out, and since he (Sir J. Hobhouse) had come into his present office, the system of transit duties had been greatly modified. In the persidency of Bengal, they have been wholly abolished; the same in Bombay. In Madras, Government had succeeded in partially abolishing them, and preparations were making which would, with all convenient speed, be completed for their total extinguishment. Another subject to which Lord Auckland and the home Government had paid the most anxious attention was the propagation of cotton. With this view, an experiment of the very greatest value had been instituted, which he had no doubt would in the end contribute materially to improve the modes of propagating cotton in India; and he looked forward to this result with the more confidence, because no pains had been spared to obtain information of the best modes of cultivating the plant which were pursued in America. When the proper time came, he should be happy to lay upon the table several papers relating to this subject and especially a most admirable paper drawn up by the present Governor-general of India. He should have liked to say something, if it had been necessary, on the subjects of the salt duties, of the cultivation of the tea plant, and above all of steam navigation, which he believed was calculated to realize greater benefits to the people of India than the most ardent imagination had yet conceived; but on that occasion he should content himself by repeating, that his wish was for the appointment of a select committee, and he would say that, by consenting to that course, the hon. chairman and his friends would fully discharge their duty not only to the Court of Directors, but to the 100,000,000 of subjects whose interests and prosperity were intrusted to the care of that court.

Sir R. Jenkins said, he should adopt the suggestion of the right hon. baronet, to refer the subject to a select committee. He hoped that the committee would expedite its inquiries. The main ground of his objection to a select committee had been, that it would be deferring redress.

The motion was withdrawn, and the hon. member substituted a motion that

the petition be referred to a select committee.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ANNAH COMPANY.

A general meeting of the proprietors of shares in this company was held on the 31st January, at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report of the proceedings of the committee of management. The meeting was numerously attended.

Mr. Larpent having been called to the chair,

Mr. Prideaux, the secretary, read the report of the committee.

The chairman then addressed the meeting:

"There are two points to which I wish particularly to direct your attention. The first is, the junction which has taken place between the company established in this country, and the smaller one which had been formed in India, when our instructions arrived. It has always been considered a matter of great difficulty to obtain an efficient agency at a distance, a mere agent being usually necessarily restrained and embarrassed with directions from home. Here, this great difficulty appears to be removed by the co-operation of the shareholders in India, and the local management, which it is proposed to entrust entirely to them. You have a responsible managing body formed in India, who will act with you, and while we have this board of management in India, where our chief operations must be conducted, the whole control of the establishment will be in this country. Amongst the gentlemen whose names have been presented to you for your approval, as the first directors of the company, are several who, from their connection with India and our Indian shareholders, it has been thought, would give confidence to the body of shareholders at large. You have also three gentlemen, who are amongst the largest tea merchants in this country, and whose co-operation cannot fail to be of essential service.

"The next point is the deed of settlement. We have up to this time gone on, with your kind permission, without any direct responsibility, as to the expenditure of money or otherwise. To Mr. Prideaux, whose services have been beyond all praise, we are indebted for the preparation of the deed, and until the act of incorporation is obtained, we present a document to you, which you may fearlessly sign. I next come to the act of incorporation, into which I hope the deed of settlement will merge. The letter which has been received from the secretary of the East India Company, in answer to our application, has necessarily received the

sanction of the Board of Control. We may therefore presume that a charter or act of incorporation is promised, and will be granted to us, if we pay up a sum equal to 25 per cent of our subscribed capital. I will now say a few words on the quality of the tea, and I beg to refer you to the opinions of Mr. Twining, Mr. Fry and Mr. Travers, contained in the report, and which have been given by those gentlemen with much caution. The opinion of Mr. Thompson too, an eminent broker, employed by the East-India Company, will be received with satisfaction by you." (The chairman then read a detailed opinion by Mr. Thompson, and a report of Dr. Lum Qua, a Chinese physician at Calcutta, both of which were highly satisfactory).

"After you have heard the opinions of Mr. Thompson and of the Doctor, whose letter I have just read, I think you will consider that the committee were justified in stating their belief that teas from Assam will be brought into this country soon, in as good a state as those from China, and there appears to me little doubt that, when we get a sufficient amount of land cultivated, our profit will exceed your most sanguine expectations. Upon this subject, I beg to read an extract from a minute which I hold in my hand, written by the Governor-General, dated Sinia, 14th August, 1839. It is as follows :

"We are simultaneously labouring, with fair hopes, to secure the establishment of a profitable tea culture in India, and it will be one fortunate consequence of the state of our Chinese relations, if, in respect to the production for the European market, of two such valuable articles as tea and cotton, it should give, as seems probable, an active stimulus to the agriculture and commerce of the country."

"This leads me to an observation, which was made in another place, and which I heard with pain. A worthy baronet, (Sir Charles Forbes), who professes a warm interest in India, ventured to use the expression, that this company was a *humbug*. I will venture to say, that the expression of the hon. baronet was unfounded. When I find myself associated with the gentlemen whom I see around me, and regard the interest and importance of the object itself in which we are engaged, I do not think that this company deserves to be called a *humbug*. The great objects of the company are to obtain a steady supply of tea from our own possessions; to bring it cheaply to the doors of the poor of this country; to improve the province of Assam, and the condition of its inhabitants, and to aid in improving and benefiting India generally. If this company, which will assuredly promote civilization and the pure principles of religion in the country to which its operations are di-

rected, be a *humbug*, I shall be ready to join in all such *humbugs*. I am ready to take my full share of being engaged in such a *humbug*. At the same time, I may say that I do not recollect that my name has hitherto been associated with an undertaking which was entitled to be called a *humbug*. When we refer to history, and find that, within a limited period only, indigo has been produced in India, cotton in America, wool in Australia, and all these articles been made productive of great wealth to this country, I do not think it chimerical to believe it probable that tea from Assam will be imported plentifully, and as good as that brought from China." (This address was repeatedly cheered).

Mr. Druce moved that the very satisfactory reports of the Committee be received and adopted.

Mr. Styan seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then submitted a series of resolutions emanating from the report.

1. "That the junction made by the agents of the Assam Company, with the Company in India, as stated in the report, be confirmed, on the conditions stated in the report."

2. "That the fifteen gentlemen, whose names are proposed by the provisional committee, as auditors, be respectively appointed the first directors and auditors of the Assam Company, consistently with the provisions of the deed of settlement."

Seconded by Mr. Twining.

3. "That the sum of £7. 10s. per share, making, with the amount of the first instalment already paid, £25. per cent. of the subscribed capital, be called for by the directors, and made payable within six months from the present time, at such periods and in such proportions as the directors may determine."

Seconded by Mr. Weeding.

4. "That the shareholders be called upon to execute the deed of settlement."

Seconded by Mr. Alliston.

5. "That the 223 shares reserved be sent to India for allotment there."

Seconded by Mr. Small.

These resolutions were carried.

Several questions were then asked relative to the deed of settlement, the extent of the lands which it was expected the Company would obtain, and the intended act of incorporation.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, to the provisional committee, and to Mr. Pridcaux, the Secretary.

The Bishop of Calcutta has communicated to the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford a proposal made by a gentleman in the civil service of the Company, of a prize for the members of the university of 200*l.*, for a composition

on the following subject: — "For the best refutation of Hindooism in its main systems, both exoteric and esoteric; to consist of such arguments, and be conveyed in that form of address, which are most suited to Indian genius, modes of thinking, and state of knowledge, and most likely to carry conviction to the understanding and heart of the Indian pundit; together with such a statement of the evidences of Christianity as may be most suitable to the mental and moral character of learned Hindoos, and the state of information among them; the whole treatise being so constituted as, together with the more necessary and essential arguments, to furnish also, judiciously interwoven, those elementary principles of morals, natural theology, metaphysics, historical evidence, &c., and those historical facts, which the perverted condition of the Hindoo intellect, and its want of correct historical information, may render indispensable in order to the clear apprehension of the reasoning which is to form the principal subject of the treatise. Any considerations connected with the subject which the writer may think interesting and important to the European reader, but which have not a direct bearing on the primary object of the treatise (the conversion of learned and philosophical Hindoos to Christianity), might be thrown into an appendix." The proposer leaves it entirely to the university to determine the classes of students, or members, to whom the prize should be proposed.

Some indignation seems to have been excited in the city by the statement made by Mr. Labouchere, in his letter to the chairman of the East-India and China association, "That tea water-borne at Canton is held to be imported from China." As this is considered to imply that tea brought from the port of Canton in American vessels can be legally re-shipped, and brought here for home consumption, it is by some regarded in so serious a light, that they think it compromises the very existence of British shipping, and completely sacrifices us to America. The proceeding, moreover, is held to be directly at variance with the Act of 3 and 4 William IV., c. 38. On the other hand, there are parties in the city who support the course taken by the President of the Board of Trade, and their argument is that the only limitation to the permission to import China tea is, that the tea imported from British settlements at or to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope must have been carried thither by British or Chinese vessels; but, under the aforesaid act, tea may be imported from any foreign settlement within those limits, no matter how brought

there. The letter of Mr. Labouchere refers to craft only, within the Chinese waters, or on the coast of China: whether the tea be brought from Canton to any place on the coast of China, by American, Portuguese, or other foreign or country craft, does not signify; such tea may, it is inferred, be imported by a British vessel into the United Kingdom as an original importation direct from China, the clearance being from the coast of China or Chinese waters.

The eagerness with which this question has been discussed in the city would almost lead to the suspicion that the speculations in tea may have given increased interest to it: and the government are in a dilemma, where so large a branch of the revenue is at stake, which will induce them to strain the point of law as much as possible in their own favour. — *Times*.

The Lords of the Treasury have decided "that tea water-borne at Canton and received on board the importing ship at the most convenient place on the coast, for the purpose of taking in her cargo, is held to be imported from Canton, and therefore is admissible for consumption in this country."

There is no doubt whatever that the Government, though taxed with tardiness, have been most actively at work in preparing a serious demonstration against the Chinese; and that it will be vigorously made. It has long been determined to send a land force to compel these besotted Celestials to listen to a little reason—not only for the benefit of this country, but all the world; and the delay has been solely caused by the prudence of ascertaining what description of force can be sent from India. The native army will be employed on the occasion, and not less than 16,000 will be embarked, of which a large proportion will be cavalry, horses for which force can be obtained at the island of Hainan, at the southern extremity of that empire: and having put the city of Canton under contribution, or destroyed it, if necessary, and drawing thereby all the Chinese from the northward for the defence of their empire, they will suddenly embark, and, taking advantage of the southerly monsoon, dash up to the Gulf of Petchelee, and landing the forces at Takoo, which is within 100 miles of Peking, they will exact decency of behaviour in future from the Emperor himself. All this may appear chimerical, but it is all possible. In addition to the force from England, ships will be sent from the Cape station and from the Pacific station, and great good must result from the enterprise. If a satisfactory establishment for the future cannot be se-

cured at Canton, the China trade will be removed to some island off the coast further north, possessing a good harbour, to which the Chinese must resort, our cruisers taking care, if necessary, that the Chinese war-junks do not interfere with, or attempt to stop, such trade.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

The following ships of war proceed direct from this country to Singapore and China; *Blenheim*, 72, with war stores; *Blonde*, 42; *Nimrod*, 20; and *Inconstant*, 36 guns. The three former have already sailed. The *Pylades*, 18, and the war steamer, *Cyclops*, 6 guns, have also been ordered to the East-India station.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 30. *Fairlie*, Ager, from Bengal 5th Sept.; and *Mary Catherine*, Galloway, from Lombeck and Cape; both at Deal.—*William Lee*, Shepherd, from Bengal 19th Sept.; off Southwold (for Hull).—31. *Francis Smith*, Edmonds, from Madras 14th Sept., Pondicherry 23d do., and Cape 1st Dec.; at Deal.—*Hollyards*, Brown, from Bengal; off Liverpool.—*Batauvier*, Scharper, from Batavia; off Hastings.—FEB. 1. *Cecilia*, Waddell, from V.D. Land 26th Oct.; at Deal.—*Rosburgh Castle*, Cumberland, from Bengal 18th Oct., and Cape 13th Dec.; off Portsmouth.—*Marmion*, Jellard, from China 26th Sept.; off Dover.—3. *Larkins*, Hill, from Bengal 17th Sept., Madras 12th Oct., and Cape; and *Javanar*, Meyer, from Batavia (for Amsterdam); both at Deal.—*Guess*, Young, from Singapore 17th Sept.; off Margate.—*Forth*, Baxter, from Bengal 5th Sept.; at Leith.—*Hayle*, Bosustow, from Cape 5th Dec. (with pumps choaked, &c.); at Penzance.—*Eagle*, Guillamot, from Mauritius 10th Nov.; at Plymouth (for Havre).—*Vigilant*, Walton, from Mauritius 5th Nov.; off Plymouth.—4. *D'Auvergne*, Huguot, from Bengal 21st Sept.; off Margate.—5. *The Packet*, Shirling, from Mauritius 22d Nov., and Cape 14th Dec.; off Margate.—*Apolline*, Rudger, from Singapore 14th Sept., and Cape 14th Dec.; at Deal.—6. *Ariel*, Austin, from Mauritius 23d Nov.; and *Glenalvon*, Marshall, from Singapore 3d Sept.; both at Deal.—7. *Blakely*, Sulpe, from Bengal 3d Oct.; at Liverpool.—10. *Eudes*, Paul, from China 26th Sept.; and Cape 17th Dec.; off Dover.—*King William*, Thomas, from Ceylon 28th Sept., and Mauritius 12th Nov.; off Beachy Head.—*Vernon*, Ledderdale, from Madeira 24th Jan.; in the River.—11. *Agostina*, Perry, from Bengal 19th Oct., and Cape 16th Dec.; at Deal.—*London*, Gibson, from Batavia 29th and Cape 11th Dec.; off Margate.—*Bilton*, Rigby, from Bengal 10th Oct.; at Plymouth.—*Sourabaya*, Neurenburgh, from Batavia; off Dover.—*Thomas Worthington*, from Bengal 10th Oct.; off Liverpool.—12. *Cambysses*, Hutchinson, from Singapore 30th Sept.; at Deal.—13. *William Pitt*, Palmer, from Mauritius 12th Nov.; in the River.—*William*, Hamlin, from Bengal 24th Sept.; at Liverpool (leaky, and having thrown 50 bags of sugar overboard).—14. *Commerce*, Adell, from Bombay 17th Oct.; at Liverpool.—17. *Blair*, Newby, from Bengal 11th Oct.; and *Harmony*, Douglas, from Mauritius 12th Nov., and Cape 12th Dec.; both at Liverpool.—*Asia*, Ridout, from Batavia 21st Oct., and Cape 16th Dec.; off New Ramsey.—*Glasgow*, Thompson, from Bengal 5th Oct.; off Liverpool.—18. *Diamond*, Taylor, from Bengal 18th Oct.; off Falmouth.—19. *Europa*, Brown, from Cape 14th Dec.; at Plymouth.—20. *Achilles*, Duncan, from Ceylon 26th Oct., Mauritius 24th Nov., and Cape 18th Dec.; off Dartmouth.—*Pengard Park*, Middleton, from Mauritius 30th Nov.; off Plymouth.—22. *Patriot King*, Clarke, from Bengal 6th Nov.; off Liverpool.—24. *John Dennistown*, Barker, from Bengal 17th Oct.; off Falmouth.—*Niagara*, Champeon, from Bombay 24th Oct.; off Liverpool.—*Earl of Lonsdale*, Felle, from Mauritius 25th Nov.; off Waterford (for Greenock).—*Egmont*, Rotgans, from Batavia 29th Nov.; at Dartmouth (for Amsterdam).

Departures.

JAN. 28. *Alfred*, Jameson, for Bengal; from Clyde.—*British King*, Paton, for Bombay; from Greenock.—29. *Minerva*, Mills, for Bengal; *Acacia*, Boodle, for Hobart Town; and *Widgeon*, Capes, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—30. *Wileen*, Taylor, for Bombay; *Julius Caesar*, Mitchell for Aden and Bombay; *Bahamian*, Tizard, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—H. M. S. *Wanderer*, 16 guns, Denman, for Cape; from Plymouth.—*Monaich*, Booth, for Bombay; from Clyde.—31. *Joseph Winter*, Holson, for Mauritius; from Liverpool.—FEB. 1. *Thalia*, Graham, for Bengal; *Oriza*, Ager, for Singapore and China; and *Mary Hartley*, Webb, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—4. *Crown*, Kerr, for Bombay; *Mary Somerville*, for Bengal; *Frankland*, Peirce, for Cape; and *Statesman*, Quiller, for N. S. Wales; all from Liverpool.—*Portfield*, Willis, for Cape; from Whitehaven.—8. *Inc*, Whelan, for Bombay and Mocha; from Lisanelly.—13. *Duchess of Kent*, Newby, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—14. *New Holland*, Russell, for South Australia; and *Nautilus*, Purchase, for Mauritius; both from Deal.—*Frances*, Sharp, for Hobart Town and N.S. Wales; *Cintra*, Renfree, for Port Philip and N. S. Wales; and *Santon*, Huxtable, for Bengal; all from Liverpool.—15. *Enryne*, Richardson, for Mauritius; from Falmouth.—H. M. S. *Panthea*, Butterfield, for Coast of Africa and Cape; from Plymouth.—16. *Cape Packet*, Lamb, for Cape; and *Bengal Packet*, Steward, for Madras and Bengal; both from Portsmouth.—*Mary Ann Webb*, Lloyd, for Bengal; *Duan*, New, for China; and *Memnon*, Goddard, for Bombay; all from Liverpool.—*Colehester*, Withers, for Bombay; from Lisanelly.—*Edith Bell*, Bell, for St. Helena; from Stromness.—17. *North Briton* (of Leith), Fyall, for Hobart Town; *Agrippina*, Rogers, for Colombo and Trincomalee; *Brothers*, Digby, for Bengal; *Nine*, Denny, for Cape; *Marla*, Kidson, for Mauritius; *Molra*, Owen, for Madras and Bengal; *Alert*, Wilson, for Algoa Bay; *Reliance*, Woolley, for Mauritius; *Brougham*, Cameron, for New Zealand; and *Sarah Scott*, Davison, for Cape and Bengal; all from Deal.—*Jane*, Langley, for Mauritius; *Prima Donna*, Kell, for Swan River; *Purrock Hall*, Canney, for Mauritius; *Thirteen*, Mackie, for South Australia; *Wm. Money*, Green, for N. S. Wales; *Forager*, Thomson, for Sandwich Islands and Columbia River; *Ludlow*, Brunton, for Marseilles and Mauritius; *Fulmer*, Collier, for Launceston; H. M. S. *Blenheim* (72 guns); *Senhouse*, for Singapore and China, (with war stores); all from Portsmouth.—*Culdes*, Campbell, for South Australia; *Margaret Connell*, Smith, for Bengal; and *Dauntless*, Miller, for South Australia; all from Greenock.—*John Bagshaw*, Glucas, for Bengal; and *Etica Kincaid*, Brown, for Rio, Singapore, &c.; both from Liverpool.—*Charles Jones*, Mac Fee, for N. S. Wales; from Plymouth.—*Kestrel*, Reid, for Cape; from Falmouth.—*Dash*, White, for Algoa Bay; from Cowes.—*Queen Victoria*, Connor, for Bombay; from Torbay.—*Wm. Woolley*, Truscott, for N. S. Wales; from Ramsgate.—*Sidney*, Ellis (of Liverpool), for Batavia and Singapore; from Whitehaven.—18. *Sophia*, McNair, for Madras and Bengal; from Falmouth.—*Burnham*, Bowles, for Cape; from Ramsgate.—*Thetis*, Ferrier, for Bombay (with troops); from Deal.—*Litherland*, Baxter, for Singapore and China; from Liverpool.—19. *Henry*, Bunney, for Cape; and *Fortitude*, Purchase, for Hobart Town; both from Deal.—H. M. S. *Nimrod* (90 guns), Barlow, for Singapore and China; from Plymouth.—*Maguasha*, Casso, for Cape; from Ramsgate.—*Brookborough*, Burnett, for N. S. Wales; from Portsmouth.—*St. Lucia*, Halsbeck, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—*Westmoreland*, Emery, for Bombay; from Hull.—20. *Ann*, Jaffay, for Bombay; *Ether*, Heron, for N. S. Wales; *Potter*, Hawthorn, for ditto; *Richmond*, Furber, for Cape, &c.; and *Ariel*, Austin, for Mauritius; all from Deal.—*Roberts*, Elder, for Madras and Bengal; and *Strath Eden*, Chespe, for Madras; both from Portsmouth.—*Scottland*, Cunningham, for Manilla; from Liverpool.—*Sanderson*, Bushby, for N. S. Wales; from Leith.—21. *Bengalee*, Boodle, for N. S. Wales; from Liverpool.—H. M. S. *Blonde* (42 guns), Bourchier, for Singapore and China; from Plymouth.—24. *Lord William Bentinck*, Ord, for Bombay; from Deal.—*Latini*, Gillman, for Bombay; from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Zenobia steamer, from Bombay 1st Jan. 1840, to Suva: Major and Mrs. Penley; Mrs. Stewart and 3 children: Col. and Mrs. Crawford and child; Major R. Low; Mrs. Col. Roome; Bazett Davenport, Esq.; Bombay C. S.; Geo. Arbuthnot, Esq.; Lieut. W. E. Evans; Lieut. J. Wyld; J. Jeremie, Esq.; J. S. Law, Esq.; R. Diggle, Esq.

Per Perfect, from Bengal: Lieut. Newton; Lieut. Jones; Ena. Hooper; Ena. Margary; Mr. Worthington.—from the Cape: Ena. Clements.—(Mr. Denny and Mr. Fitzgerald, were landed at the Cape.)

Per Palille, from Bengal: Maj. Gen. Bowen, C.B., Indian Army; Mrs. Bowen; W. G. Burkin-Young; 3 servants.

Per Larkins, from Bengal and Madras: (See *As Journ.* for Jan., p. 90)—Maj. Prole died at sea 16th Oct.

Per Roxburgh Castle, from Bengal: Mrs. Watts; Capt. Austen, of the Buffs; Mr. Parker.—(Capt. Tudor, of the Commissariat, was landed at the Cape.)

Per Francis Smith, from Madras: (See *As Journ.* for Dec. last, p. 358)—From the Cape: Mrs. Hodgkins and child.

Per Apolline, from Singapore: Capt. King; Lieut. Morris; Rev. E. Davis and family.

Per Furmossa, from Batavia: Mr. MacDonald.

Per Marianne, from Hobart Town: Mr. Sullivan; Mr. Corkhill; Mr. and Mrs. Collins; 6 children.

Per Cecilia, from Launceston: Capt. H. Burn, late of the *Giraffe*; Messrs. James Foster, Thomas Rock, and James Thoni.

Expected.

Per Mulcoin, from Bengal: Mrs. Mills; Mrs. Chippendale; Mrs. Triton; Lieut. and Mrs. Carnegie; Lieut. Sale; Lieut. Mainwaring; Mr. J. Allen; two Masters Rupton; two Masters Triton.—(Mr. S. Orman died in the Bay of Bengal.)

Per Queen Glendower, from Bengal: Mrs. Lindsay; Mrs. Milner; Mrs. Lyon and child; Mrs. Paterson and 2 children; Mrs. Pearce; Miss Seymour; Maj. Gen. Lindsay, C.B.; Lieut. Col. Deare, 21st Fusiliers; Capt. Elliot; Capt. Milner; Lieut. Macan, H.M. 44th Regt.; Lieut. Andrew; Messrs. Lamb and Wagentreiber; Rev. Mr. Lyon; two Misses Gray; Master Ross.

Per Seringapatam, from Bengal: Hon. Col. W. Morison; Mrs. Dampier; Major and Mrs. Colnett; Mrs. Capt. F. Birch and children; Mrs. H. Hales; W. P. Good, Esq., C. S.; Major Hogarth, H.M. 26th regt.; Miss Platt; Miss Grating; Master Swinhoe; two Masters Earle; two Masters Spiers; two Masters Warwick; Master Lambert; two Masters Alexander.

Per Plantagenet, from Bengal: Mrs. Nisbet; Mrs. Ross; Mrs. Platt; Mrs. Terraneau; R. P. Nisbet, Esq., Bengal civil service; Lieut. Col. R. Ross, 18th N.I. (political agent at Kotah); Major H. R. Murray, 73d N.I.; Major Wm. F. Steer, 22d N.I.; J. H. Crawford, Esq., B.C.S.; C. A. Cantor, Esq.; Misses Ross, Lindsay, Terraneau, and Master Steer.

Per John Fleming, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Harrison; Mrs. Rigby; Mrs. Fearon; Mrs. Gordon; Col. Hanson; Capt. Harrison, M.N.I.; Capt. Fearon; Capt. Coulman, H.M. 63d; Capt. Lindsay, M.L.C.; Capt. Coles, M.N.I.; Ena. Clarke, B.N.I.; Rev. H. Gordon; Geo. Boyd, Esq.; A. Whittingham, Esq., M.C.S.; Misses L. Rigby and M. Gordon; Masters H. Rigby, T. Rigby, E. Rigby, G. Gordon, J. S. Fearon, and J. B. Hutchinson; several servants, &c.

Per Aigle, from Madras (for Havre): Mrs. Frances Wigmore and three children; Mrs. Lucy Pows; G. A. Brassey, Esq., late a Lieut. 19th Regt. N. I.

Per Herefordshire, from Bombay: Lady Maltland; Mrs. Elliot and one child; Mrs. Col. Whitehill; Mrs. Major Smith and 3 children; Mrs. Roberts and 3 children; Mrs. Mountfere and children; Mrs. Miller and 2 children; Miss Nicholls; Major Valdwain's 2 children; Lieut. Col. C. B. James; Capt. Miller, H. M. 40th Regt.; Lieut. Maasie.—From the Coast: Mrs. Dumergue and 3 children; Mrs. Walker and one child; Mrs. Dartnell and 2 children; Lieut. Col. Anderson, Madras army; Lieut. Col. M'Master, Madras army;

Lieut. Montezabell, H. M. 41st Regt.; J. Walker Esq.—To Cape of Good Hope: Mrs. Jacob and 3 children; Mrs. Galteskill; Capt. W. Jacob, B.A.; E. C. Morgan, Esq.; 2 children.

Per Childs Harold, from Bombay to Cape and London: Dr. and Mrs. Carstairs and family; Lieut. and Mrs. Johnstone and family; Miss Leckle; Capt. and Mrs. Stamford and family; Capt. Holmes; Lieut. Leckle; Dr. West; Dr. Malagan; R. V. Bazett, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Yates, servant to Mrs. Carstairs; 68 H. M. Invalids.

Per Alalabar, from Bombay: His Exc. Gen. Sir H. Fane, G.C.B.; Lieut. Col. H. Fane, Aide-camp; Major and Mrs. J. Michell, H.M.S.; Dr. Wood; Maj. Gen. R. Torrens, C.B., H.M.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, C.S.; Mrs. Lewis; Mrs. Holland and 2 children; Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, H.M.S.; Capt. Oliver, H.M.S.; Capt. Fraser and 3 children; Lieut. Morse, Bombay N. I.; Lieut. Taylor, Madras army; 67 Invalids, H.M.S.

Per Heywood, from Bombay: Lieut. Seppings; Master Seppings; Master Blackwell.

Per George Canning, from Bombay: C. Stewart, Esq.; P. Gray, Esq.; Mr. Gray.

Per Imbellia, from Bombay: Dr. Young Howison; Mrs. Howison and 2 children, Master Leggett; 2 servants; 2 invalids.

Per Princess Charlotte, from Bombay: Major Robson, and 3 Misses Robson; Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Per Kingston, from Bombay: Lieut. Muddy.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Roberts, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal: Lieut. and Mrs. Gustard, 68th M. N. I.; Mr. Ruth-erford and family; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hawsworth, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wallis; Assist. Surg. and Mrs. Cahill; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Menzies; Misses Garrett, Stemington, and Woodman; Rev. Mr. Chap-man; Messrs. Baldock, Christian, Farrington, Gouger, Graham, King, Koe, Larkins, Laysaght, M'Leod, Newton, Phillips, Rolston, Thompson, Vigne, Cassill, and Blackwood.

Per Justina, for Bombay: Miss Boaden; two Misses Cormack; Messrs. Prim, Jacobs, Goodwin, Price, and Aiklin.

Per David Scott, for Madras and Bengal: Messrs. Murray, Brougham, Franck, Drain, Mudge, Scri-vener, Rattray, Benson, Elliot, R. Tones, Phil-limore, Peeters, Mainwaring, Mortimer, Weston, Elliott, and Macleod; two sons of General Tay-lor.

Per Moira, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Holmes; Dr. and Mrs. Blacklock; Dr. and Mrs. Fogarty; Mrs. Maule; Mrs. Swinhoe; Misses Harcourt, Thomson, and Cooper; the Misses Fooks; Capt. Smith; Messrs. Dennis, Hughes, Thomson, Marshall, Shakespear, Travers, Holmes, Jenkyns, Bryant, Pollock, Pybres, Harris, Hunter, and Beall.

Per Siath Eden, for Cape and Madras: Mr. and Mrs. R. Trotter, B. C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Rigg; Mr. and Mrs. Evans; the Misses Arm-strong; Misses Farrington, Johnstone, Mortlock Richardson; Mr. E. B. Thomas, C. S.; Messrs. Berkeley, Cunningham, Freese, Gordon, Harris, Mortlock, and Phillips.

Per Lord William Bentinck, for Bombay; Dr. and Mrs. Fraser; Mrs. Eckford; Miss Robertson; Capt. Benbow, 15th N. I.; Lieut. B. H. Combe, 1st. L. C.; Messrs. Day, Macpherson, Manson, and Whitmore.

Per Hashemy, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. and Mrs. Bolleau and two children; Lieut. and Mrs. Ludlow; Lieut. G. D. Elliott, B. N. I.; Lieut. Chas. Elliott; Ena. H. Egan, 55th Foot, Messrs. Geo. Bolleau, Molesworth, Vanrenen, R. Taylor, Gells, and Bolleau.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Alice Crouther, Fish, from Manila to Cork, was totally lost 4th Oct., on South India, China Sea: crew saved.

The Ticker, from Sydney, was driven on shore near Cavite, Bay of Manila, during a heavy gale on 18th Oct., and completely wrecked.

The *Ann* whaler, of London, which put into Manilla previous to 1st Sept. with damage, and master dead, has since been condemned and sold.

The *Susan*, Payne, from Calcutta to London, has been condemned at the Mauritius. The *Winchester* and *Saladin* bring home her cargo.

The *Duke of Sussex*, Booth, from North Shields to the Cape of Good Hope, was lost at Stromness 25th January, during a gale: the master, his wife, first and second mate, and five of the crew, drowned.

The *Queen*, Forrest, from Liverpool to Bombay, put into Rio de Janeiro, leaky, 27th Nov., and would have to discharge.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 1. At the house of her father, 24, Upper Gloucester Place, the lady of Capt. John Pater-son, H.C. service, of a daughter.

12. The lady of Francis Ommanney, Esq., of Norfolk Street, of a son.

19. At Upper Seymour Street, West, Connaught Square, the lady of Capt. J. T. Boileau, Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.

20. At Wimbledon Common, the lady of Major Oliphant, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 11. At St. James's Church, Bristol, Joshua Ryland Marshman, Esq., Barrister at law, third son of the late Dr. Marshman, of Serampore, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Roberts, of Bristol.

29. At Bitton Church, William Hart, Esq., of the E.I. Company's civil service, youngest son of the late General Hart, of Kilderry, in the county of Donegal, to Frances Anne, fourth daughter of Edward Frere, Esq., of Bitton, in Gloucestershire.

Feb. 6. At St. Paul's, Southsea, Hants, Robert Pollock, Esq., of the 8th Madras L.C., second son of Sir Frederick Pollock, M.P., to Ellen, second daughter of Capt. Douglas, R.N., Commodore on the Jamaica station.

— At St. Pancras Church, S. O. E. Ludlow, Esq., Madras Engineers, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of David Kerr, Esq.

18. At St. Pancras Church, Henry Pilleau, Esq., of H. M. 63d regt., to Louisa Ann, youngest daughter of Henry Percival, Esq., of Torrington Square.

22. At St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, B. Harding, Esq., Albany, late of Calcutta, to Louisa Le Neve, widow of the late G. F. Le Neve, Esq., Barrow, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20. On the passage from Bombay to Liverpool, Capt. James Adiehl, of the ship *Commerce*.

Nov. 1. At the Candonga Mine, in the Brazils, A. F. Goodridge, Esq., M.D., only son of John Goodridge, Esq., R.N., late Master Attendant at the Cape of Good Hope.

Jan. 14. Miss Elizabeth Joanna Vignon, aged 19 years, daughter of the late Gabriel Vignon, of Calcutta, Esq.

28. At Heytesbury, in his 22d year, the Hon. Frederick Ashe a Court, youngest son of Lord and Lady Heytesbury.

30. Alexander Cumming, Esq., of Logie, North Britain, Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Civil Service.

31. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Parke, relict of the celebrated Mungo Park, the African traveller.

Feb. 12. At North-End, Fulham, Sarah, widow of the late Major R. M. Bagshaw, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Bengal Service.

— At Bartram's, Hampstead, William Winfield, Esq., aged 68.

16. At New Dorset-place, Clapham, in his 82d year, Capt. Hooper, late of the Hon. E. I. Company's service.

— In Upper Berkeley Street, in the 53th year of his age, Benjamin Preston, Esq., late of Calcutta, sincerely regretted.

21. At his house in Fitzroy-Square, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., in his 81st year, formerly of the Bombay Civil Service.

Lately. At sea, on the voyage from Batavia, Capt. T. B. Govey, commander of the ship *Asia*.

— At sea, on the voyage to Calcutta, Capt. Hoy, commander of the ship *Lady of the Lake*.

— Lieut. Col. H. Stackpole, of Clanville Lodge, near Andover, late of the 45th regt.

— On the passage from India, Lieut. Thomas, 31st Regt.

— At Tranby House, near Hull, Yorkshire, aged 8 years, Henry Godfrey, second son of Henry Smith Boulderson, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's civil service.

LONDON MARKETS, February 12.

Sugar.—The grocers were anxious to purchase West India sugar last week; a fair amount of business was transacted, and previous rates were fully supported. The stock of British Plantation sugar is 3,047 less than last year at the same period. The stock of Mauritius is 3,743 less than last year. The stock of Bengal is 13,387 more than last year. For Mauritius, a good demand has prevailed, particularly for middling and good grocery descriptions. The clearances from the warehouses are large.

Indigo.—For East-India there is not many orders, either for home use or shipping, but the merchants remain firm, and buyers have been compelled to pay prices fully equal to those of the last quarterly sales for small parcels, and some parties are not inclined to sell on those terms. The clearances from the warehouses have been pretty good, and the stock is diminishing.

Tea.—The monthly sales, which commenced on the 17th instant, were brought to a conclusion this afternoon. The quantity of Tea offered was large, amounting to 7,000,000 lbs. The sales opened, contrary to the expectations of many, with a great disinclination on the part of the trade to pay anything like previous market rates, and although there was a large attendance from all parts of the country, and a good muster of town dealers, still the demand during the first four days of the sales, was extremely limited for all descriptions for actual consumption, and capitalists refrained from making investments. The merchants, however, generally refused to reduce their pretensions, in conse-

quence of the peculiar position in which the trade of this country with China is placed, and bought in and withdrew the principal part which passed the hammer at high prices, but when they showed a disposition to realize, they were compelled to submit to a considerable sacrifice on the rates current at the sales which occurred in the early part of January and the reduction on the rates of that period was 7d. to 8d. on Hyson and Young Hyson, 3d. to 4d. on Hyson Skin, 3d. to 4d. on Twankay, 6d. to 7d. on Imperial and Gunpowder, and 3d. to 6d. on Orange and Flowery Pekoe; Black Tea was more protected, but when compared with the rates current in the market a few days before the sales, the reduction amounted to 4d. to 6d., and Twankays shew a decline of 6d. to 6.; Souehong and Caper are 3d. to 4d. cheaper than in January; black leaf Pekoe has maintained late rates. Even at these rates the trade evinced little inclination to do business, and the quantity actually sold during that period amounted to only 13,500 packages out of 49,000 which passed. The sudden cessation in the demand, without any apparent cause, astonished many parties. On Friday, however, the merchants displayed more firmness for Black Tea, and bought in and withdrew large quantities above the rates of the previous day, the trade were also more desirous to purchase, and a fair amount of business was transacted at prices 4d. to 1d. above the rates of the previous day for Congou, but Green Tea still met a dull demand.

N.B. The letters P.C. denotes prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mda. produce 5 to 6 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mda.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 30 pieces.

CALCUTTA, December 19, 1839.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	15 0	@ 22 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	5 10	@ 5 13
Bottles 100	10 4	— 10 12	— flat do.	5 12	— 5 14
Coals B. md.	0 6	— 0 11	— English, sq. do.	4 2	— 4 4
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 .. F. md.	34 0	— 34 6	— flat do.	4 3	— 4 5
— Brasiers', do.	35 4	— 35 12	— Bolt do.	4 0	— 4 2
— Ingot do.	32 3	— 32 14	— Sheet do.	5 8	— 6 2
— Old Gross do.	33 4	— 33 10	— Nails do.	14 0	— 19 8
— Bolt do.	34 0	— 35 0	— Hoops F. md.	5 8	— 5 13
— Tile do.	32 0	— 32 14	— Kettle cwt.	0 13	— 1 1
— Nails, assort. do.	54 0	— 60 0	Lead, Pig F. md.	7 2	— 7 3
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	31 4	— 32 0	— unstamped. do.	6 14	— 7 0
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery 1 D.	—	— 15 D.
Copperas do.	2 7	— 2 9	— Shot, patent bag	4 0	— 4 12
Cottons, chints pce.	3 4	— 6 0	— Spelter Ct. Rs. F. md.	9 11	— 9 13
— Muslins do.	0 15	— 4 12	Stationery 15 A.	—	— 40 A.
— Yarn 20 to 170 mos.	0 3½	— 0 6½	— Steel, English. Ct. Rs. F. md.	5 12	— 6 0
— Cutlery, fine. 5 A.	—	— 15 A.	— Swedish do.	7 12	— 8 2
Glass Ware. 10 to 25 D. to P.C.	—	—	— Tin Plates Sa. Rs. boxes	17 10	— 17 12
Ironmongery 35 D.	—	— 45 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	4 8	— 9 0
Hosiery, cotton. 10 A.	—	— 25 A.	— coarse and mddling. 1 0	—	— 3 12
Ditto, silk 15 D.	—	— 35 D.	— Flannel fine. 0 15	—	— 1 6

BOMBAY, December 28, 1839.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	12	@ 16	Iron, Swedish St. candy	61	@ 61 8
Bottles, quart. doz.	1 10	—	— English do.	46	—
Coals ton	6	— 15	— Hoops cwt.	6 8	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 .. cwt.	59	—	— Nails do.	15	— 16
— Thick sheets or Brasers'. do.	62	—	— Sheet do.	10	—
— Plate bottoms do.	61	— 64	— Rod for bolts St. candy	46	—
— Tile do.	54 4	—	— do. for nails do.	46	— 47
Cottons, Chints, &c., &c.	—	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	11 12	—
— Longcloths, 38 to 40 yds.	—	—	— Sheet do.	13	— 13 4
— Muslins lb.	0 7	— 0 13	— Millinery 25 D.	—	—
— Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0 18	—	— Shot, patent cwt.	14	— 15
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 0 18	—	—	— Spelter do.	13 4	— 13 8
Cutlery, table P.C.	—	—	— Stationery 40 D.	—	—
Earthenware 60 A.	—	—	— Steel, Swedish tub	13	—
Glass Ware. 40 D.	—	—	— Tin Plates box	17 8	— 18
Hardware P.C.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .. yd.	6 10	—
Hosiery, half hose P.C.	—	—	— coarse 2	—	—
			— Flannel, fine 1 8	—	—

MACAO, July 23, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Cottons, Chints, 28 yds. piece	3	@ 5	Smalls pecul	45	@ 53
— Longcloths do.	3 80	— 8	— Steel, Swedish tub	3½	—
— Muslins, 20 yds. do.	—	—	Woollens, Broad cloth yd.	1 30	— 1 40
— Cambrics, 40 yds do.	5	— 8	— do. ex super yd.	2 5	—
— Handkerchiefs do.	1 10	— 2 10	— Camlets, at Whampoa. pce.	20	— 22
— Yarn, Nos. 18 to 40. pecul	22	— 32	— Do. outside. do.	26	— 27
Iron, Bar do.	3 50	— 3 75	— Long Kils do.	8	— 10 40
— Rod do.	5	— 7	— Tin, Straits pecul	22	— 22½
Lead, Pig do.	6½	— 7	— Tin Plates box	9½	— 10

SINGAPORE, November 21, 1839.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors pecul	6½	@ 7	Cotton Hkfs. imlt. Battick, dble. corgie	4	@ 5
Bottles 100	4	— 4½	— do. do Pullicat doz.	1½	— 2
Copper Nails and Sheathing pecul	35	— 36	— Twist, Grey mule, 30 to 50 .. pecul	30	— 40
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. 33-36 pce.	1 75	— 2½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	—	—
— Ditto 34	40-44 do.	2	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	85	— 115
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	3½	— 5	— Cutlery saleable.	—	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	4½	— 5	— Iron, Swedish pecul	4½	— 5
— do. do. 45-60 do.	5	— 8	— English do.	3½	— 3½
— Grey Shirting do. do. 35-36 do.	2½	— 4	— Nail, rod do.	3½	— 3½
— Prints, 7-8 & 9-8, single colours do.	1 80	— 2½	Lead, Pig 7	—	—
— two colours do.	1½	— 3	— Sheet do.	6½	— 7
— Turkey reds do.	6	— 6½	— Spelter pecu	6½	— 7
— fancies do.	3	— 4	— Steel tub	8	— 7
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 42 to 44 .. pce.	1	— 2½	Woollens, Long Ells pce.	6	— 7½
— Jaconet, 20 42 to 45 1½	—	— 2	— Cambrics do.	20	— 20
— Lappets, 10 40 to 42 1	—	— 1½	— Bombasets do.	4½	— 4½

MARKETS IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta, Dec. 19, 1839.—Longcloths, Jaconets, and Cambrics continue in demand, and several sales have been effected since our last: a good many Lappets have changed hands also. The market for Coloured and Printed Goods is without alteration. — White Mule Twist is without change of importance. — Woollens: a few sales of Superfine have been made lately; the market, however, is dull at present. — Copper: the demand is good just now, and a great deal has been disposed of at fair prices. — Iron: the demand is steady at quotations. — Spelter is in good demand, and prices have risen. — Tin Plates, 180 boxes have changed hands at Co.'s Rs. 17-12. — *Pr. Cur.*

Madras, Dec. 18, 1839.—The prices of Metals obtained show in some instances a slight improvement on the rates previously current.—The imports of Europe Articles per *Atlas* have caused very little change in the market, and prices of almost every article continue at about former rates, with little demand for any particular description, the market being well supplied. — *Pr. Cur.*

Bombay, Dec. 28, 1839.—The following are the Sales of Piece Goods during the week, *viz.*—80 Pieces Grey Mulls, 20 yards 7 inch., at Rs. 4-8-0 per piece; 130 do. do., at Rs. 4 per do.; 2,700 do. do. at Rs. 2-10-0 per do.; 200 do. Jaconets at Rs. 2-14-0 per do.; 200 do. Madapollams at Rs. 3-8-0 per do.; 300 do. do. 36 in., at Rs. 5-10-0 per do.; 100 do. Bleached Longcloth at Rs. 10-8-0 per do.; 800 do. Grey Madapollams, 45 in., at Rs. 4-4-0 per do.; 450 do. do. 34 in., at Rs. 3-3-0 per do.—The market for Yarn Mule is in a dull inactive state, while the stocks held are large, and prices have fallen. Water Twist is also in little enquiry, low numbers having fallen, but high are maintained from being scarce. — Metals: stocks of the different descriptions of Copper are very light, and would be run off in a short period were there any ordinary activity in the demand, but which is prevented by difficulties in the money market. Spelter, owing to the light supplies, and inconsiderable stock, is maintained at our quotations. Steel continues in good enquiry, with small stocks, but particularly of faggot. Pig Lead, stock moderate. Sheet ditto, supplies light, and prices upheld. Tin Plates, no alteration in notice in prices. British Bar Iron, in less enquiry, although the supply is moderate, and not computed at more than 2,000

candies. Swedish Iron is also in diminished request, and prices have fallen. Sheet Iron, in good enquiry, and the stock low. Hoop Iron in only moderate enquiry, stock considerable. Nail Rod, both square and round, in moderate enquiry, and stock of the former light. — *Fr. Cur.*

Singapore, Nov. 21, 1839.—Stocks of Plain, Printed, and Coloured Cotton Goods still continue large. There has been a fair demand during the week for Common Madapollams, Long Cloths, and Grey Shirtings, but at very low rates, which some holders refuse, and the sales have been small. — Grey Mule Twist has been more in demand during the week, but sales can only be effected at very low prices. Coloured Twist, stock very large, and demand still dull. — Woollens: Scarlet Spanish Stripes only in any demand, and stock in first hands very trifling. Cambrics; about 3,600 pieces have been imported from China since our last, of colours adapted to the China market, and which are in no demand at present. — Metals: English Flat Bar Iron, stock reduced, and all in two or three hands. Nail-rod of ready sale at quotations. Pig Lead, stock large; retailing at 7 dols. per pecul. Sheet Lead, the market supplied. Steel, small sized in long boxes, saleable at 7 to 7½ dols., while large sizes are difficult of sale. Copper Sheathing and nails, the market well supplied. — Cutlery and Hardware saleable at fair prices. — Earthenware dull, and stock large.

Batavia.—Private advices of the 24th Oct. mention that the market for Europe Piece Goods was very depressed, and the bazaar in a very unsatisfactory state. No sales of consequence had been effected for some time. — *Sing. Free Press.*

Manilla, Nov. 2, 1839.—The enquiry for Coloured Cotton Goods of suitable patterns still continues, but the Chinese do not come up in their offers to the prices asked by the importers, who hold up to their present demands, in consideration of the barrenness of the shops in these descriptions of merchandise. The Stock of Grey and White Goods are still very large. — The demand for Woollens is generally very limited, and Broadcloths of very superior quality can only be disposed of in very small quantities; ordinary cloths are of less difficult sale. — The Metal market is well supplied: stocks of Iron continue large, and we hear of no transactions. — *Pr. Cur.*

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 19, 1839.

Government Securities.

Stock Paper	Transfer Loan of 1835-36 interest payable in England ..	prem.	Sell. Buy.		Co.'s Rs.
			10	8	
			11	0	
					per cent.
Second 5 p'ct.	From Nov. 1, 151 ..				
	a 15,200 acc'd. ing to Number		2	4	1
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent.			3	0	3
	4 per cent.	disc.	4	10	4
					12

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem. 2,500 a 2,525
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000) Old 385 a 390

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills 4 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper 5 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight and 12 months' date
— to buy, 1s. 11½d. to 2s.; to sell, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1½d.
per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Dec. 18, 1839.

Non Remittable Loan of 8th Aug. 1835, five per cent.—1 to 4½ prem.

Ditto ditto last five per cent —4 to 4½ prem.

Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—4 to 4½ disc.

Ditto New four per cent.—4 to 4½ disc.

Tanjore Bonds—9½ to 10 disc.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. to 2s. per

Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Dec. 28, 1839.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d.
per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99.8 to 99 Bombay
Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees.
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98 to 98.8 Bombay
Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 108 to 110.8 Bombay
Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.—very few offering.
Ditto of 1829-30, 110.4 to 110.8 per ditto.—ditto
4 per cent. Loan of 1833-35, 103 to 103.8 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Company's) Rs. 97.19 to 98 do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 114 to 114.8
Bom. Rs.—none offering.

Singapore, Nov. 21, 1839.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 10 to 30
days' sight, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.; Private
Bills, with shipping documents, 6 mo. sight,
4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per do.; Ditto, with ditto, 3 mo.
sight, 4s. 5d. to 4s. 6d. per do.

Macao, July 23, 1839.

Exchanges, &c.

On London, 6 mo. sight, 4s. 10d. to 4s. 11d. per Sp. Dol.
On Bengal.—Company's Bills, 30 days, 218
Co.'s Rs. per 100 Sp. Dols.—Private Bills,
30 days, — Co.'s Rs. per ditto—no transactions.
On Bombay, Private Bills, 30 days, 220 Co.'s Rs.
per ditto—no transactions.
Sycee Silver at Lintin, — per cent. prem.—none.

MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND ALEXANDRIA.

Dates of Departure and Arrival of the Outward and Inward Mails between London and Alexandria by British and French Steamers, *viâ* Marseilles.

OUTWARD MAILS.		INWARD MAILS.	
By French Steamers.	By British Steamers.	By French Steamers.	By British Steamers.
Depart from London <i>Falling on Sunday, 1 day earlier.</i> 5th 15 25—mo. of 30 days. 26 " 31 " 23 Feb. 24 " Leap Year, month of October of the 1840. present year). — From April to October, one day later than all of these dates will probably be in time.	Depart from London. 4th Falling on Sunday, then on the 5th, and one day later throughout to Alexandria. (This will happen in the month of October of the 1840. present year).	Depart from Alexandria for Malta. 27 7 17	Depart from Alexandria for Malta. 23 ^a to 28—mo. of 31 days, or, latest date, three days previous to the 1st of the ensuing month.
		Arrive at Malta from Alexandria. 4 14 24	Arrive at Malta from Alexandria. { 28 to 2
Depart from Marseilles for Malta. 11 21 1	Depart from Marseilles for Malta. 9	Depart from Malta for Marseilles. 6 16 26	Depart from Malta for Marseilles. { 28 to 3
Arrive at Malta from Marseilles. 17 27 7	Arrive at Malta from Marseilles. 13	Arrive at Marseilles from Malta. 11 21 1	Arrive at Marseilles from Malta. { 2 to 8
Depart from Malta for Alexandria. 18 28 8	Depart from Malta for Alexandria. 13 or 14	Arrive at London. 17 27 7 Falling on Sunday, one day later.	Arrive at London. { 8 to 14
Arrive at Alexandria from Malta. 24 4 14	Arrive at Alexandria from Malta. 17 to 19 By the transmission of the India Mails through France being made a special service, whereby no detention will take place at Paris, and the employment of powerful steamers, they will probably reach Malta in eight days, Alexandria in twelve days, and Suez in fifteen days from London.	* The earliest date of departure from Alexandria is on the supposition of the Mails from Bombay being despatched on the 1st of the month, and the first of eighteen days' voyage to Suez.	

PRICES OF SHARES, February 26, 1840.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India (Stock)....	107	5 p. cent.	3,065,667	100	—	—
London (Stock)....	67½	2½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's	104½	5 p. cent.	1,382,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures	—	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto	99½	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural)	44	0 17 0	10,000	100	27½	Nov.
Bank (Australasian)	57½	8 p. cent.	5,000	—	—	Jan. July.
Van Diemen's Land Company	11½	—	10,000	100	17½	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Pearl</i>	394 tons.	Burrows	March 2.
<i>Ann Lockerby</i>	365	Burt	March 5.
<i>Larkins</i>	800	Ingram	March 9.
<i>Asia</i>	400	Patterson	March 20.
<i>Bucephalus</i>	1000	Fulcher	July 1.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.

<i>David Scott</i>	800	Spence	March 2.
<i>Roxburgh Castle</i>	700	Bourchier	April 15.
<i>Eliza</i>	700	McCarthy	May 1.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, AND CHINA.

<i>Reliance</i>	1500	Pattullo	March 25.
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FOR MADRAS.

<i>Francis Smith</i>	650	Edmonds	March 15.
<i>Samarang</i>	600	Biles	April 2.

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.

<i>Minerva</i>	1000	Geere	April 20.	Gravesend.
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FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Tartar</i>	600	Young	March 6.
<i>Euphrates</i>	650	Buckham	March 10.
<i>Sarah</i>	500	Dawson	March 25.
<i>Dartmouth</i>	730	Jacob	March 31.
<i>Northumberland</i>	900	Guthrie	April 5.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Emma*</i>	400	Mann	March 2.
<i>Tigris</i>	550	Symons	March 10.
<i>Achilles</i>	350	Duncan	April 10.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

<i>Gulnare</i>	338	Williams	March 12.
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FOR BATAVIA.

<i>Margaretha</i>	387	Barcham	March 10.
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FOR CHINA.

<i>Francis Yates</i>	200	Beale	March 5.
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FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

<i>Mauritian</i>	284	Reed	March 5.
<i>Agostina</i>	400	Perry	March 20.

* Touching at the Cape.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1839.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Day to Bombay	Arrived at Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (in divisions).
(via Falmouth).				
January 19	March 20. (per <i>Hugh Lindsay</i>)	60	March 28	March 31, April 2, 3, 4 (4 divisions.)
February 18	April 11	54	April 19.	April 22, 25, 27 (3 do.)
March 18	May 5	50	May 13 ..	May 17, 18, 21, 24 (4 do.)
April 13	June 21. (per <i>Colombo</i>)	49	July 1	July 5, 7, 8 (3 do.)
May 11	June 27	47	July 6	July 12, 14, 15 (3 do.)
June 8	July 27	49	Aug. 4	Aug. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 (6 do.)
July 6	Sept. 6	62	Sept. 18 ..	Sept. 23, 25, 28, 30, Oct. 1.
August 3	Sept. 23	50	Oct. 1	Oct. 10, &c.
(via Marseilles).				
Sept. 16	Oct. 29. (per <i>Berence</i>)	43	Nov. 9 ..	Nov. 9, 14, &c.
Oct. 14	Nov. 23. (per <i>Zenobia</i>)	40	Dec. 4	Dec. 6, &c.
Nov. 4	Dec. 30. (per <i>Hugh Lindsay</i>)	56		

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1840.

In accordance with the Convention concluded with France, a Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via Marseilles*, on Wednesday, the 4th of March.

A Mail, it is supposed, will be made up for India, *via Falmouth*, on Saturday, the 14th of March.

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PROSPECTUS.

WHATEVER differences of opinion may exist as to the high degree of early civilization and national glory laid claim to by the Irish people, it has never been questioned that, in the most remote times, they had at least a national music peculiar to themselves, and that their bards and harpers were eminently skilful in its performance.

The investigation of our civil and military antiquities, notwithstanding all the doubts which beset the inquiry, has always been esteemed an honourable and patriotic employment, and many ingenious and worthy men have in this way obtained the applauses of the learned, and the approbation of their own countrymen. It is submitted then, that if such rewards attend speculations on the uncertain, or at least debateable matters connected with the early condition of society among our ancestors, some share of public approval and encouragement may fairly be expected for an attempt to elucidate a subject which, of all those involved in Irish history, is the one most capable of being handled with certainty and precision.

Poems and histories, when orally delivered, will, from time to time, be corrupted and interpolated. Thus, of all the poems attributed to Ossian, it is now impossible to say whether any, or any part even, be undoubtedly genuine. So also, but in a higher degree, with regard to songs. The words of the popular songs of every country vary according to the several provinces and districts in which they are sung: as, for example, to the popular air of *Aileen-a-Roon*, we here find as many different sets of words as there are counties in one of our provinces. But the case is totally different with music. A strain of music, once impressed on the popular ear, never varies. It may be made the vehicle of many different sets of words, but they are adapted to *it*, not *it* to *them*, and it will no more alter its character on their account than a ship will change the number of its masts on account of an alteration in the nature of its lading. For taste in music is so universal, especially among country people, and in a pastoral age, and airs are so easily, indeed, in many instances, so intuitively acquired, that when a melody has once been divulged in any district, a criterion is immediately established in almost every ear; and this criterion being the more infallible in proportion as it requires less effort in judging, we have thus, in all directions, and at all times, a tribunal of the utmost accuracy and of unequalled impartiality (for it is unconscious of the exercise of its own authority) governing the musical traditions of the people, and preserving the native airs and melodies of every country.

in their integrity, from the earliest periods. It is thus that changes in the actual frame and structure of our melodies have never been attempted, unless on the introduction of the altered tunes for the first time amongst those who had never heard them in their original state; as in the instance of Sir John Stevenson's supposed emendations of the Irish melodies on their first introduction to that extended auditory procured for them by the excellence of Mr. Moore's accompanying poetry; and thus it is, that so long as the musical collector or antiquary confines his search to the native districts of the tunes he seeks for, he may always be certain of the absolute and unimpeachable authenticity of every note he procures.

Were it not for this provision for the transmission of tunes in a perfect state from the earliest times, there would be no such thing (at least in our age of the world) as musical antiquity, or the means of judging from musical remains of the genius and sentiment, and, through them, of the mental refinement and social progress of our remote ancestors: for musical notation is of comparatively recent origin, and without it we have nothing but this tradition to depend on. But, there being this provision made for the perpetuation of tunes, musical antiquity becomes, in its way, of just as much importance as civil or military, or (apart from doctrinal differences) as ecclesiastical antiquity. For the aim of all is to realize former times, so as to bring us acquainted with our ancestors; and if, towards forming that acquaintance, it be satisfactory to ascertain their exploits in war, or their

progress in the arts of building and tillage, it surely must afford an equal share of pleasure to the reflective inquirer to become acquainted with the men themselves, and with their general turn of mind and sentiment in the very notes and cadences by which they gave expression to their ruling passions.

The hope of being thus enabled, by reviving the national music, to place himself in the same rank with those worthy Irishmen whose labours have from time to time sustained the reputation of the country for a native literature, had, the Editor admits, no inconsiderable share in determining him on making the study and preservation of our Irish melodies the main business of his long life, and, he is free to confess, the same hope still animates him in giving these, the last of his labours, to the public. But what at first incited him to the pursuit, and what has chiefly kept alive the ardour with which, for nearly fifty years, he has prosecuted it, was and is a strong innate love of these delightful strains for their own sake, a love for them which neither the experience of the best music of other countries, nor the control of a vitiated public taste, nor the influence of advancing years, has ever been able to alter or diminish.

The occasion which first confirmed the Editor in this partiality for the airs of his native country, was the great meeting of the Harpers at Belfast, in the year 1792. Before this there had been several similar meetings at Granard, in the county of Longford, which had excited

a surprising degree of interest in Irish music through that part of the country. The meeting at Belfast was, however, better attended than any that had yet taken place, and its effects were more permanent, for it kindled an enthusiasm throughout the North which burns bright in some warm and honest hearts to this day. All the best of the old class of harpers—a race of men then nearly extinct, and now gone for ever—Denis Hempson, Arthur O'Neill, Charles Fanning, and seven others, the least able of whom has not left his like behind, were present. Hempson, who realized the antique picture drawn by Cambrensis and Galilei, for he played with long crooked nails, and in his performance, “the tinkling of the small wires under the deep notes of the bass” was peculiarly thrilling, took the attention of the Editor with a degree of interest which he never can forget. He was the only one who played the very old—the aboriginal—music of the country; and this he did in a style of such finished excellence as persuaded the Editor that the praises of the old Irish harp in Cambrensis, Fuller, and others, instead of being, as the detractors of the country are fond of asserting, ill-considered and indiscriminate, were in reality no more than a just tribute to that admirable instrument and its then professors. But, more than any thing else, the conversation of Arthur O'Neill, who, although not so absolute a harper as Hempson, was more a man of the world, and had travelled in his calling over all parts of Ireland, won and delighted him.

All that the genius of later poets and romance writers has feigned of the wandering minstrel, was realized in this man. There was no house of any note in the north of Ireland, as far as Meath on the one hand, and Sligo on the other, in which he was not well known and eagerly sought after. Carolan had been his immediate predecessor, and those who have taken any interest in the life of the elder minstrel will readily recognize the names of Charles O'Connor of Belanagar, Toby Peyton of Lisduff, James Irwin of Streamstown, Mrs. Crofton of Longford, Con O'Donnell of Larkfield, Ken Jones of Moneyglass—not to detain the reader with a longer enumeration—all of whom are to be found among the list of O'Neill's friends and entertainers. He had also, when a youth, been through the South, where his principal patron was the famous Murtagh Oge O'Sullivan of Bearhaven, a man who led quite the life of an old Irish chieftain, and whose memory is still vividly preserved in the lays and traditions of the county of Cork. O'Neill was of the great Tyrone family, and prided himself on his descent, and on supporting, to some extent, the character of a gentleman harper. Although blind from his youth, he possessed a surprising capacity for the observation of men and manners. He had been the intimate friend of Acland Kane, who had played before the Pretender, the Pope, and the King of Spain. He himself had played on Brian Boru's harp, strung for the occasion, through the streets of Limerick in the year

'45 ; in a word he was a man whose conversation was enough to enamour any one of Irish music, much more one so enthusiastic in *every thing Irish* as the Editor.

Animated by the countenance and assistance of several townsmen of congenial taste and habits, of whom his excellent friend Doctor James M'Donnell is now, alas ! the only survivor, and assisted, to a great extent, by O'Neill and the other harpers present on this memorable occasion, the Editor, immediately after the termination of the meeting, commenced forming his first collection. For this purpose he travelled into Derry and Tyrone, visiting Hempson, after his return to Magilligan in the former county, and spending a good part of the summer about Ballinascreen and other mountain districts in the latter, where he obtained a great number of admirable airs from the country people. His principal acquisitions were, however, made in the province of Connaught, whither he was invited by the celebrated Richard Kirwan of Cregg, the philosopher, and founder of the Royal Irish Academy, who was himself an ardent lover of the native music, and who was of such influence in that part of the country, as procured the Editor a ready opportunity of obtaining tunes both from high and low. Having succeeded beyond his expectations, he returned to Belfast, and in the year 1796 produced his first volume, containing sixty-six native Irish airs never before published.

Before this time there had been but three attempts of

this nature : one by Burke Thumoth, in 1720, another by Neill of Christ Churchyard, soon after, and a third by Carolan's son, patronized by Dean Delany, about 1747. In all these, the arrangement was calculated rather for the flute or violin than for a keyed instrument, so that the tunes were to a great extent deprived of their peculiar character ; and, as they were deficient in arrangement, so were they meagre in extent. On the whole, the Editor may safely say that his publication above alluded to, was the first and only collection of genuine Irish harp music given to the world up to the year 1796.

The *eclat* of the Granard and Belfast Meetings, joined to the success of this publication, which was one chief cause also of the establishment of the Irish Harp Society in Belfast, had the effect of rendering our native music rather fashionable, and the Editor was gratified to find that the tunes which had thus for the first time been brought before the public, were soon adopted as vehicles for the most beautiful popular songs that have perhaps ever been composed by any lyric poet. “The Twisting of the Rope,” “The Brown Thorn,” “The Fox’s Sleep,” and many other airs too numerous to particularize in this place^a, now assumed a new dress—one, indeed, in point of poetic diction and classical ornament infinitely more elegant than they had ever worn before—under the hands of Mr. Moore ; but the Editor saw with

^a In fact, eleven out of sixteen of the airs in Mr. Moore’s first number were taken immediately from the volume above-mentioned.

pain, and still deplores the fact, that in these new Irish melodies, the work of the poet was accounted of so paramount an interest, that the proper order of song writing was in many instances inverted, and, instead of the words being adapted to the tune, the tune was too often adapted to the words, a solecism which could never have happened had the reputation of the writer not been so great as at once to carry the tunes he deigned to make use of altogether out of their old sphere among the simple and tradition-loving people of the country—with whom, in truth, many of the new melodies, to this day, are hardly suspected to be themselves.

Notwithstanding the chagrin with which the Editor saw the old national music, which it had been, and still is, his ambition to preserve in its integrity, thus unworthily handled and sent abroad throughout the whole world in a dress so unlike its native garb, he did not relax in his efforts to procure and publish as many more airs as he could collect in repeated journeys through all parts of the country, where he had any expectation of finding the old music preserved, but chiefly through Ulster and Connaught; even though in doing so he had no other prospect than that of seeing these fruits of his labour caught up as soon as they appeared, to be sent forth again in similar disguises. He accordingly published his second volume, containing seventy-five additional tunes, with a dissertation on the Irish harp prefixed, in 1809. This volume, like the first, afforded a copious

fund of new melodies of which the song-writers of the day eagerly and largely availed themselves. The beauty of Mr. Moore's words, in a great degree atones for the violence done by the musical arranger to any of the airs which he has adopted, (and they are even more numerous than in the instance of the first volume,) but there are others who have spoiled several fine airs given in this and the former publication, without even equaling, much less improving on, the rude accompanying lyrics of the country.

In preparing the materials of this second publication, the Editor had occasion frequently to visit Hempson, who was now bedridden, being over 100 years old. From him he not only procured many of the best and most ancient pieces in the whole collection, but learned also his peculiar mode of playing and fingering—the identical manner described by Cambrensis—together with a great number of the terms of musical science used among the old Irish harpers, and of which he had already got a large collection from O'Neill. Being in possession of these technical terms, and having learned their practical illustration from the very wires of Hempson's harp, that "Queen of Music," as it was called in those days, he began to entertain the hope of being able to do something more for Irish music than merely to collect and publish its remains as so many *disjecta membra citharæ*; and, with this object in view, he has endeavoured for the last thirty years not only to procure all the

genuine airs hitherto unpublished, and to arrange them in true harp style, as they may have been played by the Scotts, O'Cahans, and Connallons of former times, and as they would now be played by Hempson if he were still alive; but also, so to classify them as to render the whole series subservient to an investigation of the principles and history of our native music, an investigation which he is well aware he can only conduct a comparatively short distance, but one in which to make any progress is worth so much, that, if he has succeeded in effecting ever so little, he counts the time and labour he has spent in the pursuit, as nothing.

The object, then, of the present publication chiefly is to give the remaining airs of the collection arranged in true harp style, for the piano forte, accompanied by a practical digest of ancient Irish musical science. The Editor's chief aim throughout has been to guard the primitive air with a religious veneration. To this he has made everything else subordinate; and, finding that the adaptation of words, even of those to which the airs have been sung for generations back, being embarrassed by a defective accompaniment, interferes with the purity of their arrangement, he has, in almost every instance, given the music alone.

The entire number of airs is upwards of 140. Of these, considerably more than 100 are now for the first time published, the remainder being sets much superior to those already known. They may perhaps be classed with reference to three distinct Epochs, as the very ancient, the

ancient, and those composed from the time of Carolan to that of Jackson and Stirling; for since the death of the latter composer, the production of new melodies in Ireland has wholly ceased.

The extreme antiquity of the first class, consisting of *cavinans* or dirges, and of airs to which Ossianic and other very old poems are sung, is proved as well by the originality of their structure, (being neither perfect recitative nor perfect melody, but a very peculiar combination of both,) as by the fact of their being still sung with the same words in different parts of the country, these words in many instances corresponding exactly with poems of an extremely early date, preserved in ancient manuscripts. Thus, the Lamentation of Deirdre over the Sons of Usnach, is still sung in various parts of the country^a, to words corresponding with those of the old national romance of the Death of the Sons of Usnach, as preserved in Connaught, and printed in the Transactions of the Ibero-Celtic Society. This romance is accounted one of the oldest of the traditionary stories of the country, ranking in antiquity with that of the Children of Lir, and bearing every mark of having been composed in Pagan times. Again, the *goll* to the great *cavinan* or dirge, another air, which probably has its origin in the same ages, answers exactly to the rhythm and cadence of those words

^a The Editor had his set from a native of Murlogh, near Ballycastle in the County Antrim. It is worthy of remark that the same air and words are sung by natives of Scotland. A blind woman from Cantyre gave the identical notes in singing the piece at Belfast about forty years ago.

which, the Editor is informed by Mr. Petrie, are recorded in the Book of Ballymote, to have been sung by a choir of mysterious beings over the grave of a King of Ossory in the tenth century, and of which some stanzas associated with the tune are still remembered in the county of Londonderry. In like manner, the Ossianic airs have been noted down from persons, singing very old fragments of this class of poems, both in Scotland and in Ireland. Of these, perhaps, the most interesting is the air entitled "Erragon More," being that to which the Antrim Glen's people sing the Ossianic fragment published from another source by Dr. Young, in the first volume of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

Satisfied, on these grounds, that the airs of the first class are all of very great antiquity, the Editor has taken pains to examine and analyze their structure; and the result has been, that in them he can trace a characteristic style which prevails more or less throughout all genuine Irish music, and constitutes the true test by which to distinguish our native melodies from those of all other countries. It is by the prevalence of this peculiar character, that we become satisfied both of the antiquity and genuineness of a numerous class of airs, where the names of the composers, as is frequently the case, happen to be unknown. And here it may be necessary to observe, that, judging from the words now sung to many of these antique airs, we might be disposed at first to refer them to comparatively modern times; but it will

be found, that in every instance where this difficulty at first sight presents itself, the genius of the tune and that of the words are altogether dissimilar: the most tenderly plaintive airs being often associated with mean or grotesque verses, which manifestly could never have had their origin in the same tastes or habits that prompted their respective melodies. Such verses have been composed, and are composed to this day, *ad infinitum*, by persons of an ordinary vein of humour through all parts of Ireland; but neither in Ireland nor elsewhere has any one been found for the last 150 years, and more, able to produce a single strain of music at all comparable to the airs with which these unpolished lyrics are associated. The ablest composers of the present day are disappointed in the attempt to catch their style; and invariably meet the fate of Geminiani when he endeavoured to compose a second part to "*The Broom of Cowdenknowes*." Tunes so unapproachably unique, so eminently graceful, so unlike any other music of the nations around us—for, even in Giraldus's time, the Irish music was "not slow and solemn, as in the instruments of Britain, but cheerful, and ending in a sweet concord of sounds"—can never with any shew of reason be attributed to composers living in times of civil discord and daily peril, in penury and comparative barbarism. They bear the impress of better days, when the native nobles of the country cultivated music as a part of education; and, amid the wreck of our national history, are, perhaps, the most faithful

evidences we have still remaining of the mental cultivation and refinement of our ancestors.

Of this class, the one to which the Editor attaches most importance, is the air called "Ballinderry," which, although now sung to English words, in the counties of Down and Antrim, bears unequivocal internal marks of a very high antiquity, and at the same time possesses the extraordinary peculiarity of a very nearly regular bass called the Cronan, running concurrent with the melody through the entire composition. The Editor, therefore, conceives himself well justified in drawing the conclusion that those expressions of Cambrensis and others, which intimate, as plainly as words can, that the Irish of their time had a knowledge of counterpoint, or music in consonance, cannot by any ingenuity or dogmatism, whether of Mr. Moore or of Mr. Pinkerton, be drawn from their palpable acceptance as the simple record of the *fact*, a fact honourable to Irish music, and the establishment of which gives the Editor a satisfaction that antiquaries might envy. When the musical inquirer has studied this piece, and the highly curious Lesson and Prelude of the sixteenth century, by Scott, he will be better able to judge of the degree of importance which should be attached to the assertion "That it is certain that our finest airs are *modern*;" and that, "perhaps, we may look no farther than the *last disgraceful century* for the origin of most of those wild and melancholy strains which were at once the offspring and solace

of our grief."—(*Prefatory Letter*, 3rd vol. *Irish Melodies*.)

The remainder of the second class will be found to consist of numerous pieces not before published, for the most part by unknown hands ; but embracing specimens of the composition of O'Cahan, Scott, Daly, and Conalton, all men famous in their day, and still remembered with veneration by the native musicians. Two ancient airs, with variations in the old Irish style, arranged by Lyons, harper to Lord Antrim, about the beginning of the last century, will be found among the most interesting of these.

The airs of the third class are nearly all of ascertained origin, and, as has been mentioned, contain nothing of a date much prior to the time of Carolan. A more ornamental and less nervous style is here perceptible. The taste for Italian music, introduced by Geminiani and Corelli, seems about this time to have largely infected the works of Irish composers, especially those of Carolan. The public has been much too apt to regulate its estimate of Irish music by the standard of Carolan's performances. Without detracting from the eminent merits of this composer, it may, however, be safely said that there are many airs of the collection greatly superior to his. Movements with wildly luxuriant basses were those to which his genius chiefly inclined, and in these, indeed, it revelled with surprising gracefulness and freedom. But to the "deep sorrows" of the Irish

lyre he rarely aspired. That inimitable vein of tender expression which winds through the very old music of Ireland, in every mood, major or minor, is too often sought for in vain in those compositions, the sweetest of which seldom rise above the tender solicitations of love. His pieces have none of those "tinklings of the small strings, sporting with freedom under the deep notes of the bass," so characteristic of the style of performance among the old harpers, and which may almost be said to snatch a grace beyond the reach of art. The air "Bridget Cruise," esteemed to be the earliest effort of his youth, and inspired by the ardour of a youthful passion, is almost his only attempt at the old style. His imitation of Corelli is very apparent, particularly in the responses between the treble and bass, in his "Concerto," "Madam Bermingham," "Lady Blaney," "Colonel O'Hara," "Mrs. Crofton," and "Madam Cole." For these reasons the somewhat inferior and more modern class of tunes in the collection has been made to commence with such of the compositions of Carolan as still remained to be published.

Prefixed to the collection, is a dissertation on the antiquity of our national music, containing the result of the Editor's inquiries into its characteristic structure, and accompanied by a practical exposition of the modes of performance known to our ancestors. This inquiry is further carried out by an investigation into the antiquity of the

Irish Harp and Bagpipe, communicated by the Editor's learned friend, Samuel Ferguson, Esq., M. R. I. A., and comprising a memoir by George Petrie, Esq., M. R. I. A., of that ancient and beautiful instrument usually known as the harp of "King Brian Boru."

While forming these collections the Editor had an opportunity, never, perhaps, enjoyed by any other musical publisher, of rendering himself thoroughly acquainted with the genius and habits of the old native people of the country. His plan would have been imperfect had he not resorted to the artless modulations of the aged heads of families, and of females taught by their parents to sing to children on the breast, or at the milking of the cow; an occupation in which the native Irish took particular delight. In these excursions, especially in the remote parts of Tyrone and Derry in Ulster, and of Sligo and Mayo in Connaught, he has had the satisfaction of procuring old music and experiencing ancient hospitality, at the same time, among people of manners so primitive and sincere as could leave no doubt on any mind of the perfect genuineness of every thing about them. Had he gained nothing else on these occasions but a knowledge of the worth and warmheartedness of his poor countrymen, a knowledge so little sought after by those who might turn it to the best account, he would have been well repaid for all his toil. But this acquaintance with the humours and dispositions of the people, has, he observes, enabled him to preserve with a fide-

lity unattainable by any stranger, however sincere and honest in his notation, the pure, racy, old style and sentiment of every bar and note in his collection. While engaged in these searches, he also became acquainted with many curious particulars relating both to the tunes themselves, and to the lives and habits of the later harpers. These notices, combined with the original matter, either procured by the Editor's own observation or from original sources among the cotemporaries of his early years, are also annexed. He has likewise, in connexion with the lives of the harpers, given some account of the various efforts made from time to time for the revival of the national music of Ireland, exertions which, although they have failed in their great object, were at least instrumental in securing a comfortable asylum for the last of our native minstrels. Being now uncertain whether he may again have an opportunity of entering the field in defence of his country's just musical pretensions, the Editor has also taken this occasion to animadvert with some freedom on the various plagiarisms on Irish music, plagiarisms which have been from day to day repeated without shame and without rebuke.

Considering the great degree of interest attaching to everything connected with the ancient state of Ireland, and conscious of having thus done his best for a subject not only intimately associated with the history and antiquities of the country, but very agreeable and popular in its own nature, the Editor does, he confesses, enter-

tain a hope that the collection will be received with approbation by the lovers of music and the learned on both sides of the Channel. Should this be the case, he purposes to re-arrange and republish, with notices of the airs, similar to those of the present publication, the two volumes above spoken of. For it would be his ambition, as he was the first to give to the world a regularly arranged selection of our national airs, to complete his labours by leaving behind him a complete, uniform, and, he trusts, very nearly perfect, collection of native Irish

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"Mr. Richardson has founded his leading principles on those of Horne Tooke, as regards the explanation of words; with regard to the *authorities*, he has arranged them under periods of *chronological* succession, from Chaucer, Wicliff, and Gower, down to the period immediately preceding our own; thus affording a most interesting authentic history of the whole descent of the language, from the time when it emerged out of the arms of its Saxon parent, till it received its latest polish, and grace, and beauty, in the pages of Addison, and of Hume, of Goldsmith, and their great contemporaries. Many provincial glossaries have also of late years been published by very learned and inquisitive antiquaries, throwing light, not otherwise to be found, on obsolete or half-forgotten words; of these the author has availed himself, as well as of others, which have been appended to the elaborate editions of Shakespeare and our old poets. In other and inferior hands this accumulation of wealth might have been only a splendid incumbrance; in Mr. Richardson's, it is so ably disposed and so judiciously used, as to leave nothing to be desired by one who is anxious to survey at once the whole circle of our growing tongue."—*Gentleman's Magazine, June, 1835.*

W. P. is unwilling to interfere with the proceedings of his brethren in the trade: but he cannot forbear to notice, that the proprietor of the unsold copies of the Reprint of Dr. Webster's American Dictionary is circulating an Advertisement, in which he misrepresents the plan of Richardson's English Dictionary; in which he illicitly presses from the North American Review, an observation on Todd's Johnson, into the service of Webster; and quotes some remarks, written with much national partiality, on Richardson and Webster; but in which he does *not* inform the public—that the same Quarterly Reviewer declares, Dr. Webster's quartos to be hardly worthy of being reprinted in England; and, in a second notice, acknowledges that the reprint at New York of Richardson's Dictionary deserves a place in all public libraries, and in the private libraries of critical English readers.

Captain Marryat has observed, in his Diary in America, that Dr. Webster's Dictionary contained but few words that are not to be found as provincialisms in some English counties, with the exception of such words as *snags* and *sawyers* on the Mississippi.

FEDERAL, *ad.* Of or pertaining to a league or covenant.
-ISM.
-DERARY, or *Fedary* and *Fedary*, *s.* in
-DARY. Shak. are the same word
-DER-ATE, ad. differently written, (having
-ATION. no connexion whatever with
-ATIVE. *Feud* or *Feudatory*,) and sig-
-DIFRAGOUS. nify—A colleague, associate, or confederate.

Fedifragous,—breaking league or covenant.—*Prynne*.

L. Fœdus. Of the various etyms. which Voss. has collected, he prefers à *fœde*. See **FIDELITY**. Con-

FEDITY, *s.* Filthiness, foulness.

'Bp. Hall. L. Fœdus.

FEE, *s. v. -ING.* Any thing granted by one, and held by another, upon oath or promise of *fealty* or fidelity; any thing paid, given, and received upon trust reposed of a faithful performance of duty; as a reward or recompense; a perquisite.

The Glossarist to G. Douglas explains *Fee*, beasts or cattle; whence, he adds, our Eng. *Fee*; quia olim sola præmia et munera erant pecora; because cattle were formerly the only rewards or gifts; but there seems no necessity for a second etym.

Som. thinks, from the A. S. *Fœn*, (Go. *Faihu*.) pecunia, pretium, opes. Probably from the old Fr. *Fé*; *L. Fides*. (See **FEALTY**, **ENFEOFF**, **FEUD**, &c.) Blackstone says, that *Fee* signifies, in the northern languages, a conditional stipend or reward. He is probably right as to the legal app., but not as to the meaning of the word. Un-

FEEBLE, *ad. v.* The common *v.* now, is -NESS. To enfeeble, (qv.)

-Y. To weaken, to debilitate; to im-
-ISH,* v. pair or diminish, the strength or vigour, the firmness or stability.—*Berners*.

Fr. *Feeble*, *foible*; Sp. *Feble*; It. *Fiebole*, *fiavole*; all from the *L. Flebilis*, lamentable, and pitiful,—weak. *Flebilis* and *febilis*, (see *Du Cange*), were used in Low L. as equivalent to *debilis* and *debilitas*. En- or In-

FEED, *v. s.* To eat, to devour, to consume; to eat that which feedeth,

-ING. to take or receive food or nourish-

FOOD, v. s. ment; to supply, provide or give

-FUL. food or nourishment; to nourish,

-LESS. to graze, to pasture, to foster;

-Y. to pamper, to glut. See **FAR**.

Feeders, in our dramatic writers, is app. to servants or dependents, whose great pleasure or business was to feed or eat. See **EATERS**.

Go. *Podjan*; A. S. *Fed-an*; D. *Voeden*; Ger. *Widen*, *feden*; Sw. *Fœda*; (Dan. *Fœder*, to fatten.) Jun. would derive from *threav*, and Sk. from *L. Pus-ere*. A. S. *Fed-an*, fovere, pascere, nutrire; to feed, to nourish, to cherish.—Som. Over- Un-

FEEL, *v. s.* To have or receive sensations

-ER. or feelings: restrictedly, from the

-ING. sense of touch; gen. from any of

-INGLY. the senses; to perceive, to be sen-

sitive or sensible, (properly, *sentient*,) to be percipient.

A. S. *Felan*; D. *Voel-en*; Ger. *Fulen*; Dan. *Føler*. Wach. after Martin. derives from the *L. Fola*, manus, the hand. Un-

FEIGN, *v.* To portray or image, *sc. a*
-EDLY. likeness or resemblance; to

-EDNESS. imagine or invent, contrive or

-ER. pretend, *sc. a* likeness or re-

-ING. semblance; and thus,—to dis-

-INGLY. seemle, or give or display a

FEINT, ad. s. false appearance, a false colour-

-ISE.* ing. See **POET**.—*Chaucer*.

Fr. *Feindre*; Sp. *Fingir*; It. & L. *Fingere*, which Scal. (de Causa. c. 87) thinks is the same (de tracta aspiratione) as *pingere*. Est igitur *pingere*, exprimere imitatione veram rem; to express the true thing by imitation. Mis- Un-

FEIZE, v. To drive away, to rout; and thus, to beat, to chastise, to humble.

Lyc.—*Fese*, in Chaucer, is from A. S. *Fesian*, sugare, to rout, to put to flight. Mr. Tytw. takes no notice of *Fese*, in Chaucer. Fuller (who writes it *Feze*) interprets it, to drive away; in the dialect of the West. But see **PUREESE**.

FELANDER. See **FILANDER**.

FELE, ad. Many.

Go. *Filu*; A. S. *Fela*; Ger. *Fiel*; D. *Veel*, many. An old word found in all the northern tongues, and having (the etymologists observe) an affinity with Gr. *Πολυς*. R. Gloucester, as Dr. Jamieson notices, writes it, *Fale*. See **Fell**, in Jamieson.

FELICITATE, v. ad.* *Felicity*, is used
-ATION. as equivalent to—Good fortune,

-OUS. good hap, happiness; good suc-

-OUSLY. cess, prosperity.

-Y. To *felicitate*,—to confer happiness or cause to be happy; and also, to congratulate upon any happiness or good fortune.—*Shak*.

Fr. *Félicité*; It. *-are*; Sp. *-ar*; from L. *Felix*. Voss. is inclined to adopt the opinion of Beerman, that *Felix* is from Gr. *ἡλιξ*, which signifies gen. *elas*, though comm. restricted to *elas florens* beloque apta; quæ ratione, *felix* proprie sit, qui vegete est ætatis, corpore animoque valens; of blooming age, and fit for war; wherefore, *felix* may properly be app. to him who is of vigorous age, strong in body and mind. In-

FELLA,* s. *Fell* is felled, field.—*Drayton*.

"Wherever you fare by *frith* or *fell*," occurs (says Sk.) in Juliana Barus: sive per sylvam, sive per campum.

FELL,* s. The Sw. *Fiaell* (Ihre) is properly—A ridge of mountains or rocks. May it not be—a *fall*, a descent, a declivity?—*B. Jonson. Gray*.

Sw. *Fiaell*; Ger. *Fels*. Ray (Gloss. Northan.) explains *Fell*, mons, a mountain; and refers to the Schollast upon Aristophanes. Ihre and Wach. both refer to *Φελλεύς*, (in Suidas,) *h. c. τῶν πετρωδῶν, loca petrosa, montana*: and the former says, that both *Φελλεύς* and (in Hesychius) *φαλαί, montes et specula*, seem to be of the same family with *Fell*.

FELI, ad. s. Used as the "Fr. *Felle*,—
-NESS. cruel, fierce, furious, untractable,
-ON. outrageous."—*Cot*.

-Y, *uv.* "*Fellon*,—so called from the fierceness, the keenness, of the pain."—*Sk*. It is com. called a *whitlow*.

A. S. *Felle*; D. *Fel*; Fr. *Fel-le*, -on; It. *-lo*, -lon. The A. S. *Felle*, Som. says, is *crudelis*, cruel, fell; it *bilis*, gall, anger, cholera, melancholicness. The L. *Fell*, Voss. thinks, is from Gr. *χολή*, (*x* into *f*.)

FELL, v. To fall, or cause to fall; to -ER. strike, throw, or hurl down; to knock -ING. down; to hew down. See DUEL.

A. S. *Fyllan*, *geffyllan*; D. *Fellen*; Ger. *Faellen*; Sw. *Fäll-is*; Dan. -*der*, to cause to fall.

FELL, s. The skin or hide.

A. S. *Fell*; Go. *Fili*; D. *Fel*; which Jun. derives from L. *Pellis*, a skin or hide; and *pellis*, from Gr. *φελλος*, the bark or hide of a tree; observing that A. S. *Fell* was also so app.

FELLOE, s. The iron wherewith the cart-wheel is bound.—*Som.*

A. S. *Fælgæ*; Ger. *Felge*; D. *Veige*, flexura, curvatura. Ger. *Felgen*; D. *Veigen*; A. S. *Wælowian*, volvere.

FELLOW, v. s. *Fellow*, lit. seems to be—LESS. a follower; a companion, an asso- -LY. ciate; one with whom others match -SHIP. or mate, suit or pair, unite or consort. And To *fellow*, is—to match or mate, to pair.

Fellow is much used prof.

Spel. (in v. *Felagus*.) says, from Sax. *Fē*, i. e. fides, and *lag*, ligatus; hence the Anglo-Normans, changing (according to their custom) *g* into *w*, pronounced it *Felawe*; and we, *Fellow*. And he quotes a passage from the lays of Edward the Confessor, in which Low L. *Felagus ejus* is interpreted, fide cum eo ligatus. Hickes (Gram. A. S. p. 6.) from A. S. *Folga-tan*, *flig-can*, to follow; and in this etym. Minns, Sk., and Srenius are unanimous. Ihre (in v. *Fæltage*) is uncertain. Under-Un-

FELON, s. ad. "Fr. *Fellonnie*,—*feltness*, -IOUS. curstness, despatchfulness, ire, -IOUSLY. anger; untractableness, cruelty, -OUS. unmercifulness, outrageousness; -Y. also, disobedience; treachery, treason; any such heinous falsehood or offence, committed by a vassal against his lord, or by a subject against his sovereign, whereby he loses, or is worthy to lose, his estate?"—*Cot.* "*Felony*, in the general acceptation of our English Law, comprises every species of crime, which occasioned at Common Law the forfeiture of land and goods."—*Blackstone*.

Sk. says, either from A. S. *Fell-e*; Fr. -*on*; It. -*one*, crudelis, cruel, *felli*;—or from *feah*, beneficium, stipendium; and Ger. *Loen*, pretium, so the crime that is punished by loss or forfeiture of the fee. Hickes (Gram. Franco-Theo. p. 95) is of the former opinion; and Spel. favours the latter: according to Hickes, the forfeiture of the fee was an incidental punishment, adjudged to the *feltness*, cruelty or atrociousness of the crime. According to Spel. this forfeiture was the cause of the imposition of the name upon the crime so punished. Voss. (de Vitale, l. 3, c. 6) proposes Ger. *Fælen*, vel *feelen*, errare, delinquere, cadere; this etym. is noticed by Spel., and rejected by Wach. quia non explet mensuram criminis. The common usage among our older writers, as well as among the Fr. confirms the opinion of Hickes. En-

FELT, v. s. **FELTRE, v. s.** A hide, or akin; a covering.—**Fairefas*.

A. S. *Fell*; D. *Füll*; Dan. *Fili*; Ger. *Fils*; Fr. *Feuille*, *feuille*; It. *Feltro*; Sp. *Feltro*; Low L. *Feltum*. Wach. says, it may be derived either from Gr. *βίλον*, *arcere*, *denare*, *tenere*, *opere*, or from L. *Pellus* or *Villosum*. Sk. suggests *Tē feli*, (qv.) Spel. calls it pannus crassior ex pilla, proprie coactum non textus; and Holland speaks of "wool of itself driven together into a felt

without spinning or weaving, serving to make garments with." The word is probably a mere cons. usage of *Fell*,—the skin or hide.

FELUCCA, s. "Fr. *Falouque*,—a barge, or a kind of barge-like boat, that hath some five or six oars on a side."—*Cot.* "*Falcatoria*, (Du Cange,)—a species of ship; perhaps the same with our *felouque* or *julouque*." It. *Filucca*.

FEMALE, s. ad. *Female*, whether animal

-IZE, v. or vegetable,—that which

-MINE, † bringeth forth, which pro-

-MIN-INE, s. ad. duceth, which beareth off-

-AL. spring,—young of its own

-ALITY. species or kind.

-ATE. *Feminate* is used by Ber-

-IZE, v. ners as we now use *Effe-*

-INITY, † minate, (qv.); and H. Moro

Feminized, in the same manner. "With

halfe a beard, as a *feminate* man."—*Golden*

Boke. "The serpent said to the feminized

Adam."—*Moro*. *Femininely*.—*Chaucer*.

For *Femec-covert*, see COVERTURE.

**Shafesbury*. †*Chaucer*. †*Goldyng*.

Fr. *Femelle*, *fémin*; It. -*ina*, -*inina*; L. *Femina*, which Scal. derives from *foetus*, and *foetus* from *φοιταν*, *coire*; Voss., from ancient L. *Feo*, *felum*, of the same meaning, i. e. coire, copulare, and therefore, *gignere*, parere; and thus—*femina*, that which beareth, which bringeth forth.

FEMORAL, ad. Of or pertaining to the thigh.

L. *Femur*, the thigh; quia, says Perottus, *ferat* ac sustinet animal. Voss., from the obsolete *Feo*.

FEN, s. "The *fen* is a plashy inundation,

-NISH. formed on a flat—without depth—

-NY. without lineal boundary—of am-

biguous texture—half water, and half land

—a sort of vegetable fluid."—*Gilpin*. "In

modern speech we apply *fen* only to stag-

gnated or corrupted water; but it was for-

merly app. to any corrupted, or decayed,

or spoiled substance."—*Tooke*.

Go. *Fani*; A. S. *Fenn*; D. *Fenne*. "*Fen*, or *fan* is the past tense, and therefore *past p.* of *syngern*, (to corrupt, to decay, to wither, to fade, to

spoil in any manner;) and means,—corrupted, spoiled, decayed, withered." Nlaus is said, by G.

Douglas, to fall grufeling (groveling) amid the *fen* or beastes blude of sacrifice. And see *Jamieson*.

FENCE, v. s. (Properly, *Fense*.) The s.—

-LESS. that which keeps safe or se-

-ER. cure, which guards or protects;

-IBLE, s. ad. a guard, security or protection;

-IBLY. any hedge, *inclosure*, wall,

-ING. mound, ditch, or other thing

-FUL. built or constructed for security

FEND, v. or safety, or protection.

-ER. *Fender*, i. e. *defender*, that which

-ING. *fends*, *defends* or *guards*. A

common word in speech, but not in writing.

**Gil. West*.

L. *Fend-ere*, (used only in composition,) i. e. arcere, dispellere, to drive away or repel; and thus—to keep safe or secure, guard or protect.

Perhaps A. S. *Bindan* or *pynd-an*, to bind, to bind round, to inclose. De-For-Ob-Un-

FENERATION, s. "Fr. *Fénération*,—usury or the practice thereof."—*Cot*.

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